



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

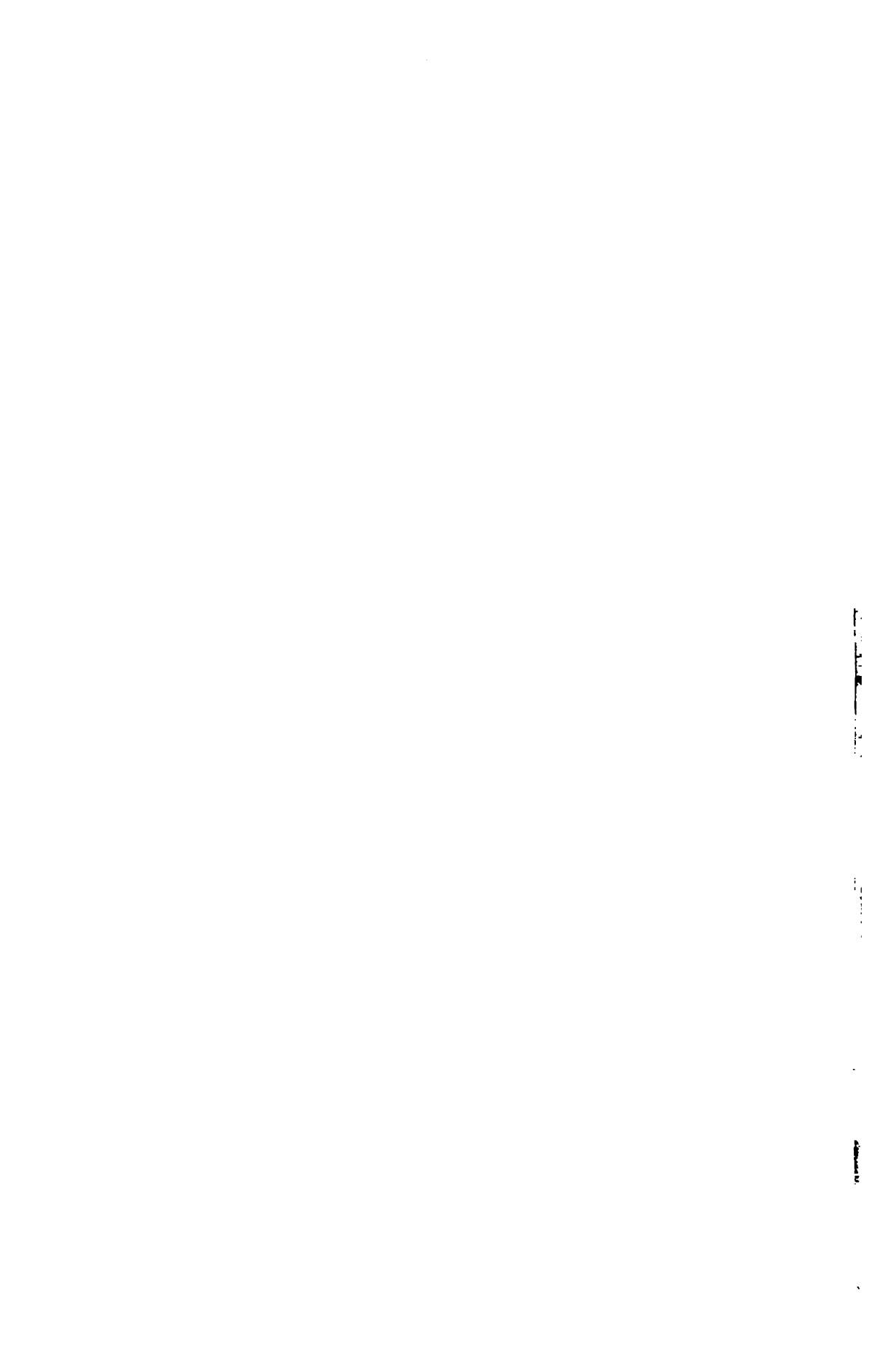
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B

844,943







5852

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

VOLUME XXXIV.

JULY-DECEMBER, 1906.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:

NEW YORK: 13 ASTOR PLACE.

COPYRIGHT, 1906, BY THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

INDEX TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH VOLUME OF

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JULY-DECEMBER, 1906.

- ABDUL Hamid and Pan-Islamism, 486.
 Adams, Franklin. Chile and Peru; the Rival Republics of the South, 433.
 Adams, Franklin. United States of Brazil, 184.
 Africa: Benguela Railway, 633.
 Aladyin, of the Russian Duma, 168.
 Alcohol, Free, in the Arts and as Fuel, 211.
 Alfonso, King of Spain, Marriage of, 22.
 American Interest in the World at Large, 131.
 Anglo-American Amenity; Does it Exist? 355.
 Antarctic Zone, Animal and Plant Life in, 371.
 Architecture Against Ugliness, 93.
 Athletics, College, "Professional" Coach in, 605.
 Australia, Central, Irrigation Problem in, 619.
 Austria, a Real Constitutional State, 225.
 Austria, Cabinet Changes in, 21.
 Austria's Foreign Policies, 666.
 BALLOONING, Sensations That Accompany, 749.
 Balzac on Labor, 615.
 Barrett, John. Rio Janeiro (Descriptive), 177.
 Baskerville, Charles. Coal Tar Industry and its Jubilee, 431; Free Alcohol in the Arts and as Fuel, 211.
 Beit, Alfred, Diamond King and Empire Builder, 300.
 Belgium, Affairs in, 149.
 Belgium, Political Future of, 226.
 Bemis, Edward W. Investigating Municipal Ownership at Home and Abroad, 342.
 Bliss, W. D. P. The Growth of Political Socialism, 82.
 Book Reviewing, Ethics of, 607.
 Books, The New, 123, 253, 382, 511, 630, 753.
 Brady, Austin C. Mexico's Fighting Equipment, 575.
 Brazil and the Pan-American Conference, 144.
 Brazil, New President of (Dr. Affonso A. M. Penna), 706.
 Brazil, United States of, 184.
 Brigham, Johnson. Albert Baird Cummins, Governor of Iowa, 291.
 Brown, Elmer Ellsworth, United States Commissioner of Education, 166.
 Brown, G. M. L. Chile and Peru; The Rival Republics of the South, 433; United States of Brazil, 184.
 Brownell, Atherton. Cuban Republic on Trial, 424.
 Brush, Edward Hale. American History and Mural Painting, 689.
 Bryan, William J. European Tour of, and Discussion of His Political Position, 259-264, 400.
 Business and Resources, American, Marvelous Growth of, 677.
 Business Conditions, 269.
 Butler, Nicholas Murray. A Visit from British Teachers, 547.
 CABINET Changes, 657.
 California and the Japanese, 643.
 Calvo, and the Calvo, or Drago, Doctrine, 216, 405.
 Canada, Our Relations with, 659.
 Canadian Problems, 532.
 Cancer: Can It Be Cured? 237.
 Canfield, James H. William Torrey Harris, Teacher, Philosopher, Friend, 164.
 Capital Punishment and Capital Crime, 368.
 Cartoons, Current History in, 33, 160, 284, 416, 542, 673.
 Cellulose, Wonders of, 374.
 Central America, Affairs in, 18, 137, 144.
 Chile (descriptive), 433.
 Chile, Affairs in, 529.
 Chile After the Earthquake, 404.
 China, Affairs in, 28, 411.
 China, Typhoon in, 411.
 Chinese Labor, 362, 647.
 Chinese Political Progress, 537.
 Churchill, Winston, Campaign of, for Gubernatorial Nomination in New Hampshire, 142, 394.
 Coal Tar Industry and Its Jubilee, 431.
 College Fraternity as an Educational Influence, 363.
 Colleges, American, Wealth and Democracy in, 242.
 Commercial Agents, National Need of, 372.
 Commercial Panic, Prospects of a, 474.
 Composers, Foreign, as Guests of America, 608.
 Congressional Affairs:
 Congress, Proceedings in, 29, 156.
 Congress, Work of, 139.
 Congressional Elections, Result of, 651.
 Legislation: Yellow Fever Quarantine, Employers' Liability, Immunity of Witnesses, President's Traveling Expenses, Mariposa Grove Reservation, Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reservation, Oklahoma National Park, Acquisition by President of Historic Lands, 141.
 Meat Inspection Bill, 6.
 Naturalization Law, New, 141.
 Niagara Falls, Preservation of, 141.
 Pure Food Legislation, 12, 140.
 Panama Canal Legislation, 140.
 Smoot Case, 13.
 Senate, Changes in, 15.
 Statehood Question, 13, 651.
 States, New, in Prospect, 140.
 Coöperative Factory, Academic, 245.
 Copper, Story of, 561.
 Corporations, Lawyers and, 222, 738.
 Cuba, Education in, Status of, 111.
 Cuba: Insurrection in, 387-392, 424, 527-532, 658.
 Cummins, Albert Baird, Sketch of, 291.
 Currency Question, The, 658.
 DARTON, N. H. Opening of the Shoshone Reservation, 197.
 Date, Oldest Fixed, in History, 369.
 Davis, Mrs. Jefferson, 560.
 Davitt, William, the Irish patriot, 81.
 Divorce by Mutual Consent, 240.
 Dreyfus, Captain, Vindication of, 134, 146; History of Dreyfus Affair, 147.

- Dunn, Arthur Wallace. President Roosevelt and Corporate Wealth, 687. Secretary Root and South America, 583.
- DuPont, Col. Henry A., Elected Senator from Delaware, 16.
- Durland, Kellogg. Aladyin, Russia's First "Walking Delegate," 168.
- EDMONDS, Richard H. The Most Prosperous Period in Our History, 677.
- Education: A Visit from British Teachers, 547.
- Education, General, West Point and, 95.
- Education, German, Under Fire, 608.
- "Education," What Hampton Institute Means by, 305.
- Edward VII. and Emperor William at Friedrichshof, 485.
- Egypt, England's Fear as to, 154.
- Electrification of Steam Railways, 712.
- European Notes, 25.
- FIRE Losses, Serious Question of, 102.
- Fiske, Philip S. The Traffic Manager and the Shipper, 204.
- Fly, House, as Carrier of Disease, 630.
- Forest reserves, New National, 708.
- France, Affairs in, 20, 134-135.
- France and the Vatican, 535.
- France as an Investor, 71.
- France: Church Separation Law, Progress of, 664; The Pope and, 272-274; Protestant Church After the Separation, 480.
- France, New Ministry in, and Other Parliamentary Affairs, 662.
- French Navy, Slow Growth of, 108.
- GEORGIA and the Race Question, 524-525.
- Georgia Campaign, 269.
- German Education Under Fire, 608.
- Germany and the Kaiser, 271.
- Germany:
- Colonial Director, Bernhard Dernburg, 536.
 - Koepenick Episode, 664.
 - Public Opinion and Foreign Policy in, 228.
 - Recent Events in, 24.
 - Reichstag, Opening of, 665.
- Gilman, Lawrence. Eminent Foreign Composers as Guests of America, 698.
- Graves, Ralph H. Sir Robert Hart, 296.
- Great Britain:
- Affairs in, 18, 146, 405.
 - Anglo-German Amenities, 20.
 - Education Bill, Progress of, 18, 270, 354, 722.
 - England, Classes and Masses in, 132.
 - House of Lords, Past, Present and Future, 593.
 - House of Lords, Position of, 132.
 - India and the New British Parliament, 498.
 - Irish Question in Parliament, 661.
 - Labor Question in Parliament, 661.
 - Law and Government in, 145.
 - Parliament *versus* Cabinet, 632.
 - Politics and Other Affairs in, 270, 532-533.
 - Russia, Relations with, 19.
 - South African Colonies, Constitutions for, 271.
 - New Zealand and Other Colonies, 19.
- HAMPTON, Institute: What It Means by "Education," 305.
- Harris, William Torrey. Teacher, Philosopher, Friend, 164.
- Hart, Sir Robert: Character Sketch, 296.
- Harvey, Charles M. The Pike Exploration Centennial, 333.
- Hearst: see also under Political Affairs.
- Hearst and the Hearst Movement, 515-518.
- Hearst, William R., Defeat of, in New York, 652.
- Hearst, William R., Political Position of, 263.
- Hearst, William R., the Man, 598.
- Hereditary Traits, Our, 616.
- Heyn, Edward T. How the Kaiser Works, 702.
- Hohenlohe, von, Prince, "Recollections" of, 535, 735.
- Hughes, Charles Evans. Character Sketch, 552.
- IBSEN, Henrik, as a World Force, from Many Viewpoints, 96.
- Ibsen's Work and Influence, 37.
- Icelanders' Demand for Self-Government, 479.
- "Il Santo," by Antonio Fogazzaro, 353.
- Immigration from Norway, 224.
- India and the New British Parliament, 498.
- India and the Opium Trade in the Far East, 364.
- Indian (American) Affairs, 651.
- Insurance Monopoly, A British State, 477.
- Iowa State Politics, 17, 268.
- Islamism, Pan-, Abdul Hamid and, 486.
- Italian Advancement, 135.
- Italian-American Intellectual Alliance, Proposition for, 359.
- Italian Colony in Arkansas, 361.
- Italy, Cabinet Change in, 22.
- Italy, Progress in, 149.
- Italy, Why She Should Remain in the Triple Alliance, 742.
- JAPAN, Affairs in, 28.
- Japanese, California and, 643.
- Japan's Exploitation of Asia, 278.
- Jesuit General, A New (Rev. Francis Xavier Wernz), 407.
- Joachim, Joseph, Nestor of Violinists, 356.
- KEMMERER, E. W. Philippine Postal Savings Bank, 468.
- Knauff, Ernest. Rembrandt Tricentennial, 49.
- Kodama, Viscount, 304.
- Korea, Affairs in, 28.
- LABOR: Five Years of Strikes and Lockouts in Holland, Germany, and France, 741.
- Labor: Shortening of the Industrial Working Day, 622.
- Labor: Strikes in Germany, Insurance Against, 109.
- Latimer, J. D. Greatest Year of New Railroad Enterprises, 449.
- Latin-America, United States and, 609.
- Lawyers and Corporations, 738.
- Lawyers and the Trusts, 222.
- Leading Articles of the Month, 85, 215, 345, 471, 598, 728.
- Lee, W. B. The New President of Brazil, 706.
- Leo XIII. and Pius X. Contrasted, 358.
- Leoncavallo, Ruggiero, 700.
- Life Insurance Disclosures and Reformation, 5.
- Lighting, Improved Methods of, 748.
- Lightships, Improved, 504.
- Literature, "Industry" of, at Dawn of Twentieth Century, 497.
- Literature, Our Unworthy Attitude Toward, 106.
- Lombroso as Seen by His Daughter, 234.
- Lusitania, Largest Ship Afloat, 203.
- Lynching and the Criminal Law, 751.
- McIVER, Charles D., of North Carolina, 422.
- Magoon, Charles E., Character Sketch, 556.
- Manufacturing Methods, Can We Improve? 475.
- Maps and Diagrams:
- Africa: Benguela Railway, 633.
 - Australia, River Systems of, 619.
 - Brazil, 185.
 - Canadian Railways, 459.
 - Chile, 435.
 - Circulation Per Capita, 1875-1905, 474.
 - Costa Rica, 144.
 - Crop Values for Forty Years, 472.
 - Earthquake Chart of the World, 404.
 - Gautemala, 144.
 - Honduras, 144.
 - Iowa Counties That Decreased in Population, 1900-1905, 75.
 - Kansas Counties That Decreased in Population, 1900-1905, 74.
 - Lusitania and Earlier Great Ships, 203.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXIV.

v

- New York Bank Clearings, 1800-1905, 471.
 New York Counties That Decreased in Population, 1900-1905, 76, 77, 78.
 Nicaragua, 144.
 Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Showing Disappearing Boundary Between, 13.
 Panama, 144.
 Peru, 435.
 Printing and Publishing Business, Showing Increase of, in United States, 338, 340, 341.
 Railroad Construction, New, in Western and Northwestern United States, 453.
 Railroads in Texas, 457.
 Railway Traffic Earnings, 472.
 Russian Empire, Baltic Shores of, 277.
 Salvador, 144.
 San Francisco Earthquake, "Fault" Which Caused, 350.
 Shoshone Indian Reservation, 198.
 South America, Proportion of, Occupied by Brazil, 184.
 Match Industry in Sweden, 109.
 Matson, Clarence H., Awakening of Nevada, 56.
 Maver, William, Jr., Electrification of Steam Railways, 712.
 Meat Industry in Holland, 604.
 Medical Science, Progress of, 103, 628.
 Medicine, Patent, Evil, 104.
 Memory, Power of, How Explained, 606.
 Mexico, Affairs in, 529, 659.
 Mexico on a Gold Basis, 218.
 Mexico: Cananea, Mining Riots at, 17.
 Mexico's Fighting Equipment, 575.
 Millionaires, Appeal to Our, 85.
 Mine Ventilation, Fire-damp and, 624.
 Monroe Doctrine, Commercial Side of, 114.
 Monroe Doctrine, South American View of, 244.
 Morel, E. C., Tunneling the Seine at Paris, 63.
 Moslem Uprising, Fear of, 154.
 Mt. Ruwenzori, Central Africa, 629.
 Municipal Ownership at Home and Abroad, Investigating, 342.
 Music Season, American, 667.
 Music, Russian, Quarter Century of, 231.
- NEGRO Troops' Case at Brownsville, Texas, 649.
 Nevada, The Awakening of, 58.
 New England, Politics in, 267.
 New York State Campaign, 267.
 New Zealand, Affairs in, 19.
 Norwegian Emigration: Our Interest in It, 224.
 Novelists, American, and Reform from a French Viewpoint, 752.
- OBITUARY, 32, 159, 283, 415, 541, 672.
 Oklahoma, New State of, 13, 651.
 Oku, General Baron, 304.
 Olympic Games of 1906, American Athletes in, 43.
 Oregon as a Political Experiment Station, 172.
 Oregon, Independent Voting in, 143.
 Oregon State Election, 16.
- PACKING-HOUSE Sensations—Reynolds-Neill Report—President's Special Message on, 6-11.
 Painting, Mural, American History and, 680.
 Palestine as New Zion, 155.
 Panama, Visit to, by the President, 403, 648.
 Panama Canal, Chinese Labor on, 647.
 Panama Canal: Sea-level *versus* Lock System, 15.
 Panama Canal to Be Built by Contract, 528.
 Pan-American Conference, 144, 278-279, 405.
 Paris, Tunneling the Seine at, 63.
 Patent Medicine Evil, 104.
 Peary Reaches "Farthest North," 668.
 Penna. Afonso A. M., President of Brazil, 706.
 Pennsylvania's New State House, 523-524.
 Pennsylvania State Politics, 16.
 Periodicals, Briefer Notes on Topics in, 117, 246, 376, 505, 634.
 Persia to Have a Parliament, 410.
 Peru, 433.
 Philippine Postal Savings Bank, 468.
- Pike Exploration Centennial, 333.
 Pius X. and Leo XIII. Contrasted, 358.
 Poetry, Magazine, Past, Present, and Future, 491.
 Polar Exploration: Peary Reaches "Farthest North," (87° 6'), 668.
 Polish Language in Prussia, 665.
 Polish Question, Revival of, 229.
 Political Affairs:
 California Campaign, 400, 525.
 Bryan and His Party, 400.
 Colorado Politics, 399, 526.
 Congressional Campaign, 264.
 Election Results in Various States, 393, 394, 652-656.
 Hearst and the Hearst Movement, 400, 515-518.
 Minnesota Politics, 398.
 Nebraska Politics, 398.
 New England Politics, 522.
 New Hampshire Politics, 394.
 New York Politics, 394, 515-521.
 Ohio Republican Situation, 397.
 Oregon as a Political Experiment Station, 172.
 Pennsylvania Campaign, 522.
 Primary Law of Wisconsin in Operation, 398.
 Race Prejudice in the Election, 649.
 Senators, Method of Electing in Oregon, 174.
 State Campaigns, 142-143, 264-269, 393.
 Wisconsin's Primary Law in Operation, 398.
 Population, Rural, Decrease in, 74.
 Porto Rico, Affairs in, 529.
 Porto Rico, German-American Opinion on, 220.
 Portraits:
 Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, 487.
 Adam, J. N., 396.
 Adams, Henry C., 11.
 Aehrenthal, von, Baron, 743.
 Agassiz, Alexander, 563.
 Aguirre, Charles M., 424.
 Aladyin, of the Russian Duma, 26, 168.
 Alexander, D. S., 253.
 Alexandra, Queen of England, 2.
 Alfonso, King of Spain, and the Queen, 24.
 Alves, F. de P., 184.
 Ansel, Martin F., 654.
 Apponyi, Count, 263.
 Bacon, Robert, 528.
 Balzac, de, Honoré, 615.
 Barrett, John, 587, 600.
 Barth, Theodor, 340.
 Beach, Frederick Converse, Adv. p. 45, Aug.
 Beard, Dan, 762.
 Beebe, C. William, 761.
 Beit, Alfred, 157, 301.
 Benson, Arthur Christopher, 254.
 Berteaux, M., 21.
 Beveridge, Albert J., 7.
 Birrell, Augustine, 133.
 Bonaparte, Charles J., 413.
 Bonhag, George, 43.
 Bonilla, Manuel, President of Honduras, 145.
 Bowie, Sydney J., 11.
 Branco, Baron Rio, 583.
 Breton, Jules, 158.
 Briand, M. A., 272.
 Brisbane, Arthur, 516.
 Brooks, Bryant B., 670.
 Brooks, Franklin E., 11.
 Brown, Elmer Ellsworth, 167.
 Bryan, William Jennings, 150, 258, 262, 263.
 Buchtel, Henry A., 526, 671.
 Burgess, John W., 42.
 Burrows, Julius C., 14.
 Butler, Nicholas Murray, 40.
 Cabrera, Manuel E., President, 145.
 Caillaux, M., 663.
 Calvin, John, 759.
 Calvo, Carlos, 217.
 Campbell, C. H., 660.
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, 661.
 Capote, Domingo Mendez, 388.
 Castellanos, J. A., 424.
 Chamberlain, George E., 16.
 Chamberlain, Joseph, 146.

- Chandler, E. S., 11.
 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant, 518.
 Charles, King of Roumania, 101.
 Choate, Joseph, Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Churchill, Winston, 143.
 Clark, William A., 565.
 Clémenceau, Georges, 535, 603.
 Clifford, John, 661.
 Cobb, William T., 393.
 Cockran, W. Bourke, 514.
 Cocks, William W., 11.
 Cole, Albert L., 538.
 Comer, Braxton B., 671.
 Conners, William J., 519.
 Corral, Ramon, 575.
 Cosío, Manuel González, 581.
 Craigie, Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa, ("John Oliver Hobbes"), 283.
 Crawford, Coe L., 671.
 Creighton, J. E., Aug. adv. p. 46.
 Cromer, George W., 11.
 Cross, C. W., 660.
 Cummins, Albert B., 268, 291.
 Cummins, Mrs. Albert B., 293.
 Curzon, Lady, 130.
 Daniels, C. M., 43.
 Davidson, James O., 656.
 Davidson: Rt. Rev. Randall Thomas, 661.
 Davis, Charles R., 11.
 Davis, Mrs. Jefferson, 500.
 Davitt, Michael, 81.
 Dawes, Charles G., 345.
 Dernburg, Bernhard, 537.
 Déroulède, Paul, 21.
 Des Planches, Edmondo M., 361.
 D'Estournelles, Baron, 263.
 Dewey, Melvil, 403.
 Diaz, Porfirio, 255, 575.
 Dolgoroukov, Prince, 275.
 Dominiguez, José Lopez, 273.
 Doumer, Paul, 21.
 Drago, Señor, 586.
 Draper, Andrew S., Aug. adv. p. 49.
 Dreyfus, Alfred, and family, 147.
 Drysdale, A., 660.
 Du Pont, Henry A., 16.
 Edward VII., of England, 406.
 Emery, Lewis, Jr., 142.
 Escalon, P. José, President of Salvador, 145.
 Ewry, Ray C., 43.
 Fogazzaro, Antonio, 353.
 Foraker, Joseph B., 14.
 Ford, John, 520.
 Foy, J. J., 660.
 Francis-Joseph, Emperor of Austria, 22.
 Funk, Isaac K., 403.
 Funston, Frederick, 392.
 George, King of Greece, 2.
 Geronimo, Chief, 756.
 Gibbons, Cardinal, Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Gilder, Richard Watson, 491.
 Gillett, James N., 657.
 Giolitti, Signor, 21.
 Gomez, José Miguel, 387, 425.
 Gomez, Juan Gualberto, 388.
 Gouin, L., 600.
 Gould, George J., 452.
 Greene, William C., 569.
 Griffiths, William Elliott, Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Griggs, James M., 265.
 Griscom, Lloyd C., 583.
 Guild, Curtis, Jr., 654.
 Gunkel, John, 128.
 Gustav Adolf, Prince, of Sweden, 534.
 Gustav, Crown Prince, of Sweden, 534.
 Guyot-Dessaigne, M., 603.
 Haakon, King of Norway, 25.
 Hadley, Arthur T., Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Hahn, Archie, 43.
 Hale, Edward Everett, Aug. adv. p. 49.
 Halpin, M. P., 43.
 Hamilton, Charles A., 11.
 Hardie, Keir, 662.
 Harriman, E. H., 451.
 Harris, Andrew L., 29.
 Harris, William Torrey, 155.
 Hart, Albert B., Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Hart, Sir Robert, 286.
 Haskins, Kittredge, 11.
 Haugen, Gilbert N., 11.
 Hearst, William Randolph, 263, 517, 599.
 Heinze, F. Augustus, 566.
 Henry, E. Stevens, 11.
 Henry, Prince Consort of Holland, 481.
 Heyden, Count, 275.
 Higgins, Frank W., 267.
 Higgins, Joseph H., 654.
 Higginson, Thomas W., Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Hill, Frederick Trevor, 639.
 Hill, James J., 449.
 Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, 650.
 Hitt, Robert K., 415.
 "Hobbes, John Oliver," 282.
 Hoch, Edward W., 670.
 Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, von, Prince, 737.
 Holcombe, Chester, 365.
 Horton, R. F., 661.
 Howbert, Irving, 334.
 Howell, Clark, 269.
 Hughes, Charles E., 396, 521, 550, 552.
 Hughes, Mrs. Charles E., 553.
 Hughes, G. E., 660.
 Hulbert, Homer B., 753.
 Ibsen, Henrik, 37, 97.
 Ihmsen, Max, 519.
 Ingersoll, Ernest, 127.
 Ingram, A. F. W., Bishop of London, 661.
 Irving, Sir Henry, 757.
 Isvolski, A. P., 27.
 Jackson, A. V. Williams, 640.
 Jaurès, Jean, 20.
 Jerome, William T., 267.
 Joachim, Joseph, 357.
 Johnson, John A., 655.
 Jordan, David Starr, Aug. adv. p. 48.
 Josephus, Flavius, 123.
 Keyser, Cassius J., Aug. adv. p. 48.
 Knox, George William, 640.
 Kodama, Viscount, 304.
 Ladd, George T., Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Lamb, John, 11.
 Lanctot, C., 660.
 Lawson, Thomas W., 572.
 Leavitt, R. J., 43.
 Lednicki, Alexander, 27.
 Lefean, Daniel F., 11.
 Leland, Charles G., 639.
 Leoncavallo, Ruggiero, 700.
 Leroy-Beaulieu, Anatole, 154.
 Lever, Asbury F., 11.
 Lightbody, J. D., 43.
 Limantour, José Ives, 219.
 Lindsey, Ben B., 526.
 Littlefield, Charles E., 393.
 Lloyd-George, David, 661.
 Lombroso, Cesare, 235.
 London, Bishop of, A. F. W. Ingram, 661.
 Londonderry, Lord, 661.
 Lorimer, William, 11.
 Lvov, Prince, 275.
 McBride, R., 660.
 McDonald, Jesse F., 334.
 McIver, Charles Duncan, 423.
 McMaster, John B., 755.
 Mackenzie, William, 458.
 Magoon, Charles E., 528, 557, 587.
 Maltby, Mr., 587.
 Maltby, Mrs., 587.
 Mann, D. D., 458.
 Matherson, A. J., 600.
 Matthews, Brander, 403.
 Maud, Queen of Norway, 25.
 Maxey, Edwin, 126.
 Metcalf, Victor H., 614.
 Miller, Admiral, 272.
 Molière, (Jean Baptiste Poquelin), 759.

- Montalvo, Rafael, 388.
 Montt, Don Pedro, 433.
 Moran, John B., 522.
 Moret, Señor, 21.
 Morley, John, 499.
 Morris, Clara, 124.
 Muck, Karl, 667.
 Mun, de, Comte, 20.
 Münsterberg, Hugo, 254.
 Murez, Captain, 586.
 Murphy, Charles F., 514.
 Murray, G. H., 660.
 Musorgski, Modest, 232.
 Nabuco, Joaquim, 583.
 Nabukov, Mr., 26.
 Neill, Charles P., 9.
 Nelson, N. O., 729.
 Nevins, Henry W., 124.
 Newcomb, Simon, Aug. adv. p. 46.
 Nixon, Lewis, 514.
 O'Brien, Edward C., 589.
 Oku, General Baron, 304.
 Olaf, Prince, of Norway, 25.
 Ordonez, President, of Uruguay, 589.
 Oscar, King, of Sweden, 534.
 Palma, Tomas Estrada, 386.
 Palmer, Lieutenant, 587.
 Palmer, William J., 334.
 Pardo, Don José, 437.
 Parsons, Herbert, 395.
 Patterson, M. R., 649.
 Penna, Afonso Augusto, 706.
 Perkin, Sir William, 431, 733.
 Perry, Bliss, 758.
 Peters, A., 660.
 Pichon, Stephen, 662.
 Picquart, Georges, 663.
 Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 333.
 Pilgrim, Paul, 43.
 Pius X., 273.
 Porter, Claude B., 268.
 Prinstein, Myer, 43.
 Proctor, Fletcher, 304.
 Prouty, Charles A., 5.
 Puccini, Giacomo, 690.
 Pugsley, W., 660.
 Rembrandt, Hermantz van Ryn, 49, 618.
 Reyes, Bernardo, 581.
 Reynolds, James Bronson, 9.
 Rines, George Edwin, Aug. adv. p. 45.
 Ristori, Adelaide, 541.
 Roberts, George E., 414.
 Roblin, R. P., 660.
 Rodichev, Dr., 26.
 Rodriguez, General, 427.
 Rogers, H. H., 573.
 Roméu, Señor, 589.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 41, 413, 524.
 Root, Elihu, 412, 583, 585, 586, 587, 589.
 Root, Mrs. Elihu, 587.
 Root, E. W., 587.
 Root, Miss, 587.
 Roscoe, Sir Henry E., 125.
 Rosewater, Edward, 399.
 Rubenstein, Nicholas, 231.
 Rutherford, A. C., 600.
 Sage, Russell, 283.
 Saionji, Marquis Kin-Mochi, 645.
 Sands, W. F., 587.
 Sanguilly, Manuel, 389.
 Sargent, Dudley A., 761.
 Sarrien, M., 20.
 Schumacher, Hermann, 549.
 Schumann, Robert, 400.
 Scott, Charles F., 11.
 Scott, W., 660.
 Scriabin, Alexander, 701.
 Seddon, Richard John, 19.
 Shanklin, Arnold, 587.
 Shearn, Clarence J., 518.
 Sheridan, Martin J., 43.
 Sherman, James S., 265.
 Sinclair, Upton, 6.
 Smith, Hoke, 269.
 Sophie, Queen, of Sweden, 534.
 Spargo, John, 253.
 Sparks, John, 670.
 Stevens, Jean, 587.
 Stevens, John F., 587.
 Stevens, Mrs. John F., 587.
 Stoker, Bram, 757.
 Stolypin, P. A., Premier, of Russia, 274.
 Story, L. S., 347.
 Straus, Oscar, 642.
 Stuart, Edwin S., 17, 654.
 Sturgis, Russell, Aug. adv. p. 48.
 Sullivan, J. E., 43.
 Sylva, Carmen, Queen of Roumania, 101.
 Taft, William H., 528.
 Terry, Ellen, 199.
 Trepov, General, 408.
 Trimble, South, 11.
 Turgeon, A., 660.
 Tweedie, J. J., 660.
 Urusov, Prince S. D., 153.
 Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, 22.
 Viviani, René, 663.
 Voigt, William, 664.
 Von Beck, Dr., 226.
 Wadsworth, James W., 11.
 Wallace, Lew, 758.
 Warner, Frederick M., 655.
 Waskey, Frank H., 668.
 Weir, W. A., 660.
 Wernz, Father, General of the Jesuits, 536.
 Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, Aug. adv. p. 50.
 Wheelock, Joseph A., 31.
 Whitney, J. E., 660.
 Whyte, William P., 15.
 Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, 481.
 William II., of Germany, 22, 406, 702, 703.
 Wilson, James A., 10.
 Witherspoon, John, 255.
 Woodruff, Rollin S., 654.
 Woodruff, Timothy L., 395.
 Woodward, R. S., Aug. adv. p. 48.
 Wrong, George M., Aug. adv. p. 49.
 Yoakum, B. F., 457.
 Zayas, Alfredo, 389.
 Postal Congress, International, at Rome, 25.
 Press, American: Is It Commercialized? 113.
 Press, Independent, The, 241.
 Press, The, in War Time, What Shall Be Done with? 236.
 Prices, Are They Rising Abnormally? 460.
 Printing and Publishing Industry, 338.
 Profit-Sharing in Practice, 728.
 Progress of the World Department, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 643.
 Prosperous Period, Most, in Our History, 677.
 Protestantism, Role of, in Modern World, 233.
 Prouty, Charles A. The Rate Bill: What It Is and What It Will Do, 65.
 Publishing and Printing Industry, 338.
 Puccini, Giacomo, 690.
 Pygmies of Africa, 734.
 RACE Prejudice in the Election, 649.
 Radio-Telegraph Treaty, International, 668.
 Radium and Life, 116.
 Railroad Abuses, How They Began, and Government Correction of, 3-4.
 Railroad Enterprises, New, Greatest Year of, 448.
 Railroad Rate Bill: What It Is and What It Will Do, 65.
 Railroad Regulation in Texas, 346.
 Railroads: Traffic Manager and Shipper, 204.
 Railway, Single Rail Suspended, 488.
 Railways, British, American View of, 215.
 Railways, Steam, Electrification of, 712.
 Reading Habit in the United States, 747.
 Real Estate Boom, 527.
 Record of Current Events, 29, 156, 281, 412, 538, 669.
 Religion of the Future, 111.

- Religious Creed of the Future, Are Americans Formulating? 367.
 Rembrandt Tricentennial, 49, 617.
 Rio Janeiro (descriptive), 177.
 Roberts, George E. Are Prices Rising Abnormally? 460.
 Roosevelt, President, and a Renomination, 478.
 Roosevelt, President, and Corporate Wealth, 687.
 Roosevelt, President, Policies of, 401.
 Roosevelt, President: Visit to Panama, 403, 648.
 Root, Secretary, and South America, 583.
 Root, Secretary, Speech of, at Pan-American Conference, Rio Janeiro, 590.
 Root, Secretary, Visit of, to South America, 139, 278.
 Rosewater, Edward, of the Omaha Bee, 399.
 Ross, H. V. Schools for the Out-of-School, 315.
 Rossiter, William S. Printing and Publishing: The Barometer Industry, 338; The Decrease in Rural Population, 74.
 Roumania, Nationalism in, Movement for, 100.
 Russia:
 Affairs and Disorders in, 274-278, 533-534.
 Democracy in, Progress of, 88.
 Duma and the Ministry, Clash of, 26.
 Duma, Opening of, 90.
 Duma, Second, Elections for, 667.
 Duma: What It Has Accomplished, 274-276.
 Education and Revolution in, 324.
 France's Moral Responsibility for, 115.
 Revolution in, Progress of, 26, 150-154, 407-410, 502, 601, 666.
 Struggle for Liberty in, 131; What Have Russians Gained by? 730.
 Women's Educational Opportunities in, 603.
 Ruwenzori, Mount, Central Africa, 629.
 SAINT-SAËNS, Camille, 698.
 San Francisco Earthquake, Cause of, 349.
 San Francisco, Why It Must Be Rebuilt; a Dutch View, 221.
 Scandinavia, Prosperity in, 534.
 Scandinavia, Social Progress in, 227.
 Schafer, Joseph, Oregon as a Political Experiment Station, 172.
 School, Factory, A Successful, 322.
 Schools for the Out-of-School, 315.
 Schools for Backward Children, German, 740.
 Schools, Prussian, Religious Instruction in, 348.
 Schumacher, Hermann, Dr., and the Kaiser Wilhelm Lectureship, 548.
 Schumann, Robert, After Fifty Years, 490.
 Science, Fraternizing of Nations Through, 732.
 Scriabin, Alexander, 701.
 Seddon, Richard John, Premier of New Zealand, Death of, 19.
 Seligman, Edwin R. A. Dr. Hermann Schumacher and Kaiser Wilhelm Lectureship, 548.
 Shaw, Albert, McIver, of North Carolina, 422.
 Shaw, Albert, What Hampton Means by "Education," 305.
 Sherman Anti-Trust Law; Should It Be Amended? 345.
 Ship, Largest Afloat—the *Lusitania*, 203.
 Shoshone Reservation, Opening of, 197.
 Simpton Tunnel, Commercial Possibilities of, 360.
 Slaughterhouses of Paris, Municipal, 86.
 Social Secretary, Usefulness of, 223.
 Socialism, Political, Growth of, 82.
 South America, Affairs in, 17, 139, 659.
 South America, Secretary Root's Visit to, 139, 278, 583, 590.
 South America. See also Latin America.
 Spain, Affairs in, 21, 136, 149.
 Spain: Alfonso's Marriage, 21.
 Speare, Charles F. France as an Investor, 71.
 Speare, Charles F. The Story of Copper, 561.
 Spelling Reform, President Roosevelt and, 402, 611.
 Stead, William T. Alfred Beit, Diamond King and Empire Founder, 300; Education Controversy in England, 722; The House of Lords, Past, Present, and Future, 593.
 Stolypin, Russian Premier, Personality of, 631.
 Sullivan, J. E. American Athletes in Athens, 43.
 Sun, Temperature of, 110.
 Sunday Laws in Canada and France, 270.
 Switzerland, Affairs in, 149.
 TCHAD, Lake, Recent Exploration of, 373.
 Tea Culture in the United States, 327.
 Terry, Ellen: Her Fifty Years on the Stage, 199.
 Tiberius Cæsar, Recovering the Pleasure Galley of, 351.
 Triple Alliance, Vitality of, 22.
 True, Rodney H. Tea Culture in the United States, 327.
 Trusts: Sherman Law, Should It Be Amended? 345.
 Tuberculosis, Immunity Against, 240.
 Tuberculosis, Protection from, Through Intestinal Vaccination, 366.
 UNITED STATES, Amazing Prosperity of, 471.
 United States, a Country of Sensations and Yet of Peaceful Routine, 3.
 VALPARAISO, Earthquake at, 279.
 Vegetables, Food Value of, 620.
 WARDMAN, Ervin. Character Sketch of Charles Evans Hughes, 552.
 Warwick (England) Historical Pageant at, 201.
 Water, Purifying, by Ozonation, 627.
 Weather Prediction, 612.
 Weightman, Richard C. Cuba's American Governor, Charles E. Magoon, 556.
 West Point and General Education, 95.
 Whitcomb, Selden L. Ibsen's Work and Influence, 37.
 Wiles, Irving R. Portraits by, of President Roosevelt, President Butler, and Professor Burgess, 40.
 Wilhelmina, Queen, at Home, 481.
 Will, Thomas Elmer. The New National Forest Reserves, 708.
 William II., Emperor, and King Edward at Friedrichshof, 485.
 William II., Emperor of Germany; How He Works, 702.
 Wisconsin's Primary Law in Operation, 308.
 Woman Suffrage Campaign in England and France, 744.
 World, Progress of the, 155.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1906.

The Formal Opening of the Olympic Games of 1906.....	Frontispiece	Three American Portraits for Berlin.....	40
The Progress of the World—		With portraits of President Roosevelt, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Prof. John W. Burgess.	
A Land of Endless Sensations.....	3	American Athletes in Ancient Athens....	43
Yet a Land of Peaceful Routine.....	3	By James E. Sullivan.	
A Time for Optimism.....	3	With illustrations.	
How Railroad Abuses Began.....	3	The Rembrandt Tricentennial.....	49
How Abuses Are Outgrown.....	4	By Ernest Knaufft.	
The Governmental Corrective.....	4	With illustrations.	
Railroad Men on the Pillory.....	4	The Awakening of Nevada.....	56
Have Railroad Men Learned Their Lesson?.....	5	By Clarence H. Matson.	
Life Insurance Stronger Than Ever.....	5	With illustrations.	
Packing-house Sensations.....	6	Tunneling the Seine at Paris.....	63
Action by the Government.....	6	By E. C. Morel.	
The Beveridge Bill.....	6	With illustrations.	
A Stubborn Opposition.....	7	The Rate Bill: What It Is and What It Will Do.....	65
The President's Special Message.....	7	By Charles A. Prouty.	
The Reluctant Wadsworth Committee.....	8	France as an Investor.....	71
The Packers and Their Policy.....	9	By Charles F. Speare.	
How Things Were in Other Days.....	9	The Decrease in Rural Population.....	74
Rise of the Modern Abattoir.....	10	By William S. Rossiter.	
How to Save the Allied Interests.....	10	With charts.	
Now for the Model Packing Houses!.....	11	Michael Davitt, the Irish Patriot.....	81
The Question in Europe.....	11	With portrait.	
The Pure-Food Bill.....	12	The Growth of Political Socialism.....	82
A Universal Subject.....	12	By W. D. P. Bliss.	
The New State of Oklahoma.....	13	Leading Articles of the Month—	
As to Arizona and New Mexico.....	13	An Appeal to Our Millionaires.....	85
Utah and the Smoot Case.....	13	The Municipal Slaughterhouses of Paris....	86
Utah Was Admitted Too Soon.....	14	The Progress of Russian Democracy.....	88
To Exclude Illiterates.....	15	The First Day of the Year One in Russia....	90
Sea-Level versus Lock Canal.....	15	The Struggle of Architecture Against Ugliness.....	93
Changes in the Senate.....	15	West Point and General Education.....	95
Political Notes of the Season.....	16	Ibsen as a World Force.....	96
The Mining Riot in Mexico.....	17	The Movement for Nationalism in Roumania	100
South and Central America.....	17	The Serious Question of Fire Losses.....	102
Progress of the British Education Bill.....	18	The Recent Progress of Medicine.....	103
Other Happenings in Great Britain.....	18	The So-Called "Patent-Medicine" Evil.....	104
New Zealand and Other Colonies.....	19	Our Unworthy Attitude Toward Literature.	106
Britain and Russia.....	19	Slow Growth of the French Navy.....	108
Anglo-German Amenities.....	20	The Match Industry in Sweden.....	109
"The Unconquerable French Spirit".....	20	Insurance Against Strikes in Germany.....	109
Cabinet Changes on the Continent.....	21	The Temperature of the Sun.....	110
Vitality of the Triple Alliance.....	22	The Status of Public Education in Cuba....	111
The Spanish Marriage and Tragedy.....	22	The Religion of the Future.....	111
Bomb Thrown at the King's Coach.....	23	Is the American Press Commercialized?.....	113
Death of the Bomb-Thrower.....	24	The Commercial Side of the Monroe Doctrine	114
The International Postal Congress.....	24	France's Moral Responsibility for Russia....	115
Recent Events in Germany.....	24	Radium and Life.....	116
European Events of the Month.....	25	With portraits and other illustrations.	
Progress of the Russian Revolution.....	26	Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals.	117
Ministry and Duma Lock Horns.....	26	The New Books.....	123
The Duma Fully Aroused.....	27	With portraits.	
The Czar Still Vacillates.....	27		
China, Japan, and Korea.....	28		
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations.			
Record of Current Events.....	29		
With portraits.			
Some American and Foreign Cartoons of the Month.....	33		
Ibsen's Work and Influence.....	37		
By Selden L. Whitcomb.			
With portrait of Henrik Ibsen.			

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the *English Review of Reviews*, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1906.

(On April 22, the Olympic Games of 1906, at Athens, were formally opened by King George of Greece. The illustration shows the royal party entering the Stadium. King George led, escorting his sister, Queen Alexandra of England. They were followed by King Edward with Queen Olga of Greece. Because of the successful participation of American athletes in these games, they were watched in the United States with the greatest interest. A full account of the festival is given by Mr. James E. Sullivan, one of the American commissioners, on page 43 of this number.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

XXXIV.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1906.

No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

We live in a country that provides the press with an almost unlimited supply of material for treatment in its editorial form. A stranger might well, in reading the newspapers that make up the daily life of large headlines, that we Americans are far too deeply agitated by terrific accidents, succeeding one another with startling rapidity, to do any justice whatever to the ordinary and commonplace affairs of life. Ours seem to be a land where frightful catastrophes of nature were varied only by monstrous crimes, by heartrending accidents, or by crimes of political corruption and business dishonesty too dreadful to have occurred in any other part of the world. It is indeed true that in this great country of ours there are earthquakes, conflagrations, tornadoes, floods, and other natural calamities,—all of which have afflicted some part or other of America to a certain extent within the past few weeks. It is true that we have lynchings, rail accidents, dynamite explosions, and many dreadful things that happen through carelessness or misdoing of men themselves. Still we have from time to time disclosures of a lack of trust in high office, and we have cases of law-breaking and serious wrong-doing in the world of trade and commerce.

These things are reported each day from one end of the country to the other. This is in part due to the development of the means for the collection and transmission of news. But it is also a consequence of a marked preference shown in newspapers. They are edited in deference to the supposed taste of their readers for a sensational and sensational statement of unhappened events. The underlying truth, which we are all familiar with, is that, in spite of the fearful and terrible things that happen, the country as a whole goes on very normally, does its accustomed work in the usual hours of day or night, taking its regular meals, and sleeping peacefully by night. Here we

have, in President Roosevelt himself, a most interesting type of the American nation as a whole. It might well be supposed by the visitor from foreign parts that a President who does so many remarkable things and about whom so much is printed every day must by this time have been driven to a state of wild-eyed frenzy. The simple fact is that the President is not in the slightest degree conscious of any abnormal conditions, either subjective or objective. He keeps himself in perfect health, calm mood, and cheerful temper; does his day's work as it comes along; thinks the United States of America is a country that is making fine progress, and has as little to worry about as any healthy and vigorous man in this or any other country.

A Time for Optimism.

If there be any who just now are taking a depressed view of our American life and affairs, let them try to understand the President's point of view and find grounds for cheerfulness and reassurance. It is not when evils are in process of remedy that there is most ground for discouragement. Again and again the people of the United States have in times of emergency shown themselves right-minded and efficient. We are just now engaged in a very necessary and important task, indicative not in the least of social and political decay, but rather of wholesome growth and progress. We have recently witnessed a period of enormous increase in wealth, and growth in power, of railroad and industrial corporations. In many ways this development has been of incalculable advantage to the country. But it has been attended by serious abuses. The time has come for the correction of these faults, and it has fallen to the lot of President Roosevelt to lead in the work.

How Rail- road Abuses Began.

The railroad business, as it was developed in its earlier stages, was largely speculative. A great part of the railroad mileage of the country

was built in advance of actual needs, and the population and wealth of regions traversed by the new lines had to grow up to give solid value to the transportation properties. Thus, the railroads trafficked in lands, promoted manufacturing by special rate concessions, made bargains with grain companies and elevator lines, and entangled themselves with all sorts of side enterprises for the exploitation of the country. It was customary to look upon railroads not merely as private enterprises, but as of a highly speculative and hazardous nature. Most of the railroads at one time or another went into bankruptcy, and several of them went through more than one period of receivership and reorganization. As the country matured, railroad property became more stable, until finally the great systems were well beyond the danger of serious financial reverse. Business interests all along the lines became diversified, and it was no longer necessary for the railroads to secure traffic by endeavoring to locate and build up particular interests.

*How Abuses
Are
Outgrown.*

The time came when there emerged the clear conception of the railroad as a great necessary public servant, with all the obligations of a common carrier, and with no right, therefore, to discriminate for or against any of those whose business required them to make use of the public highway. The whole thing has come about by way of evolution from transient, speculative, immature conditions to those of a ripper period of industrial life and civilization. Yet abuses even when naturally outgrown are often hard to destroy. For even as the tree grows great, so also will the entwining parasite often have the stronger clutch. And many of the privileged industries built up on special transportation favors have been in a position powerful enough to make it difficult for particular railroad corporations to relinquish the rebates or the other forms of favoritism. It is probably true, however, that even if there had been no interstate commerce legislation the very growth of business conditions would sooner or later have compelled the railroads to cease discrimination and treat all comers fairly.

*The
Governmental
Corrective.*

However that may be, the Government's power to regulate interstate commerce is a chief correcting agency at the present time; and it is helping the railroads on the one hand, and the shippers on the other, to readjust relations on a fair and proper modern basis. The

strengthening of interstate-commerce legislation in the form of the new measure known as the rate bill has been shown to be needful and timely by a large number of illustrative incidents that have had their place in the news of the past few weeks. It is not necessary here to mention these occurrences in detail, but it is enough to say that many cases of railroad discrimination have been brought to light, that the courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission are dealing with such cases, and that the demand of the country is now for a thoroughgoing reform of every abuse of this kind. The stock market is always a sensitive index when legislation is supposed to affect railroad property; and it is worth while to note the fact that those who hold railroad bonds and stocks are evidently not at all afraid that their investments will be injured by a stern governmental application of the principle that common carriers must deal fairly with all their patrons. However strongly disapproving of railroad abuses, American sentiment is not confiscatory. There is no important element of public opinion that thinks of the rate-making power as one to be exercised in such a way as to do injustice to investors. While the main features of the rate bill were settled several weeks ago when the measure passed the Senate, there were certain alterations and compromises agreed upon in conference committee of the two houses that caused delay in the final enactment of the measure. We are fortunate in being able to present to our readers, this month, an excellent article from the pen of the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, a distinguished member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, summarizing and explaining all the main points of this new legislation.

*Railroad Men
on the
Pillory.*

If the railroad business were fundamentally wrong in this country, we should have before us a very perplexing outlook in the attempt to make things right. But it is only fair to the railroad interests to say that they have essentially outgrown the methods that are criticised, and that abuses can be lopped off without any real shock, and with decided advantage in the long run. Recent disclosures have been very embarrassing to some prominent railroad men, just as insurance disclosures, several months ago, were humiliating to men prominent in that great business and in the world of finance. Thus, there has been brought to light in connection with the Pennsylvania system a relationship between railroad officials

and certain favored coal companies in the bituminous field that cannot be condemned in terms too strong. There seems to have existed a widespread custom of distributing blocks of stock in coal-mining companies as bonuses to railroad officials in consideration of which these companies were favored in the supply of cars and in other respects, rendering it difficult for the unfavored coal operators to do business. The subject is one to which we will refer again, when the investigation is ended. Upon evils of this sort American public opinion is now thoroughly aroused, and the Government is showing energy and ability in securing the facts and applying the remedies.

Have Railroad Men Learned Their Lesson? Is it not high time for the railroad men themselves to read clearly the handwriting on the wall, and to comprehend what is so apparent to almost every one else in the country? Through their powerful influences at Washington they spent the entire winter and spring in trying to obstruct legislation that was essential to their own permanent welfare, at the very time when they should have applied their energies to setting their houses in order and preparing themselves for a new period of railroad management as free from abuses as vigilance could possibly secure. In the end, their obstructive tactics all failed, and the Senate itself added amendment after amendment to the Hepburn bill, to make it more sweeping and severe than it was when it came up from the House of Representatives. So much has happened, however, within a month or two that one seems to be dealing with history rather than with current events. Railroad managers are no longer disposed to be obstructive. The period of reform and regeneration has fairly set in.

Life Insurance Stronger than Ever. What is true of reform in the field of railroad management is scarcely less true in that of the financial and industrial corporations. A few months ago the insurance men of America were deeply alarmed because they believed that the public distrust caused by the disclosures of the New York investigation would paralyze the life insurance business for a generation to come. A very short time has elapsed, yet Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who conducted the investigation and aided in preparing the reform bills for the Legislature of New York, is not only trusted, but highly popular, among insurance agents and others connected with that busi-



HON. CHARLES A. PROUTY, OF VERMONT.

ness throughout the country. It is now clearly seen that the troubles in the Equitable had partly revealed a condition which it was necessary to expose completely and to reform thoroughly,—not merely for the protection of the outside public, but for the well-being of the insurance business itself. The fierce light of inquiry into their methods has revealed the strength as well as the weakness of American life insurance companies; and the discussion in magazines and newspapers throughout the land has given millions of citizens an education in the whole subject, so that life insurance is in a stronger position to-day than ever before. The great companies have all been found solvent, but there were grave evils to be corrected. The case for life insurance remains a sounder one than it was before the disclosures were made that caused so much sensation and for a time so great alarm. It will be a good while before the process of readjustment is completed, and many other States will watch the working of the New York insurance laws as recently adopted. But the worst is over, and the institution of life insurance has come through this experience as a staunch but barnacled ship comes out of drydock.



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR.

**Packing-
house
Sensations.**

Last month had new sensations of its own, and they were related to the great meat-packing interests of Chicago and other Western cities. There had been for some years past, at different times, a good deal of criticism directed toward phases of the immense business built up in connection with the Chicago stock yards. There had been bitter condemnation of American preserved meats and packing-house products in Germany and other European countries. And there was a storm raised at the time when our troops in Cuba were fed upon the so-called "embalmed beef." Not a great while ago the London *Lancet*, an important medical journal, had published articles from the pen of a visiting English expert strongly censuring some of the methods and processes found by him in examination of the food-supply sent out to the world by the Chicago packing houses. There were other criticisms from time to time; but the thing that aroused most of the fresh excitement was a novel entitled "The Jungle," by Mr. Upton Sinclair (see our book notes of last month), who had studied the stock yards and the packing-house methods with a view to describing every-

thing ugly and unwholesome that he could find, in order to shock the country with a book of grim and revolting "realism." Mr. Sinclair certainly produced the desired effect.

**Action
by the
Government.**

It will be remembered that the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor had already investigated the meat-packing companies, in view of complaints against them as forming a monopoly in the purchase of animals and in the shipping, distribution, and sale of meat products. This investigation of the so-called "meat trust" had not dealt with sanitary questions, but it had presented those interests in an unfavorable light to the people of the country. The attack upon the packing houses contained in Mr. Upton Sinclair's novel was presented to the President in the form of more direct and sweeping charges. The Bureau of Animal Industry (Agriculture Department) at once gave the matter its attention. But in order to find out in his own way what was essentially true as respects these matters, the President afterward asked two very able and conscientious men to make a preliminary investigation and report the results to him in confidence, for his own advice and guidance. These two men were Mr. Charles P. Neill, who succeeded Col. Carroll D. Wright as head of the Bureau of Labor, and Mr. James B. Reynolds, a well-known member of Mayor Low's New York City administration and an expert in matters relating to labor and social economics. The Neill-Reynolds investigation was not exhaustive, and the report was not elaborate, but it was sufficient to show the President that there was needed at the stock yards and in the packing houses a far more rigid inspection of animals to be slaughtered, of methods and processes employed, and of products to be marketed than had ever been known in this country before.

**The
Beveridge
Bill.**

Accordingly, under the President's direction the Department of Agriculture, which already possessed the machinery for a very limited amount of meat-inspection, was instructed to draft a measure that would be adequate to the situation as disclosed by the Neill-Reynolds report. It was this measure, shaped in the Department of Agriculture, that was placed in the hands of Senator Beveridge for introduction, and that had so remarkable a history in the Senate late in May. Its formal presentation was on May 21, when it was read twice

rted to the Committee culture. On May 24, been favorably dealt the committee, it was usly passed by the Sen- n amendment to the ral appropriation bill, as then under discus- n this form it went the House, where a werful opposition de- against it than had ected.

It would be useless to say that this op- position was due, in per sense, to the in- f the meat-packing in- upon members of the griculture Committee any other members of . The President had ded to stir up sensa- to have the nations of nduly excited over ex- d charges against one eatest of American in-

It would have been if the Speaker and se Committee on Agri- had promptly accepted ridge bill in principle, little time to study it . But instead of this

k the position that no

at sort could possibly be passed at this

The packing houses, meanwhile, were ly denying all the charges against king hasty and futile retorts against ident, and creating a situation that exactly what the sensational press and eme critics like Mr. Upton Sinclair

Then it was that the existence of the ynolds report became widely known, pressure of public opinion was such re was practically nothing for the t to do but to send a special message and to transmit that document.

The report and message were made public on June 4. The following extracts from the President's mes- e the case very clearly :

port is of a preliminary nature. I submit ow because it shows the urgent need of a action by the Congress in the direction ng a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection



HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.

(Who introduced the meat-inspection bill in the Senate.)

by the federal government of all stock yards and packing houses and of their products, so far as the latter enter into interstate or foreign commerce. The conditions shown by even this short inspection to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting. It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and of decency that they should be radically changed. Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

Before I had received the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill I had directed that labels placed upon any package of meat-food products should state only that the carcass of the animal from which the meat was taken had been inspected at the time of slaughter. If inspection of meat-food products at all stages of preparation is not secured by the passage of the legislation recommended I shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter.

The report shows that the stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean, and that the method of handling and preparing food products is uncleanly and dangerous to health. Under existing law the national government has no

power to enforce inspection of the many forms of prepared meat-food products that are daily going from the packing houses into interstate commerce. Owing to an inadequate appropriation, the Department of Agriculture is not even able to place inspectors in all establishments desiring them. The present law prohibits the shipment of uninspected meat to foreign countries, but there is no provision forbidding the shipment of uninspected meats in interstate commerce, and thus the avenues of interstate commerce are left open to traffic in diseased or spoiled meats. If, as has been alleged on seemingly good authority, further evils exist, such as the improper use of chemicals and dyes, the Government lacks power to remedy them. A law is needed which will enable the inspectors of the general government to inspect and supervise from the hoof to the can the preparation of the meat-food product. The evil seems to be much less in the sale of dressed carcasses than in the sale of canned and other prepared products.

The President ended his message by advising the passage of what was commonly known as the Beveridge amendment. While, as already stated, the report of Messrs. Reynolds and Neill was not exhaustive, it was sufficient, taken in connection with other testimony, to justify the President's message. Furthermore, the agitation throughout the country had become so

great that it was certain, when the President's message went in, that the Agriculture Committee of the House would be compelled by public opinion to report some sort of bill for passage in the present session. The committee proceeded to take testimony, and its bill, based in general upon the Beveridge amendment but differing in important respects, was ready for report to the House by the middle of June. The President had advised, in accordance with the Beveridge bill, that the cost of needful inspection should be collected from the industry itself. The House bill, on the contrary, threw the cost upon the Government, and proposed a yearly appropriation of \$2,000,000. As these pages were closed for the press there was little doubt regarding the passage of a bill that would in the main embody the President's demand for drastic and thoroughgoing inspection. But the so-called Wadsworth bill (bearing the name of the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee) was emphatically opposed by the President at those points where it rejected leading features of the Beveridge bill; and it was evident at once that the President's views would be strongly defended, both in the debate and in the voting, before a bill could pass



A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE.

(President Roosevelt takes hold of the investigating muck-rake himself in the packing-house scandal.)

From the *Saturday Globe* (U'lien).

use of Representatives and proceed to reference stage. Another thing was equal-
a.—namely, the tremendous strength
which the country, regardless of party,
holding the President's position.

While the rush with which the
great packing houses proceeded to
use soap, disinfectants, paint, and
ash, and otherwise to remedy the more
of the complaints made against them,
have been amusing but for the ex-
serious aspects of the whole business,
the interests felt themselves too much
and for a time to see clearly the true



1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, OF NEW YORK.

for them to pursue. They failed to
and that, under existing circumstances,
re sweeping and searching the pro-
employed by the Government under
veridge bill the better in the end for
threatened pocketbooks. Thus, the
bad tax on each animal inspected would
be nothing to pay in comparison with
to the packers of the Government's
of approval on their food products after
post-mortem and ante-mortem inspec-
and tests. There is really no better
ment for the great American corpora-
s respects their general good charac-
in the way in which they survive the
mistakes they so often fall into



MR. CHARLES P. NEILL.

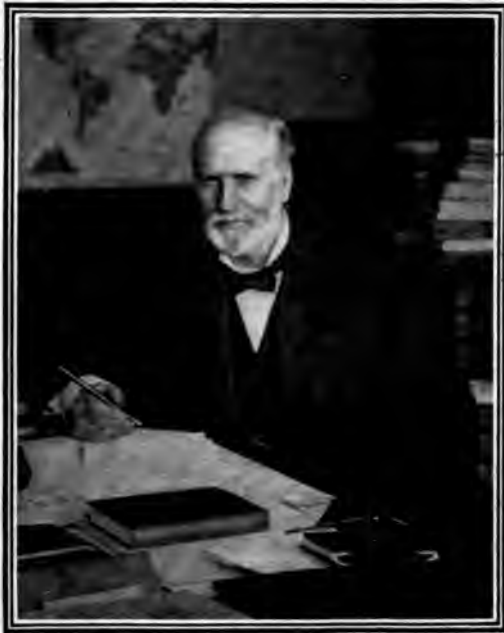
(United States Commissioner of Labor.)

when subjected to criticism. There may have
been a period when the worst tricks of the
trade were profitable to a few packers. But
they ought to have known that when at last
exposure came and the public was aroused the
further profit must all lie, not only in aban-
doning those tricks, but in securing the im-
mense prestige to be conferred upon them by
having the United States Government watch
them in all their processes and give them
its labels and certificates as a guarantee of
the fine quality of their products. The un-
aided instinct of the plain business man might
see this sort of thing clearly; but at critical
moments which call for common sense, the
fatal bane of the business man is sometimes
the legal advice he follows. The packers were
advised to make bold denial, to cast reflec-
tions upon the Government's investigators,
and to circulate reports to the effect that the
President himself "had it in for" them
through motives of a personal sort. All of
which, of course, was only making matters
worse for themselves.

*How Things
Were in Other
Days.*

The underlying fact is that we are
living in a period that is growing
careful and fastidious. Bad as may
have been the conditions in these great packing

houses, the food-supply of the country is produced under conditions far more wholesome than those that prevailed a generation ago. This is not to apologize for existing evils, but to pay due deference to plain truth. The great packing houses are a comparatively recent creation. They have been doing business under a certain amount of State inspection, and a limited inspection at the hands of the United States Government to meet export conditions created by European laws. Before the day of the great packing houses, innumerable local slaughterhouses existed everywhere in the land. The conditions existing in a majority of these local slaughterhouses were



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

HON. JAMES A. WILSON.

(United States Secretary of Agriculture.)

far more unsanitary than those under which cattle and hogs are prepared for the meat market by the large establishments that now control the trade. Furthermore, under the old system the opportunity for the slaughter of diseased and unfit animals was vastly greater than under the present system.

Rise of the Modern Abattoir. Physicians of age and experience everywhere will bear out the statement that cases of illness resulting from the consumption of tainted or unwholesome animal food were far more numerous before the era of the large packing houses, with their refrigerating systems, than at the

present time. So frightful were the evils resulting from the prevalence in European towns and cities of innumerable small slaughterhouses that they have been almost universally abolished by law, to be replaced by large public abattoirs of model construction and appointments, in which every process and every detail comes under the most rigid and expert scientific supervision by the authorities. This has gone hand-in-hand with analogous movements in the direction of great public market-houses, where all sorts of food products come under inspection and—most important of all—with the movement for thoroughgoing inspection and control of the milk-supply. The result has been the saving of the lives of millions of infants and small children, and the marked decline of the average yearly death rate. Conditions in this country are so different from those of Europe that the municipal abattoir system would not have met our needs, but the tendency is similar. The meat-packing business had grown up as a great interstate industry, with its agencies and branches and its refrigerator plants in every important city or town in the whole country. Thus, the local slaughterhouses for the most part disappeared, through the pressure of a superior kind of competition. There may prove yet to be some field in this country for the public abattoir. But while that question may come under discussion, we have an immediate duty, and a very obvious one. We must adopt and apply the most rigid sort of inspection, in the existing packing houses, to the animal products that are distributed as food, and that enter into what is known as interstate commerce. The individual States and the municipal governments will meanwhile, in so far as they are able and enlightened, apply similar methods of inspection to the meat-supplies that do not cross the boundaries of the State and therefore do not come within the sphere of the national government's power to regulate.

How to Save the Allied Interests.

For the time being there has been a tremendous falling off in the sale of canned meats and certain other packing-house products, and the season has been propitious for the market gardener. The live-stock interests of the West at first took serious alarm and adopted the hasty view that they would promote their own welfare by sending their lawyers and influential people to Washington to help fight the President and his proposed legislation. But the natural good sense of the stock farmers and cattle men



the National Press Association, Washington.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AT WORK ON THE BEVERIDGE BILL.

right: Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; John Lamb, Virginia; Daniel F. Lefean, Pennsylvania; Asbury South Carolina; Kittridge Haskins, Vermont; William Lorimer, Illinois; E. S. Chandler, Mississippi; Wadsworth, chairman, New York; Sydney J. Bowie, Alabama; South Trimble, Kentucky; Henry Wisconsin; William W. Cocks, New York; Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Franklin E. Brooks, George W. Cromer, Indiana; Charles F. Scott, Kansas; Charles A. Hamilton, acting clerk, District la; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut.)

sert itself very rapidly. Many of ast, discovered that the President t fighting their battle for them. commercially concerned in the supplying beef or pork or other acts to the public ought now to that sanitary methods and gov- supervision are essential to the of the trade.

The great packers of Chicago and the other Western cities have immense resources of capital. They a great deal of money in advertis- of their products. It is absurd to ay have been engaged principally inwholesome or poisoned food to

They will not have to revolution- sines; to make it so wholesome as ry fair criticism. Their best pos- tiserent now would be to use some sources in putting their establish-

ments into the most perfect possible conditions from the sanitary standpoint. For instance, in place of damp and rotting wood, let them use white glazed tiles. Let every employee pass to his work through a compulsory shower-bath establishment, emerging with garments immaculate from the laundry branch of the institution. It is perfectly feasible to put the business of the packing houses upon a basis of this sort from one end to the other, and thus to turn criticism into praise, and harmful notoriety into profitable advertising. The thing is so easy that not to do it would imply a lack of ordinary judgment and perception.

The Question in Europe. It is natural enough that there should be some anxiety about the effect of all these disclosures upon

the American export trade in dressed beef and other provisions. There has, of course, been a great outcry raised in the European

newspapers for some weeks past. But the worst is known already, and the reaction will set in. The agitation about American provisions has quickened the zeal of those charged with investigating supplies of home origin; and in England, for example, they had discovered by the middle of June that there were scandalous conditions to be reformed in their own establishments for prepared food products that were as bad, if not worse, than any existing in Chicago. With the great growth of our own population, the foreign market for our meat products becomes relatively less each year and has little future. The vast grazing plains of the Argentine Republic last year furnished England with considerably more dressed beef than was purchased from the United States, although five years ago England imported 70 per cent. of her dressed beef from the United States and only 17 per cent. from the Argentine,—according to figures supplied last month by American meat interests. As a country develops like ours, its bread and meat can be sold in the more profitable home market, and the farmer or cattle man does not have to cross broad oceans to find buyers for his surplus. Since the quantitative foreign demand is growing much less, common sense would seem to lay stress now upon the question of quality. Let American inspected food products have the highest standing of any that enter the European market and they will bring correspondingly good prices. In such matters, merit is what wins in the end. And if there has been great publicity given in Europe to the charges against American packing houses, there will be equal publicity for the President's plan of reform. It is safe to predict that in the near future the American output will stand higher in European markets than ever before.

The Pure-Food Bill.

Meanwhile, this shake-up in the meat business will put health boards and sanitary authorities on their guard all along the line, and everybody will be the better off for a closer watchfulness over the character of the food that nourishes the children of our cities and towns. Our readers may remember that in the April number of the REVIEW we presented an interesting article on "Food Science and the Pure-Food Question," from the pen of Mr. R. O. Brooks, a scientific expert. This was apropos of the passage by the Senate of the so-called "Heyburn pure-food bill." This measure was still pending in the House of Representatives

last month when these pages were closed for the press, with apparent prospect of speedy passage. Mr. Brooks assured our readers that the widespread adulteration of food-supplies, while very objectionable from the commercial and economic standpoint, is not, as a rule, seriously deleterious to the health of consumers. Thus, it is wrong to water the milk-supply, but it is not a poisonous process. Nor is oleomargarine, as a rule, unhealthy; while glucose is a useful food product. Yet it is clearly wrong to palm off oleomargarine for butter; and to sell glucose for honey or maple sugar or any one of a dozen other things is not defensible. Pulverized cocoanut-shells taken in small quantities are not harmful, yet they should not constitute four-fifths of what the people buy under the name of pepper. The chicory or the cereals which make up the bulk of so much of the ground coffee sold on the market do not undermine the human constitution; yet they certainly do tend to undermine the legitimate trade in coffee.

A Universal Subject.

In view of the immediate interest in the whole subject of food-supply, as entering into commerce, our readers may find it well worth while to turn back to the April number of the REVIEW and study this remarkably instructive article by Mr. Brooks. The subject in general is one that the whole world seems to be facing. France, after years of inquiry, has recently enacted a very notable measure for the protection of the public against adulterated food articles, and is now engaged upon what is the more difficult half of the problem,—namely, the necessary work of organizing the administrative machinery for the effective carrying out of the requirements of the statute. For it should be remembered that we have now in almost every one of our States a considerable amount of valuable legislation to prevent and punish the adulteration of food-supplies and drugs, and the sale of unwholesome and deleterious articles. The trouble is not so much with the laws as with the widespread lack of the effective means for their enforcement. This must come about with the awakening of public opinion and the growth of efficiency in our State and local systems of governmental administration. Thus, the recent agitation will probably give a very different character to the meat-inspection, under Illinois and Chicago regulations, from that which has existed heretofore. In like manner State insurance-supervision throughout the country will be far more alert than before, in

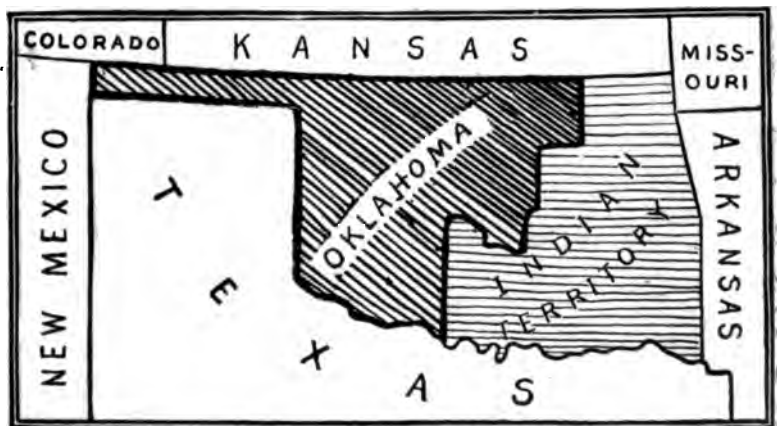
view of what has happened within the past twelvemonth. Such are the more or less stormy and spasmodic methods by which, in a free republic like ours, civilization makes its forward march.

The New State of Oklahoma. It was expected that Congress would have completed its session before the 1st of July. Some important measures which seemed to have good prospects in December have gone over until next winter. One of these is the Philippine tariff bill, and another is the treaty with Santo Domingo. The protracted fight over the Statehood question ended with a compromise of the chief point at issue. Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be united and will speedily enter the Union as the State of Oklahoma. The new commonwealth will take its place at once as an important and progressive State, with an energetic population, a rich soil, and a variety of natural resources. One thing will make it different from any other State, and that is its large Indian population. Some of our readers may care to be reminded of Mr. Harvey's article in last month's REVIEW, entitled "The Indian of To-day and To-morrow,"—written with particular reference to the admission of this new State and to the present and future of the Indians of the now disappearing Indian Territory. There are nearly a hundred thousand of these, of whom, in round figures, 36,000 are Cherokees, 25,000 Choctaws, 16,000 Creeks, 11,000 Chickasaws, and 3,000 Seminoles. But these are already very largely of mixed blood, and inasmuch as they are living under civilized conditions, they will all in due time be absorbed, through intermarriage, by the white population. But the infusion of Indian blood must, for generations to come, affect somewhat the racial type of the eastern half of the new State.

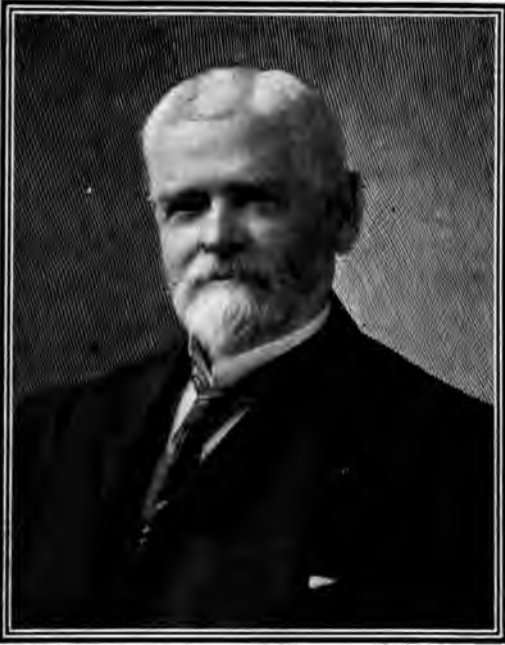
As to Arizona and New Mexico. The great struggle in Congress was over the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. Certain local and private interests have fought to keep them separate, with a view to getting them in the Union ultimately as two separate States. A broad public policy

demands that they be admitted as one State or not at all. The principal motive for trying to admit them now as one State is the everlasting recurrence of the question, and the feeling that it would be well to settle the matter rightly and have it done with. If they could remain, by agreement, in the Territorial status for at least twenty-five years to come, the question of their admission should certainly be postponed. Under the compromise agreed upon, the people of the two Territories are to vote separately at their regular election, next November, upon the question whether or not they would like to be united. If they approve of the idea, they can proceed to draft a constitution and will be duly admitted. It is to be remembered that these two Territories have their present bounds merely for purposes of temporary administration. The making of American States is not chiefly a matter of local preference, but rather one of concern to the whole country. It appears likely that local and special interests will secure a vote in the Territories next fall decidedly against union. In that case the situation will be unchanged.

Utah and the Smoot Case. It is ten years since the last admission of a State to the Union, and at that time Utah was brought in. For a long time Utah had been kept in the Territorial condition because of the predominance of the Mormon Church and the strong objection elsewhere in the country to some of the tenets and institutions of Mormonism. At length, however, the Mormon Church agreed to abandon polygamy both in theory and in practice, and to prohibit it in the State constitution. There was a clear and definite understanding and bargain between the Mormons of Utah and the people of the



MAP TO SHOW DISAPPEARING LINE BETWEEN OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.



SENATOR JULIUS C. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

(Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.)

United States to the effect that if Utah were allowed to become a State there would be no reason for regret on the score of peculiar Mormon tenets. On the 4th of March, 1903, Mr. Reed Smoot, of Utah, took his seat as United States Senator at Washington. Mr. Smoot is one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church. Strong protests against his being seated came from Utah, and a powerful demand for his exclusion took organized form throughout the United States. For more than three years the agitation has been carried on, and a large part of the valuable time of the men who compose the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has been given to hearings upon the subject. At length, on June 1, the committee by a majority vote decided to make a report in favor of Mr. Smoot's exclusion. The chairman of the committee is Senator Burrows, of Michigan. Most of the Republican members of the committee, including Senators Foraker, Knox, Beveridge, Dillingham, and Hopkins, voted as a minority. Senator Burrows and those who supported his view were of the opinion that the Mormon apostles, as the full governing authority of the Church, had continued to support the doctrine of polygamy, and that Mr. Smoot could not be dissociated from the acts of the body to which he belonged.

There was no charge that Mr. Smoot himself had ever been a polygamist. The minority of the committee, taking perhaps a more strictly legal view of the affair, could not find sufficient reason for excluding from the Senate a man whom the people of Utah had chosen to represent them. Mr. Smoot is regarded as personally a man of excellent character and ability.

But in view of the conditions under which Utah was admitted, the *Utah Was Admitted Too Soon.* Mormons of Utah were guilty, in the moral sense, of a serious breach of good faith in sending one of the apostles of the Church to make laws for the people of the United States. If it had been known that six or seven years after admission Utah would have sent a Mormon apostle to the Senate, Statehood could not possibly have been secured. The Senate is final judge of the fitness and qualification of its own members. The people of Utah must not complain of high-handed treatment in the exclusion of Mr. Smoot, for they themselves were guilty of high-handed treatment of the people of the United States when they brought all this protracted agitation upon themselves by sending



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SENATOR JOHN B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

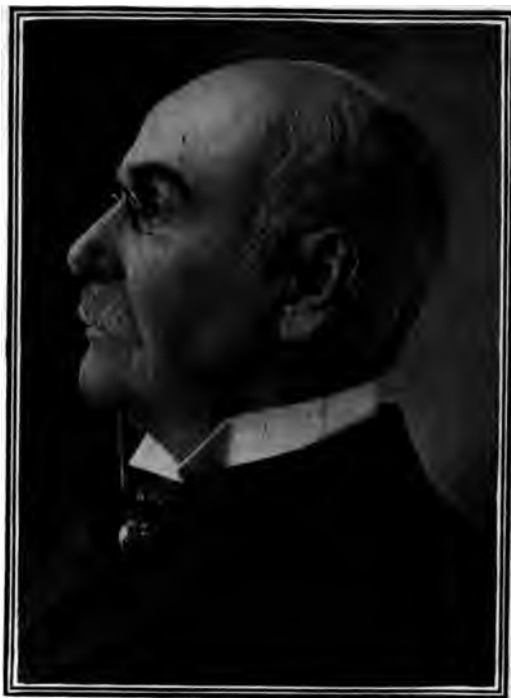
the high rulers and lawgivers of the nation to make the nation's laws. While a great deal to be said on behalf of foot, the issue is a broad one, and it is American public opinion that is chiefly at stake. The whole episode simply illustrates that we have been far too easy-going in our admission of new States. Utah came in too soon. The committee report was presented on June 11, and it was understood that debate and final action be deferred until next winter.

There was fair prospect, but not entire certainty, that a measure would be passed changing in many of our immigration laws. The most important feature of the bill pending last month at which proposes to apply a rigid practical test to foreigners applying for admission to this country. During the past year more than a million immigrants have landed at the port of New York in addition to those who have arrived at Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and other ports, and those who have come by way of Canada. It is stated that if the proposed reading and writing test had been enforced during this past year two or three hundred thousand persons would have been excluded. Naturally, the influence of shipping companies and of certain other interests have been at work to prevent the passage of a measure that would so decidedly reduce the volume of immigration from certain countries. While ability to read and understand one's own language is by no means a necessary qualification as to the desirability of a particular immigrant, it may certainly be regarded as a mark of superiority when taken in the present state of our country.

Under existing economic conditions there is no danger of our failing to receive a very large body of immigrants each year even if the existing tests are made more severe.

The majority of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee of the Senate, under the leadership of Senator Dingle, of South Dakota, reported some time ago in favor of constructing the Panama Canal on the sea-level plan. It does not, however, state that the opinion of the committee has at all changed upon that subject.

On June 15, the House voted for a lock canal, by a large majority. Taking both houses of Congress together, it is probable that a vast majority favors the plan of a canal with



HON. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, OF MARYLAND.

locks, as recommended by the President, the Secretary of War, and Mr. Stevens, the chief engineer. A canal with locks would have some advantages from the standpoint of practical navigation that have not, perhaps, been sufficiently set forth. The sea-level canal would be an extremely deep and narrow cut, requiring great care in the passing of large ships going in opposite directions. The canal at a higher level, on the other hand, would possess a number of miles of so-called free navigation, permitting ships to pass as in a lake. There are other considerations from the standpoint of the practical constructor that are decidedly favorable to the high-level plan. It is to be hoped that this question may be settled promptly, and that construction may be pushed in the near future, with the best modern methods.

*Changes
in the
Senate.*

A party leader of great prominence passed away last month in the death of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland. Governor Warfield promptly appointed the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte to fill the vacant seat. Mr. Whyte is eighty-two years old, and had for a generation been identified with the reform wing of the Democratic party in Maryland that was



COL. HENRY A. DU PONT.

(The new United States Senator from Delaware.)

always in opposition to the Gorman machine. Delaware has now two Senators, the vacant seat having been filled by the election of Col. Henry A. DuPont. This marks the final defeat of J. Edward Addicks, who for so many years has fought in vain to have himself elected to the Senate. The manner in which Addicks went down to Delaware from Boston and undertook to capture the State, some sixteen or seventeen years ago, has become a matter of political history. Colonel DuPont's election is admirable, and Delaware is to be congratulated. The United States Supreme Court affirmed the sentence against Senator Burton, of Kansas, who had been convicted of crime, and his vacant seat in the Senate was filled last month by Governor Hoch's appointment of Judge Alfred W. Benson, a public man of repute in his own State, but as yet unknown to the country.

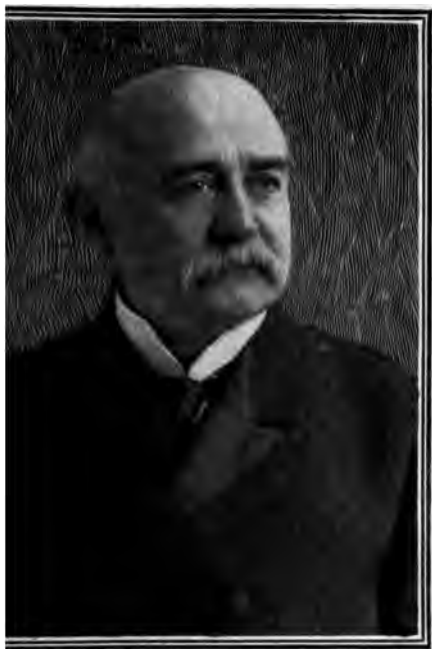
Political Notes of the Season. With a Congressional election in November, and a number of State campaigns to be fought, the political pot has already begun to simmer gently, although it will not boil furiously until Septem-

ber. Party lines are not closely drawn, at present, and we shall see in this year's campaigning, as we saw in several State fights last year, some instructive evidences of independent thought and action. Early in June, the State election held in Oregon illustrated the non-partisan tendency of the day. With five or six exceptions, all the members of both houses of the new Legislature will be



GOV. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON.

Republicans, yet Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, was reelected to his present position. In the present temper of the people, no party can safely afford to nominate an inferior candidate. It is not expected by any one that the Republicans will retain their present large majority in the next House of Representatives. If they keep any majority at all, the credit will belong to the President more than to any one else. In the State of New York it is still regarded as likely that Mr. William R. Hearst will obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Pennsylvania political situation will be followed with unusual interest. The Republican State convention was held at Harrisburg on June 6, and was dominated by Senator Penrose, who has succeeded the late Senator Quay as head of the regular Republican organization. The



HON. EDWIN S. STUART.

for governor is the Hon. Edwin S. of Philadelphia, formerly mayor of y. Meanwhile, the reform element of ublicans known as the Lincoln party d its convention a week earlier and its own ticket. It had been supposed ayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, would ed for governor, but the convention l Louis Emery, Jr., who has been ent in attacks upon corporation abuses.

been thought that the Lincoln party ould withdraw their ticket if the regu- ould name acceptable candidates, but, ters stand, both tickets will probably the field. Farther West, there was

interest last month in the election of es to the Iowa State Republican con- a that will be held on August 1 at Des

Governor Cummins, who is a can- for renomination, continues to advocate eform and reciprocity. His chief oppo-

Hon. George D. Perkins, of Sioux who holds Secretary Shaw's so-called pat" views on the tariff question.

Those countries of Latin America irectly to our southward have eeing public attention the past few weeks to a greater extent r many months before. In the first June what threatened to be an inter-

national affair of importance occurred in the labor and mine riots at Cananea, in the state of Sonora, Mexico. This town, which is between forty and fifty miles south of the Texas border, is the center of an extensive mining district, large quantities of copper, particularly, being mined. The exploitation of the region is made possible chiefly by means of American capital, one of the largest operating factors being the corporation known as the Cananea Consolidated Copper Mining Company, of which Col. W. C. Greene, a well-known Wall Street operator, is president. The town of Cananea has a population of about 23,000, of which 5,000 are Americans. A riot, precipitated by the striking of 5,000 Mexican miners who had been unsuccessful in their demand for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$5 a day, resulted in the death of some forty persons, six of them being Americans, and in the destruction of much property. Although the trouble was finally settled by the vigorous action of Colonel Kosterlitzky, of the Mexican mounted police, the situation was complicated by the appeal of Governor Ysabel, of the state of Sonora (before the arrival of Mexican rurales), to the United States Government for military assistance. Secretary Taft checked, on the Texas border, some companies of cavalry who responded to the Mexican governor's appeal. At the latter's request, however, an armed posse from Bisbee, Arizona, actually crossed the border and offered their services. Whether, as claimed by the Mexican Government, the disturbance was due to the efforts of a revolutionist junta in St. Louis working for the overthrow of the Diaz régime or was merely an expression of race hatred, it is gratifying to note the correctness of the diplomatic attitudes of both Mexico City and Washington.

South
and Central
America.

On the South American continent the all-engrossing topic during June was the approaching Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, which will begin its sessions on July 15. Secretary Root, who expects to sail from New York early in the present month, will attend some of the conferences. This Review hopes to present in an early number a comprehensive descriptive article on Brazil and its resources, which will be a valuable addition to the list of articles on South American countries already printed. In Venezuela, General Castro, despite newspaper announcements to the contrary, is still officially a private citizen, although he will undoubtedly resume the presi-

dency before long. Argentina is prosperous. Her Congress began its sessions on May 12, the chair being occupied by Dr. Figueroa Alcorta. The latest census, just published, gives the republic a total population of slightly more than six millions. Cuba continues to progress and develop. The commercial treaty with Great Britain, long pending because its provisions were disapproved by American commercial interests, has at last been ratified in the Senate, with amendments which will probably cause its rejection by the British Government. What at first appeared to be a real revolution began in Guatemala in the middle of last month, by the attempts of Generals Barillas and Toledo and quite a respectable force of insurgents to overthrow the government of President Cabrera. It will be unfortunate if the Cabrera administration, which has been a good one for the country, is overthrown. In Panama, the chief question of interest during the past few weeks was the elections of June 24 and July 1 and the resolution passed by the Panama municipal council asking the friendly assistance of the American authorities to "guarantee an honest election." Of course, the Washington authorities could not take the action desired, and events demonstrated that the presence of a foreign force was not necessary.

*Progress
of the British
Education Bill.*

The United Kingdom is still engrossed with the hotly contested campaign over the Liberal government's education bill, which (late in May) passed its second reading in the House of Commons. It is difficult for an American to understand the bitter and uncompromising antagonism of the majority of the Anglican clergy to this measure, which, as we outlined in these pages last month, really favors no special denominational methods, but simply provides for "simple Bible teaching" in the public schools and permits "denominational teaching" outside of school hours at the expense of those who demand it. Mr. Birrell's statement, in the debate over the second reading, in favor of making moral instruction an integral part of the secular curriculum of the schools completes the evidence that the Liberal government is not trying to secularize the schools, but simply to undenominationalize them. At every step the progress of the bill is fiercely contested by the churchmen, and early in June no less than ten thousand clergymen and members of their congregations journeyed from Lancaster to London to protest against its passage. The actual vote

at the second reading has demonstrated although reported to be opposed to the measure, the British Labor party is really won to be counted in its favor. After passing its third reading in the Commons (in the middle of June), the bill was scheduled to go to the House of Lords during the third week of the present month.

*Other
Happenings in
Great Britain.* The Irish question is pressing in way to the fore in England. Late in May Mr. Bryce (Secretary for Ireland) introduced in the Commons a government measure authorizing the expenditure of \$22,500,000 to provide some twenty thousand cottages for Irish laborers, increasing unpopularity of the House of Lords, which has already rejected several of the bills overwhelmingly passed in the Commons, is humorously set forth by the cartoon of the *Morning Leader* in the cartoon we reproduce. Two or three important international conventions in London, during the past month have been of international significance. Prominent among these should be mentioned the International Miners' Congress, which has declared for an international eight-hour day and for an international membership card. British capital has also had a medical conference on tuberculosis, and during the coming month an interparliamentary conference will be held in London. Of personal interest in May and June, were the jubilee celebrations and performances of the celebrated



THE LORDS AND LABOR.

JOHN WORKMAN, M.P.: "Now then, my Lord, get hurt if you don't move."

From the *Morning Leader* (London).



"THE FIRST CITIZEN OF NEW ZEALAND."

late New Zealand Premier, Richard John Seddon.)

actress, Miss Ellen Terry, who promises to visit this country early next year, and the sadly regretted death of Michael Davitt, Irish leader, whose career we outline on her page this month.

In her colonies, Britain seems fated never to be without her troubles. Business depression and fiscal uncertainty in the Rand appear to be on the increase, pending the crystallization of Liberal policy toward South Africa, while war with the Zulus in Natal still goes on, though it is reported that the leader of the rebels, Chief Bambata, was killed early in the year. The long-heralded colonial conference, now declared, will be held in London in the autumn next. Since the last colonial conference (the summer of 1902), Mr. Chamberlain's new plan has been thoroughly discussed, approved in some quarters, and condemned in others. Canada has developed, and there have been changes in conditions in Newfoundland, in Jamaica, and in the Straits Settlements; South Africa has begun a new life; and in the South Seas Australia and New Zealand have passed through new phases in governmental experiments. In Australia, the recently adopted Commerce Act, making com-

pulsory a description on dietary articles, became effective on June 8, and its provisions are of importance to American exporters. Early in June, "the first citizen of New Zealand," Richard John Seddon, premier of the colony, died, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Seddon, popularly known as "Digger Dick," was a man of great independence, although of somewhat contradictory character. He succeeded in steering the young colony between the extremes of capitalism and socialism, and it is due to him, chiefly, that New Zealand has succeeded in almost working out a series of legislative experiments having for their aim the prevention of the piling up of big fortunes and making it easy for wage-earners, small farmers, and modest business men to amass a competence. The industrial and commercial progress of New Zealand, by the way, will receive emphasis and illustration at the coming international exhibition which will be held in the prosperous city of Christchurch, beginning November 1, next, and continuing for six months.

An international event of great import and unusual interest is promised in the contemplated visit

(in July) of the British North Sea and Channel squadrons to Kronstadt, which, it is believed by students of European politics, will herald the completion of an Anglo-Russian *entente cordiale*. Special festivities will take place at the Russian naval station and at the capital, and, in August or September, a Russian squadron will pay a return visit to Portsmouth. According to present plans, several French warships will accompany the British vessels to Kronstadt, and, most highly picturesque feature of all, when the Russians come to Portsmouth on their return visit it is planned to have several Japanese battleships present. Thus, England and Japan as allies will meet allied France and Russia in the ways of peace. The significance of this hoped for and now possible Anglo-Russian understanding cannot be overestimated in its influence on the world's peace. At the present moment there is probably no more vital interest to Great Britain than the restoration of Russia as a European factor. "Her impotence is a profound anxiety, because it unloosens appetites and ambitions in central Europe which she alone can curb,"—(the solemn dictum of the editor of the *National Review*),—by which we are to understand Germany. This mutual distrust of England and Germany—in the press—is becoming one of the real danger-points in European politics.



Comte de Mun, the Catholic leader.

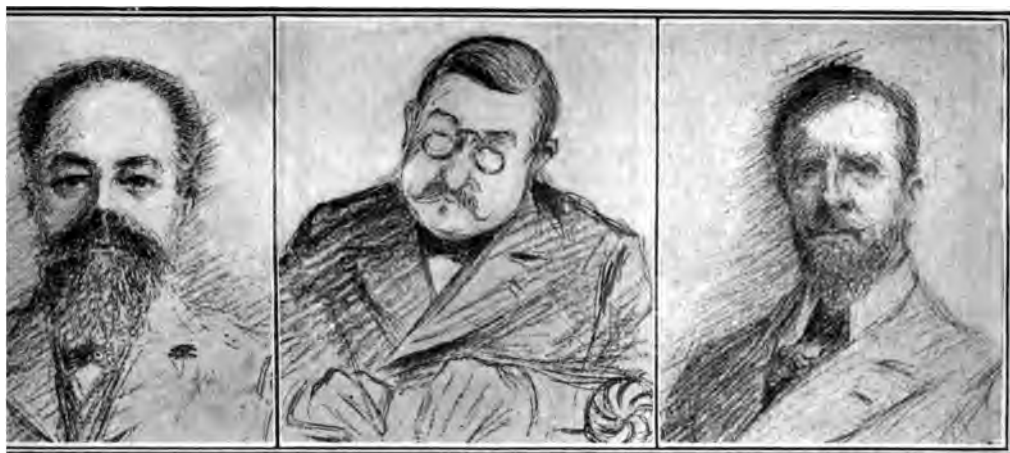
M. Sarrien, Premier and Minister of Justice.

M. Jaurès, the "head and front of French socialism."

A FEW OF THE BEST-KNOWN FRENCH POLITICAL FIGURES OF TO-DAY.

The visit to London (in May) of the burgomasters of a number of German cities, and the pleasure trip (in June) of forty German editors to the British capital, however, have been gratifying evidences of the friendly feeling which, despite the declarations of some of the editors themselves, really exists between the British and German peoples. Britain's sincere wish to bring about a reduction of armaments was evident in Sir Edward Grey's response to the resolution of Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P. (referred to in these pages last month), endeavoring to place Englishmen on record in favor of such a reduction, in which the foreign minister declared that now there was a fair prospect that national expenditure could be reduced considerably without endangering national safety. He hinted that the government might take the initiative in proposing the reduction of armaments by international agreement at the coming Hague conference, and he explained the resolution as an intimation to other governments that Great Britain was willing to take the lead. Much of the success of British diplomacy during the past few years has undoubtedly been due to the personality and efforts of King Edward VII., whose influence and reputation as a working statesman have earned the respect of the world. His services to Europe have been successful and important, since he has everywhere acted as a peace-maker. Already he has succeeded in bringing France, Italy, and Spain into cordial relations with England, and he is now, if reports are to be believed, earnestly endeavoring to remove causes of distrust between England and Germany.

In a number of unostentatious but convincing ways the French people are demonstrating to the world that, in spite of many political and industrial obstacles, and in the face of an almost stationary birth rate, they have not lost their position as a great power. In the space of a few short weeks they have demonstrated their vitality and sanity by the moderate but vigorous solution of more than one labor problem. (We described this in detail last month.) By an orderly election the republic triumphed over its enemies (the government's final safe majority being 405); the nation's approval of the republic's attitude on the Church question has convinced the Vatican that good French Catholics had better obey the separation law; certain economic and financial world-conditions, helped by the shrewdness and thrift of French investors (Mr. Charles F. Spence surveys this situation on page 71 this month), have made Paris supersede London as the banking center of the world; the first visible sign of France's triumph in the Moroccan controversy with Germany is the choice of Paris as the seat of the international Moroccan bank to be organized under the terms of the Algenciras conference; French doctors have elaborated a real method of prevention of tuberculosis in cattle by vaccination; and, not to forget some minor triumphs of Frenchmen and French industry, the greatest number of victories in the athletic games at Athens (counting minor events as well as the games in the Stadium) were won by Frenchmen, and the new transatlantic liner *La Provence*, in her trip to Havre (finished on June 6) beat the German liner



Jules Doumer, a leader of the
Radicals.

M. Berteaux, civilian ex-Minister
of War.

M. Paul Déroulède, editor and
agitator.

ED FROM LIFE BY NOEL DORVILLE, ARTIST OF "L'ILLUSTRATION," OF PARIS.

land in a spirited race across the

The budget deficiency of the republic is quite large this year, is to be up, the present government plans, by sion of the impost system and probably position of an income tax. Of special st to Americans were the departure Paris, on June 15, of Mr. Walter Well- who has been a frequent contributor to ages, with his dirigible balloon *America* comsö, Norway, whence he will leave on as possible on his long-planned expe-

dition in search of the North Pole, and the departure from New York for the French capital of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt after an eminently successful tour, financially and artistically, of American cities. Mme. Bernhardt finds us very much improved since her first visit, twenty-five years ago, and is impressed with the fact that we are really making a unified nation out of a mass of all sorts of races."

Cabinet Changes on the Continent. Cabinet changes in Austria, Spain, and Italy during the past few weeks have been due to widely

differing causes. The resignation of the Swedish ministry and the formation of a conservative government, under Mr. Lindman, were due to matters of parliamentary procedure, and were not of prime significance. Court etiquette, it seems, demanded that upon King Alfonso's marriage and the accession of Princess Ena to the Spanish throne as Queen Victoria the Spanish ministry resign. Señor Moret, the former premier, was at once re-appointed, and consented to serve. In Austria, the sudden accession to the premiership of Baron Max Vladimir von Beck, a high official in the ministry of agriculture, was the result of a long-drawn-out struggle between the Hungarians and the crown. Baron von Beck, whose ministry is a coalition one, composed of officials and representatives of the German, Polish, and Czech parties, succeeded the month-old ministry of Prince Conrad Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. The new government will endeavor to carry out the project for the extension of the franchise and to come to an agreement with Hungary on the



Sr. Moret, Spain.

Signor Giolitti, Italy.

TO RECENTLY CHOSEN EUROPEAN PREMIERS.



The German Kaiser.



The Italian King.



The Austrian Emperor.

THE ALLIED MONARCHS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

tariff question. In Italy, the Sonnino ministry went out of office (in the middle of May) because of the demand of the Chamber of Deputies for a new general election. The new cabinet is headed by Signor Giolitti, and includes such well-known Italian statesmen as Signors Tittoni, Mirabello, and Fusinato.

*Vitality
of the Triple
Alliance.*

The cordial telegraphic reply of the Italian King (on June 6) to the joint message of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Joseph regarding the Triple Alliance is looked upon in high political quarters throughout Europe as evidence that Italy's friendship and admiration for France is not to be construed as indicating any weakening of the bonds of the Dreibund. A few days after this exchange of royal telegrams the Austrian foreign minister, Count Goluchowski, made an important official review of the relations between the three powers, in which he declared that the Triple Alliance was as strong as ever. The bonds of alliance are the keystone of that political system which has existed for more than a quarter of a century and whose continuance constitutes an eminent pledge of the peace of the whole European continent." To this he added, is "effectually attached an understanding with Russia in regard to the treatment of questions affecting the Near East." The highly

important and powerful partnership of the great powers of central Europe known as the Triple Alliance has been a significant factor in the political status of the continent for almost two decades. Its reaffirmation just at the present is looked upon as a warning to the reported Anglo-Russian understanding—which may or may not be an accomplished fact. It will not be unimportant to note here that his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was made an LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania at its commencement, last month. This monarch took an enthusiastic interest in the International Postal Congress recently held at Rome, which we discuss in another paragraph in this department.

*The Spanish
Marriage
and Tragedy.*

A reeruption of anarchist activity in England, France, Italy, and Spain, during April and May, culminated, in the last-named country, in the bomb-throwing at King Alfonso's wedding (May 31), as a result of which twenty-four persons lost their lives. The ceremonies of the marriage of King Alfonso XIII, and his English fiancée, the Princess Ena of Battenberg, who will hereafter be known as Queen Victoria, were conducted with all the magnificence and picturesque display characteristic of Spanish court functions. The courts and governments of all the principal

tries of the world were represented at the personal union of the British and Spanish houses. The union is particularly significant, since the groom is the grandson of an Isabella and the bride is the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and their marriage brings into formal friendship the two great powers which, beginning with the very conflict three centuries ago in all parts of the world, have been for many generations separated by differences of national, religious, political, and social organization. The presence of Mr. Frederick W. H. St. John, the special envoy of the United States, and the warm welcome he received, were generally recognized as marking the opportunity for reconciliation between the two countries. The young Queen, by her personal qualities and beauty, has already won a place in the affections of the Spanish people.

After the ceremony in the church of San Geronimo, which was performed by Cardinal Sancha, the bishop of Toledo and Primate of All Spain, the wedding procession began its march

to the royal palace. While passing the governor's house, not far from the church, in the Calle Mayor (the Grand Street), a bomb, wrapped in roses, was thrown from the balcony of a house (by a tragic coincidence, the building was owned by the Dowager-Queen Christina, mother of the King), which struck directly in front of the royal couple and exploded with terrific violence, instantly killing or wounding twenty-four persons and seriously injuring seventy or eighty more. King Alfonso's life was saved by a mere accident, the bomb itself being deflected by an electric-light wire and the portion which struck the young monarch in the breast being turned aside by the chain of one of the decorations which he wore. The Queen's bridal dress was torn, and spattered with blood. The King manifested great coolness and self-control, and escorted his bride to another carriage through the wreck of the royal coach. Indeed, his courage and dignity on this occasion have accomplished the opposite of what the anarchist's bomb was intended to bring about. It has deepened the regard of the Spanish people for both their monarchs.



CALLE MAYOR, THE STREET IN MADRID, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BOMB HAD BEEN THROWN AT KING ALFONSO AND QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Death
of the Bomb-
Thrower.*

The assassin escaped from the house, but was finally apprehended a short distance beyond the Spanish capital, where, after some struggle, he shot himself. He was one Manuel (or Mateo) Morales, son of a rich manufacturer living near Barcelona, and his deed was prompted by anarchistic ideas imbibed during an association with German anarchists. While the sympathy of the civilized world has gone out to the Spanish royal pair, a number of journals devoted to anarchism published throughout the world, particularly in London, have come out defending the deed of Morales and expressing regret that the bomb did not destroy its intended victims. The police



THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

have unearthed in London, Rome, some of the smaller German cities, and Paterson, N. J., evidences of a widespread plot to assassinate the crowned heads of Europe. King Alfonso himself, it will be remembered, was the victim of an unsuccessful bomb-throwing in Paris last year. Such murderous attacks are not only atrocious and revolting to the sense of the civilized world, they are ineffective and puerile. This attempt to murder, on the day of her wedding, an innocent girl who was a member of the British royal house will, it is hoped, influence the British Government to see that hereafter London, which has heretofore been one of the centers for anarchist plots, shall assume the same attitude toward these plagues of society as that held by the Continental European capitals. It would seem to be high time for another international conference on anarchism.

*The Interna-
tional Postal
Congress.*

A congress of the greatest importance to the world in general has been conducting its deliberations modestly and quietly in the Italian capital. We refer to the International Postal Congress, whose conclusions have been a useful and practical contribution to internationalism. In the first place, the international letter weight unit has been raised from half an ounce to an ounce, making the rate five cents (or its equivalent in the money of other countries) for the first ounce and three cents for each additional ounce. There is also to be the equivalent of an international stamp, in the form of an international postal order, for five cents, which will be exchangeable for a stamp of the same value in any country of the union,—this for "return" postage. A number of proposals were made to reduce the unit from five cents to four (the British "tuppence"), but these were defeated. Our own currency system prevents our taking much interest in this proposal, since a nickel is a much more convenient unit than four cents. The new regulations will no doubt result in a great extension of the postal business throughout the world, and will in all probability thereby increase the revenues of the post-offices in all civilized countries. The international postal exchange order marks an interesting advance in the peaceful business relations between nations. In all probability it will prove the germ of the international currency of the future.

*Recent
Events in
Germany.*

The orderly progress of constitutional government in the German Empire was slightly disturbed, late in May, by the somewhat sensational debate in the Reichstag over the supplementary estimates for the empire's Southwest African war with the Herreros, which still drags along. After a lively tilt between Socialist and government leaders, the Kaiser's project, engineered by Chancellor von Bulow, to create a colonial secretaryship, while accepted in principle, was practically defeated by the rejection of the credit for salary. The new navy bill for increasing the tonnage of battleships and cruisers, and providing for six new cruisers for foreign service, has passed its third reading and will be voted upon at the next session. On May 31 the parliament adjourned until the middle of November. German finances continue to be a puzzle to the Kaiser and his advisers. The proposed finance-reform bill, which elaborates the Emperor's new tax scheme, has passed its third

reading in both houses, and will also be voted upon at the next session. The Prussian education bill is still fiercely debated. It aims at a radical reform of the elementary-school system of the entire kingdom in the direction of secularization of instruction. Interesting occurrences in American-German relations during the past few weeks have been the address of Baron von Sternburg, German ambassador at Washington (afterward published in the *North American Review*), on the aims and future of German immigrants to South America and the painting of the portraits of President Roosevelt, Dr. Butler, and Professor Burgess, of Columbia, for the Roosevelt Room at the University of Berlin. These portraits we reproduce elsewhere this month.

European Events of the Month. Important and interesting events for European royalty during May and June were the presence of a number of Continental monarchs (and the British King) at the athletic games at Athens; the marriage, at Madrid, of King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Ena of Battenberg; the visit of the German Kaiser to Vienna, followed by the reaffirmation of the Triple Alliance by imperial and royal sanction from Berlin, Vienna, and Rome; and the coronation, on June 22, in the old historic town of Trondhjem, of King Haakon VII. of Norway. The Athens occasion might be characterized as an international holiday, the royal Spanish marriage as a festival which ended in a tragedy, the Kaiser's visit to the capital of his Austrian ally as a matter of

strictly political business, and the Norwegian coronation as the patriotic celebration of a nation's rebirth. In the Balkan caldron,



KING HAAKON AND QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY AND LITTLE PRINCE OLAF.

which continues to seethe, we note a political crisis between Greece and Roumania (which could not possibly go to war, because they are separated on-land by another nation, and because there is no possible water communication between their navies) and the dismissal by King Peter of Servia from his army of the five regicide officers concerned (three years ago) in the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, which Great Britain had accepted as justification for resuming diplomatic relations with the Belgrade government. Our own relations with Turkey entered upon a new phase last month with the elevation of our ministry at Constantinople to an embassy. Minister John G. A. Leishman becomes our first ambassador to the Porte. He will now be in a position to deal much more easily and effectively with the various vexed and long-standing questions between the United States and Turkey.



Alyadin, the eloquent leader of the peasants.



Nabukov, a leader of the Constitutional Democrats.



Rodichev, orator of the "Intellectuals."

THREE OF THE ABLEST PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

*Progress of
the Russian
Revolution.*

The net result of the first month of parliamentary government in Russia seems to be, so far as the masses of the people are concerned, dissatisfaction with the Duma and a deepening and intensifying hatred for the old *régime*, which ignores the existence of a Russian parliament and still attempts to shelter itself behind the bayonets of the army. The terrible massacre of Jews at Bialystok in the first part of June (conservative accounts put the deaths at between 400 and 500), and in other sections of the empire, in almost all of which actual participation by the troops and government officials has been proven, and the revolt of soldiers and sailors at widely separated military points, emphasize the gravity of the situation, which is verging rapidly upon civil war. Jew-baiting by official instigation is always the first act in the drama of Russian repression. In this case the special investigating committee which was at once sent out by the Duma has secured indubitable proofs of official connivance and participation in the outrages of the mob. The police instigator of the Bialystok massacre has, moreover, been promoted "for his loyalty." The agrarian situation has become worse; starving peasants are burning estates and villages; murder, robbery, and outrage are on the increase; and the labor organizations are talking of another general strike. The financial condition of the national government is progressively on the decline. (On June 11 Russian imperial bonds touched 72, the lowest point since before the Japanese War.) The mutterings of discontent in the

army and navy have reached the Cossacks and the regiments of the guard. Meanwhile, the Czar plays tennis at Peterhof. He shows his utter incapacity to grasp the situation by handing (on June 18) to Premier Goremykin a ukase dissolving the Duma, leaving a blank space for his reactionary premier to fill in the date. At the same hour Mr. Kokoshkine, one of the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats in the parliament, boldly announces in open session:

If it dares to fight, the government can, of course, disperse the parliament; but the victory of the bureaucracy would only be temporary. It would inevitably be followed shortly by a bloody revolution, which would not leave a stick of the present government standing. The Emperor must choose between a real constitutional government and the loss, not only of his crown, but probably of his head.

*Ministry and
Duma
Lock Horns.*

A definite crisis in the conflict between the Czar and his people was reached on May 26, when Premier Goremykin refused, in the name of the Emperor, to agree to most of the proposals of the Duma's address to the throne. The hall was crowded to listen to the ministerial announcement, which was read by the premier in a low, hurried tone and received in ominous silence. The government proposed no definite plans. It simply suggested modifications of the Duma's ideas. The statement declared that full political amnesty could not be granted, although partial abrogation of martial law and other extreme measures might be hoped for. The Duma's solution of the agrarian problem was rejected as interfering with the rights of property, and the

on of the responsibility of ministers the abolition of the upper house was de- to be beyond the province of the Duma, it would involve radical alterations fundamental

On one sin- int only did inistry and 'zar yield to uma,—that of sal suffrage, ing that of n, although it nly intimated e governing ls that this ession was on the belief niversal suf- would pro- Duma of less l views than

esent one. The ministry admits the im- ice of the agrarian problem and the e for providing land for the peasants, but es that the Duma's plan is not only im- cal, but inadmissible. The government's e contemplates the distribution, through asants' bank, of 25,000,000 acres of land. , with the clearing of 6,000,000 acres of ial forests and the voluntary sale of e estates (there are between 8,000,000),000,000 acres of these offered for is expected to meet the land-hunger peasants without forced expropriation, is advocated by the Radical leaders.

The Duma received the Goremy- kin programme as practically a declaration of war. In a debate lasted eight hours, every party in the ment strongly attacked the government, eaders in the debate being the four ies whose portraits we present to our s this month. Dr. Rodichev, one of the itutional Democratic leaders, is an orator y of comparison with Mirabeau. He nged the premier in the declaration it is not the government, but the rep- atives of the people here assembled, ust decide what is best for the welfare country." He declared, further, that oposals of the government were inad- and inadmissible, and demanded that inistry resign to make way for a cabinet ich the nation could have confidence. abukov, another leader of the dominant followed with an impassioned appeal



A. P. ISVOLSKI, WHO SUC- CEEDS COUNT LAMSDORFF AS RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

for concerted action. Mr. Lednicki, the Pol- ish leader, who has already been character- ized as the ablest parliamentarian in Europe, spoke for the subordinate nationalities. More than one of the Duma members is now making an international reputation as a parliamentary leader, and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, on his tour around the world, listened for an hour or more to the debate and remarked admiringly upon the parliamentary skill of the members and the patience of that body in waiting for the full assertion and recognition of its rights. Following Mr. Lednicki, the peasant leader, Alyadin, warned the minis- try that the Duma alone stood between the government and a bloody revolution. "The government asks us to emigrate. We do not want to, and we will not do so. We demand land, and will accept no compromise. . . . Even parliament may not be able to satisfy the demands of the people. The elementary forces, once aroused, will sweep both parlia- ment and government to common ruin." And finally Count Heyden, the leader of the most- conservative party, demanded a new cabinet. A resolution was then adopted, with only three opposing votes, demanding the imme- diate resignation of the Goremykin ministry and its replacement by a cabinet possessing the confidence of the entire nation.

In reply to the Duma's demand for its resignation, the ministry, in the name of the Emperor, announced that it would not resign and that



DR. ALEXANDER LEDNICKI, THE ELOQUENT LEADER OF THE POLES IN THE DUMA.

the lower house had exceeded its prerogatives in making the de- mand. Technical- ly, this is true, since the so-called fundamental law, promulgated be- fore the formal as- sembling of the Duma, declares that the right of the lower house with regard to the ministry is one of interpellation only. The auto- cratic régime, however, in its contempt for the new legislature, whose powers and resources it does not yet understand, seems likely to make the same terrible mistake as the French nobles did in 1789. The attitude of the upper house

the lower house had exceeded its prerogatives in making the de- mand. Technical- ly, this is true, since the so-called fundamental law, promulgated be- fore the formal as- sembling of the Duma, declares that the right of the lower house with regard to the ministry is one of interpellation only. The auto-

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 21.—President Roosevelt appoints Edward S. Fowler appraiser of the Port of New York, to succeed George W. Whitehead, resigned....The United States Supreme Court affirms a conviction of United States Senator Burton (Rep., Kan.), who was found guilty of using his influence with the Post-Office Department in behalf of the Rialto Company, of St. Louis.

May 22.—Governor Higgins, of New York, signs the Page mortgage recording tax bill; by the signing of five bills, Governor Higgins abolishes the direct State tax in New York for the first time in sixty-five years.

May 29.—The Democratic State convention meets at Nashville, Tenn.

May 31.—Tennessee Democrats nominate Congressman Malcolm R. Patterson for governor....The Lincoln Republicans of Pennsylvania nominate Lewis Emery, Jr., for governor....The Delaware Legislature meets in extra session.

June 1.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections votes that Senator Reed Smoot (Rep., Utah) is not entitled to his seat, but votes down resolutions to declare his seat vacant.

June 4.—President Roosevelt sends to Congress a special message transmitting a report made to him by Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill and James B. Reynolds of investigations into conditions of the meat-packing houses of Chicago.

June 5.—Missouri Democrats strongly indorse the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for President in 1908....Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon (Dem.), is reflected, while the Congressional elections are won by Republicans.

June 6.—Pennsylvania Republicans nominate ex-Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, for governor.

June 8.—Governor Warfield, of Maryland, appoints William Pinkney Whyte United States Senator to succeed the late A. P. Gorman.

June 9.—Senator Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) is elected minority leader in the Senate.

June 12.—The Chicago packers are found guilty in the United States District Court in Kansas City of accepting concessions from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company....The Delaware Legislature elects Col. Henry DuPont, Republican, United States Senator.

June 14.—Col. R. H. I. Goddard accepts the nomination of the Democratic Independent party for United States Senator from Rhode Island.

June 16.—President Roosevelt signs the bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to the Union as one State and permitting Arizona and New Mexico to come in under the same conditions if each so desire.

June 18.—The death of Governor Pattison (Dem.), of Ohio, gives the Republican party complete control of the State....The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first national Republican convention is begun at Philadelphia.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 19.—A deputation of four hundred women visit the British premier at the foreign office and

demand the right to vote; the premier expresses sympathy with the movement.

May 20.—President Palma, of the Cuban republic, is inaugurated for a second term....The Austrian crown and Council of Ministers decide to refuse the Hungarian demand for a separate tariff....Second ballots in the French elections result in the return of an increased number of Radicals and Socialists.

May 21.—The Czar of Russia refuses to receive personally the Duma's address in reply to his speech.

May 22.—The Canadian finance minister introduces his budget, showing a surplus of \$7,860,000....The new Hungarian parliament is opened by Emperor Francis Joseph; in the speech from the throne a bill providing for universal suffrage is promised.

May 23.—In the German Reichstag, Herr Basserman and Herr Bebel sharply criticise the foreign policy of the government....The Russian Government issues a statement giving as a reason for the refusal to grant full amnesty the restless state of the country.

May 25.—A British royal commission is appointed to report on questions relating to the health and safety of miners....The Cape Colony parliament is opened.

May 26.—The Russian ministerial declaration opposes every recommendation of the Duma....The German Reichstag rejects the vote of credit for the salary of the secretary for the colonies....Herr von Justh is elected president of the lower house of the Hungarian parliament at Budapest.

May 27.—The Austro-Hungarian tariff dispute is regarded as settled.

May 28.—The elections in Crete give a decided majority to Prince George's government....The Russian Duma, disregarding the declaration of the ministers, discusses measures for the betterment of the people....The government, in the British House of Commons, invokes a closure rule and carries the first clause of the education bill by a majority of 208.

May 29.—The King of Serbia places the principal regicides on the retired list....The Belgian elections show an increase of 28 per cent. in the Liberal vote.

May 30.—A deficit of about \$52,000,000 in the French budget is disclosed.

June 1.—The debate on the agrarian problem is continued in the Russian Duma.

June 5.—The Russian Duma adopts measures showing an intention to act without regard to the desires of the Czar; agrarian risings are reported in four Russian provinces.

June 6.—Violent speeches against the government are made at the sessions of the Russian Duma.

June 7.—Sir Edward Clarke, M.P., resigns his seat in the British House of Commons owing to a disagreement with his constituents over tariff reform....The Spanish ministry formed by Premier Moret resigns....Plans are announced for the coronation of King Haakon of Norway on June 22.

June 8.—Henri Brisson is elected permanent president of the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 382 out of 428.

June 9.—The resignation of the Guatemalan cabinet is announced.

June 11.—The Conservative Association of the

City of London nominates Alfred Lyttelton to succeed H. Legge, and Sir F. Baubury to succeed Sir Edward Clarke.

June 12.—The French cabinet announces its programme to the Chamber of Deputies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 19.—Great Britain addresses a second note to the Chinese Government with reference to the customs edict.... United States warships and a revenue cutter are sent to intercept revolutionary expeditions against Santo Domingo.

May 21.—Baron Komura is appointed Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.... Fighting occurs in Macedonia between Turks and Servians and Wallachians and Greeks; the Roumanian Government orders the expulsion of a number of Greeks.... A semi-official warning is issued in Germany relative to Anglo-Russian negotiations affecting territory reached by the Bagdad Railway, which is being constructed under a German concession.

May 23.—The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to the effect that further reforms are needed in Macedonia.

May 26.—Ambassador Wright is received at Tokio by the Emperor of Japan.... The International Postal Congress at Rome adjourns after signing the treaties previously agreed upon.

May 27.—It is announced that Greece has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Roumania.... Japan is said to have decided to retain permanent control of Manchurian railroads.

May 28.—The municipal council of Panama asks the United States to intervene in the coming elections.

May 29.—A new Anglo-French convention for the delimitation of the British and French possessions between the Niger and Lake Chad is signed in London by Sir Edward Grey and the French ambassador.... Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria receives Ambassador Francis, of the United States.

May 30.—The Cuban Senate passes the Anglo-Cuban treaty as amended by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 8.—It is announced that Sweden will have no representatives at the coronation of King Haakon VII. of Norway, on June 22.

June 11.—The Austrian foreign minister, Count Goluchowski, in a speech on relations with other powers, declares that Austria's aim is to preserve peace.

June 18.—The administration of the Congo Free State takes the position that no power has a right to interfere on behalf of the Congo natives.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 19.—The Simplon Tunnel is formally opened by the passing of King Victor Emmanuel's train.

May 20.—Fifteen Turks are killed and twenty-three wounded by Christians in three Macedonian villages.

May 21.—William H. Stuart, American vice-consul at Batum, is shot and killed by unknown men near his home.... General Morales, the former president of Santo Domingo, arrives at St. Thomas from Porto Rico.

May 22.—Turkish troops put to flight a band of Greeks who attempt to burn a Bulgarian village in Monastir.... He rains force the members of the observatory staff on Mount V. to leave their posts.

May 23.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Philadelphia, tell of the holdings of stock coal companies; the board of directors of the road appoints a committee to make an investigation.

May 24.—The reunion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is completed at Des Moines, Iowa, and Decatur, Ill.

May 25.—At an inquiry before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Cleveland, a former Standard Oil employee testifies to having been hired to drive competitors out of business in northern Ohio.... The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn., returns indictments against eighty fertilizer manufacturers, who are declared to have formed a trust.

May 26.—The strike which began at Odessa extends to nearly all the Black Sea ports of Russia.

May 27.—Several bombs are thrown at a review of troops at Sevastopol.

May 28.—Eight persons are killed and twenty-two injured in an accident on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Louisville.



THE LATE JOSEPH A. WHEELOCK, EDITOR OF THE ST. PAUL "PIONEER PRESS."

(Mr. Wheelock, who died at St. Paul on May 9, at the age of seventy-five, was one of the pioneer journalists of the West. In his chosen calling he was an intellectual force of the first magnitude.)

May 30.—Twenty-two lives are lost in the wreck of the British ship *Lismore* on the Chilean coast.... President Roosevelt delivers Memorial Day addresses at Portsmouth, Va., and before the students at Hampton Institute.... The twelfth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration is opened.... One of the Armour grain elevators in Chicago is destroyed by fire.... Floods do great damage in Oregon and Washington.

May 31.—A bomb is thrown at the King and Queen of Spain while they are returning to the palace after their wedding in Madrid; twenty-four persons are killed.

June 1.—The funeral of Henrik Ibsen is held in Christiania, Norway.... Several men are killed in a riot at Col. W. C. Greene's mines in Mexico.

June 2.—The funeral of Michael Davitt is held in Dublin.... Quiet is restored at Cananea, Mexico, with the American and Mexican officials in full control.

June 11.—The public schools in the Philippines are opened; it is estimated that half a million native children attend the sessions.

June 12.—A special jubilee performance in honor of Henry Irving is given at the Drury Lane Theater, London.

June 13.—A Jewish anarchist, having thrown a bomb into a procession at Bialystok, Russia, the Christians sack the town and murder about two hundred Jews.

June 15.—Thirteen well-known Nebraska cattle are indicted for alleged land frauds.

June 16.—A Japanese transport strikes a mine on the coast of Korea and sinks immediately; fifty are missing.

June 18.—King Haakon of Norway arrives at Kristiansund and is warmly greeted.... The Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Fall River, Mass., offers to guarantee a profit-sharing dividend of 5 per cent. to operatives.

OBITUARY.

May 11.—Paul Bernard Gerhardt, of St. Louis, Mo., entomologist.... George E. McNeill, of Boston, Mass., a writer on economic subjects, known as the "father of the eight-hour movement," 69.

May 21.—Justice Jonathan Dixon, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 67.

May 23.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, 78 (see page 37).... Col. Robert S. Moore, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 79.

May 24.—Col. W. F. Switzler, of Columbia, Mo., recognized as the oldest editor in the United States, 87.

May 26.—Edmund Longley, of Glade Springs, Va., one of the founders of Emory and Henry College, 87.... Ex-Congressman Ira E. Rider, of New York, 35.

May 27.—Dr. Darwin D. Eads, of Paris, Ky., medical practitioner and botanist.

May 28.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting, of East Charlemont, Mass., a noted ante-bellum pastor, 81.... Daniel Lord Brinton, of Baltimore, Md., a well-known corporation lawyer, 48.... Charles H. Knox, of New York, former president of the Board of Education and of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 54.

May 29.—Dr. George A. Ketchum, of the Medical College of Alabama, 81.... James E. Scripps, of Detroit, Mich., founder and for many years publisher of the *Detroit News*, 71.

May 30.—Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish leader, 60 (see page 81).... Dr. Charles Warrenne Allen, of New York, noted physician and author of a number of medical works, 52.

May 31.—Zara Freeborne, of Hudson, N. Y., a sculptor, 45.

June 1.—Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., a well-known lawyer and ex-Congressman, 62.... Lieut.-Col. James McMillan, U.S.A. (retired), of Washington, D. C., a veteran of the Civil War, 72.

June 2.—Mrs. Isabella Walcott, of the Lyceum Stock Company, for many years a well-known player.

June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland, 67.... Sir Charles Tennant, formerly member of Parliament for Glasgow, 73.... John C. New, for many years proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, and ex-consul-general to London, 75.... Col. Andrew Glassel Dickinson, of New York, a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, 71.

June 5.—Charles Dana, of New York, banker and railroad president, 81.... Miss Emeline W. Fitch, of New York, who befriended many students, 50.... Albert C. Reuter, of New York, a wood engraver for *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Weekly* during the Civil War, and connected with the photo-engraving work of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS at the time of his death, 70.

June 6.—Karl Robert Edward von Hartmann, of Berlin, the German philosopher, 64.

June 7.—Ex-Justice George C. Barrett, of the New York State Supreme Court, 68.

June 8.—Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, Conn., a prominent member of the Connecticut bar, 65.

June 10.—Richard John Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, 61.... Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, the well-known woman physician, 64.

June 11.—Rt. Rev. John B. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester, N. H., 41.... Gen. Ralph Brandreth, of Bellport, Long Island, 46.... Señor Castellano, former Spanish minister of finance and afterward governor of the Bank of Spain.... Ex-Justice George W. Brown, of Chicago, 47.

June 14.—Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, uncle of President Roosevelt and prominent as a lawyer, author, politician, and sportsman, 77.... Prince Cariati, Italian minister to Brazil.... Henry O. Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., of the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 50.

June 15.—Rev. Edward B. Hodge, of Philadelphia, Pa., secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, 65.

June 16.—Congressman Rufus Ezekiel Lester, of Savannah, Ga., 60.... Harrison E. Webster, ex-president of Union College, 66.... Asahel K. Eaton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., inventor and scientist, 84.... Edmond Lyons, a well-known character actor, 61.

June 17.—Harry Nelson Pillsbury, the chess expert, 34.... Gen. Howard L. Porter, a leading shoe manufacturer and philanthropist of Haverhill, Mass., 50.

June 18.—Gov. John M. Pattison, of Ohio, 50.

City of London nominates Alfred Lyttelton to succeed H. Legge, and Sir F. Banbury to succeed Sir Edward Clarke.

June 12.—The French cabinet announces its programme to the Chamber of Deputies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 19.—Great Britain addresses a second note to the Chinese Government with reference to the customs edict.... United States warships and a revenue cutter are sent to intercept revolutionary expeditions against Santo Domingo.

May 21.—Baron Komura is appointed Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.... Fighting occurs in Macedonia between Turks and Servians and Wallachians and Greeks; the Roumanian Government orders the expulsion of a number of Greeks.... A semi-official warning is issued in Germany relative to Anglo-Russian negotiations affecting territory reached by the Bagdad Railway, which is being constructed under a German concession.

May 23.—The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to the effect that further reforms are needed in Macedonia.

May 26.—Ambassador Wright is received at Tokio by the Emperor of Japan.... The International Postal Congress at Rome adjourns after signing the treaties previously agreed upon.

May 27.—It is announced that Greece has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Roumania.... Japan is said to have decided to retain permanent control of Manchurian railroads.

May 28.—The municipal council of Panama asks the United States to intervene in the coming elections.

May 29.—A new Anglo-French convention for the delimitation of the British and French possessions between the Niger and Lake Chad is signed in London by Sir Edward Grey and the French ambassador.... Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria receives Ambassador Francis, of the United States.

May 30.—The Cuban Senate passes the Anglo-Cuban treaty as amended by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

June 8.—It is announced that Sweden will have no representatives at the coronation of King Haakon VII. of Norway, on June 22.

June 11.—The Austrian foreign minister, Count Goluchowski, in a speech on relations with other powers, declares that Austria's aim is to preserve peace.

June 18.—The administration of the Congo Free State takes the position that no power has a right to interfere on behalf of the Congo natives.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 19.—The Simplon Tunnel is formally opened by the passing of King Victor Emmanuel's train.

May 20.—Fifteen Turks are killed and twenty-three wounded by Christians in three Macedonian villages.

May 21.—William H. Stuart, American vice-consul at Batum, is shot and killed by unknown men near his home.... General Morales, the former president of Santo Domingo, arrives at St. Thomas from Porto Rico.

May 22.—Turkish troops put to flight a band of Greeks who attempt to burn Bulgarian villages in Macedonia.... He rains force the members of the observatory staff on Mount Vesuvius to leave their posts.

May 23.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Philadelphia, tell of the holdings of stock coal companies on the board of directors of the road appoints a committee to make an investigation.

May 24.—The reunion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is completed at Des Moines, Iowa, and Decatur, Ill.

May 25.—At an inquiry before the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Cleveland, a former Standard Oil employee testifies to having been hired to drive competitors out of business in northern Ohio.... The grand jury of the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn., returns indictments against eighty fertilizer manufacturers, who are declared to have formed a trust.

May 26.—The strike which began at Odessa extends to nearly all the Black Sea ports of Russia.

May 27.—Several bombs are thrown at a review of troops at Sevastopol.

May 28.—Eight persons are killed and twenty-two injured in an accident on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Louisville.



THE LATE JOSEPH A. WHEELOCK, EDITOR OF THE ST. PAUL "PIONEER PRESS."

(Mr. Wheelock, who died at St. Paul on May 9, at the age of seventy-five, was one of the pioneer journalists of the West. In his chosen calling he was an intellectual force of the first magnitude.)

May 30.—Twenty-two lives are lost in the wreck of the British ship *Lismore* on the Chilean coast.... President Roosevelt delivers Memorial Day addresses at Portsmouth, Va., and before the students at Hampton Institute....The twelfth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration is opened....One of the Armour grain elevators in Chicago is destroyed by fire....Floods do great damage in Oregon and Washington.

May 31. A bomb is thrown at the King and Queen of Spain while they are returning to the palace after their wedding in Madrid; twenty-four persons are killed.

June 1.—The funeral of Henrik Ibsen is held in Christiania, Norway....Several men are killed in a riot at Col. W. C. Greene's mines in Mexico.

June 2.—The funeral of Michael Davitt is held in Dublin....Quiet is restored at Cananea, Mexico, with the American and Mexican officials in full control.

June 11.—The public schools in the Philippines are opened; it is estimated that half a million native children attend the sessions.

June 12.—A special jubilee performance in honor of Henry Irving is given at the Drury Lane Theater, London.

June 13.—A Jewish anarchist, having thrown a bomb into a procession at Bialystok, Russia, the Russians sack the town and murder about two hundred Jews.

June 15.—Thirteen well-known Nebraska cattle men are indicted for alleged land frauds.

June 16.—A Japanese transport strikes a mine off the coast of Korea and sinks immediately; fifty persons are missing.

June 18.—King Haakon of Norway arrives at Christiansand and is warmly greeted....The Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Fall River, Mass., offers to guarantee a profit-sharing dividend of 5 per cent. to operatives.

OBITUARY.

May 14.—Paul Bernard Gerhard, of St. Louis, Mo., entomologist....George E. McNeill, of Boston, Mass., a writer on economic subjects, known as the "father of the eight-hour movement," 69.

May 21.—Justice Jonathan Dixon, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 67.

May 23.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist 78 (see page 37)....Col. Robert S. Moore, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 79.

May 24.—Col. W. F. Switzler, of Columbia, Mo., recognized as the oldest editor in the United States, 87.

May 26.—Edmund Longley, of Glade Springs, Va., one of the founders of Emory and Henry College, 87....Ex-Congressman Ira E. Rider, of New York, 35.

May 27.—Dr. Darwin D. Eads, of Paris, Ky., medical practitioner and botanist.

May 28.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting, of East Charlemont, Mass., a noted ante-bellum pastor, 81....Daniel Lord Brinton, of Baltimore, Md., a well-known corporation lawyer, 48....Charles H. Knox, of New York, former president of the Board of Education and of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 54.

May 29.—Dr. George A. Ketchum, of the Medical College of Alabama, 81....James E. Scripps, of Detroit, Mich., founder and for many years publisher of the *Detroit News*, 71.

May 30.—Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish leader, 60 (see page 81)....Dr. Charles Warrenne Allen, of New York, noted physician and author of a number of medical works, 52.

May 31.—Zara Freeborne, of Hudson, N. Y., a sculptor, 45.

June 1.—Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., a well-known lawyer and ex-Congressman, 62....Lieut.-Col. James McMillan, U.S.A. (retired), of Washington, D. C., a veteran of the Civil War, 72.

June 2.—Mrs. Isabella Walcott, of the Lyceum Stock Company, for many years a well-known player.

June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland, 67....Sir Charles Tennant, formerly member of Parliament for Glasgow, 73....John C. New, for many years proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, and ex-consul-general to London, 75....Col. Andrew Glassel Dickinson, of New York, a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, 71.

June 5.—Charles Dana, of New York, banker and railroad president, 81....Miss Emeline W. Fitch, of New York, who befriended many students, 59....Albert C. Reuter, of New York, a wood engraver for *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Weekly* during the Civil War, and connected with the photo-engraving work of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS at the time of his death, 70.

June 6.—Karl Robert Edward von Hartmann, of Berlin, the German philosopher, 64.

June 7.—Ex-Justice George C. Barrett, of the New York State Supreme Court, 68.

June 8.—Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, Conn., a prominent member of the Connecticut bar, 65.

June 10.—Richard John Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, 61....Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, the well-known woman physician, 64.

June 11.—Rt. Rev. John B. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester, N. H., 41....Gen. Ralph Brandreth, of Bellport, Long Island, 46....Señor Castellano, former Spanish minister of finance and afterward governor of the Bank of Spain....Ex-Justice George W. Brown, of Chicago, 47.

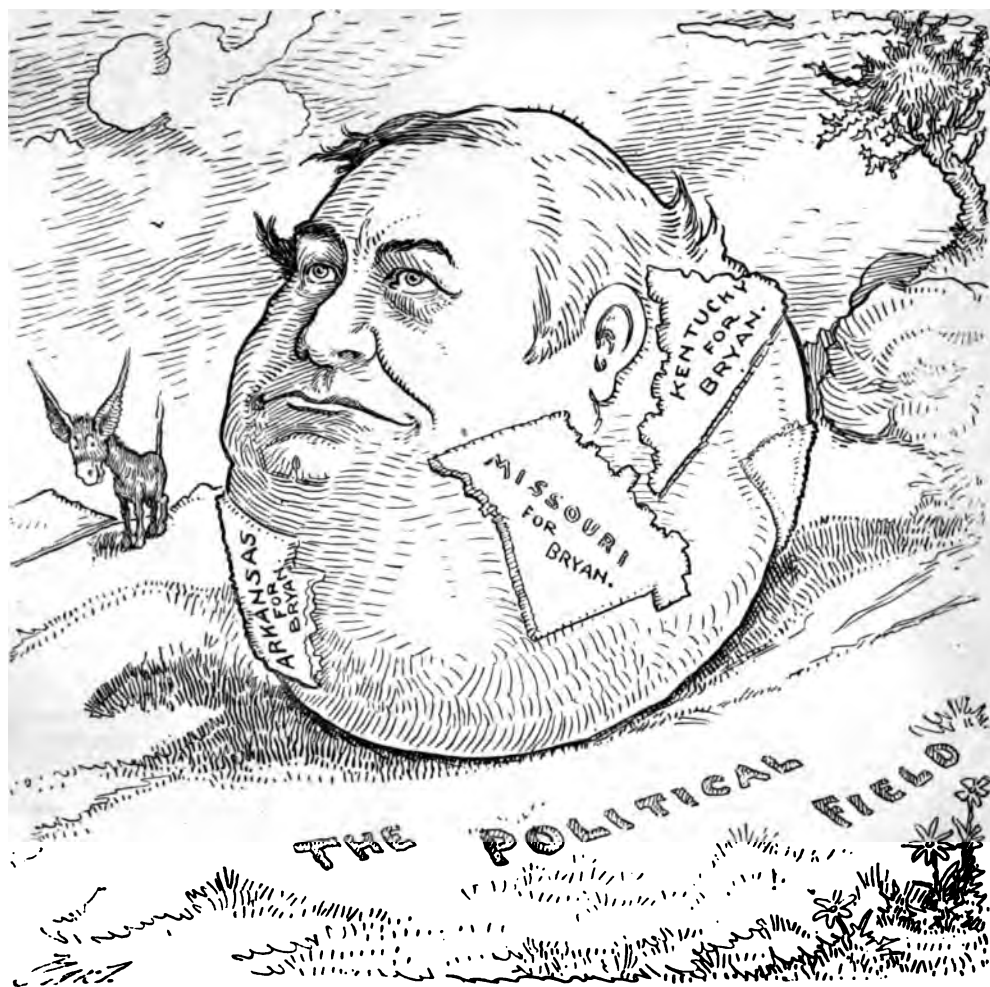
June 14.—Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, uncle of President Roosevelt and prominent as a lawyer, author, politician, and sportsman, 77....Prince Cariati, Italian minister to Brazil....Henry O. Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., of the publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 50.

June 15.—Rev. Edward B. Hodge, of Philadelphia, Pa., secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, 65.

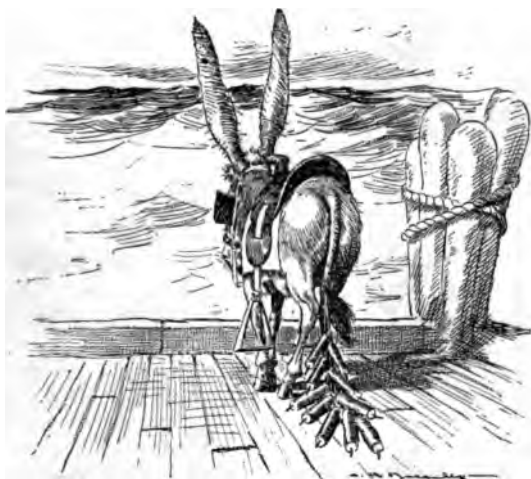
June 16.—Congressman Rufus Ezekiel Lester, of Savannah, Ga., 69....Harrison E. Webster, ex-president of Union College, 66....Asahel K. Eaton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., inventor and scientist, 84....Edmund Lyons, a well-known character actor, 61.

June 17.—Harry Nelson Pillsbury, the chess expert, 34....Gen. Howard L. Porter, a leading shoe manufacturer and philanthropist of Haverhill, Mass., 50.

June 18.—Gov. John M. Pattison, of Ohio, 59.



THE BRYAN ROLLING STONE IS GATHERING MOSS.—From the Journal (Minneapolis).



WAITING FOR THE RETURN OF MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
From the World (New York).



"ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER."
From the Press (New York).



SUCH A DIFFERENCE!—From the *Press* (New York).

THE great topic of foreign interest during the month of June was, of course, the situation in Russia and the three important phases of this situation: the Czar's treatment of the Duma, the general question of the fundamental law, and the



AN AMERICAN STORY APPLIED TO THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE CZAR: "Somebody stop us, goldern our fool souls; we're running away!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

outrages upon the Jews are set forth in three of the cartoons on this page. The artist of *Simplicissimus*, in the fourth cartoon, pictures the English King, who is proving himself to be one of the most successful of the world's diplomatists, propitiating Germania.



THE LITTLE FATHER AND THE JEWS.
1. At home. 2. Abroad.
From the *Neue Glühlichter* (Vienna).



NOW THAT THE SUN (KING EDWARD) IS AGAIN SMILING ON GERMANY, SHE WARMS HERSELF HAPPILY WITH ITS RAYS.—From the *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

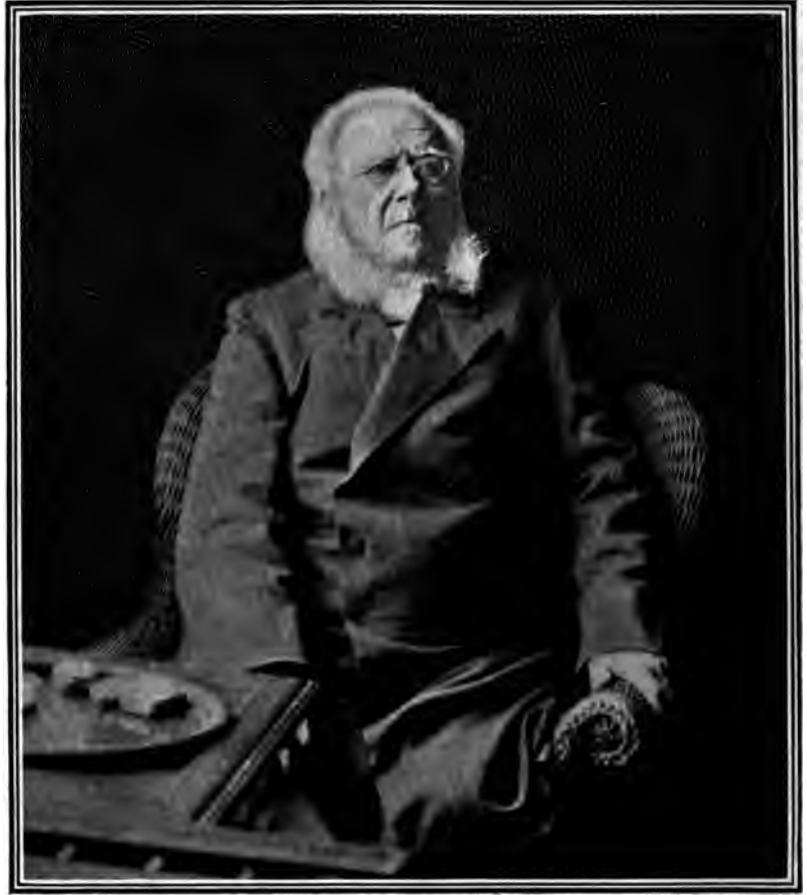
IBSEN'S WORK AND INFLUENCE.

BY SELDEN L. WHITCOMB.

(Of the University of Kansas.)

IN spite of the fact that Ibsen's ancestral blood was partly Scotch and partly German, as well as Norwegian, a traditional view finds something of the old Norse Viking in his character and in his career. His self-reliance and independence, his voluntary political and social exile, his own fighting power, and his grim view of the human struggle in general partially support this idea; yet, on the whole, there is not a great deal to satisfy the craving for romance in the story of his life.

Among famous men of letters of recent date there are probably few who have had less personal, practical concern with institutional life than Ibsen. In his younger days he was one of the leaders in the nationalist movement in Norway, making strenuous endeavors to free his native land from the intellectual tyranny of Denmark and other foreign influences. To further the purposes of this movement, there was organized, in November, 1858, a "Norwegian Society," with Björnson as president and Ibsen as vice-president. Notwithstanding this burst of patriotic spirit, it is well known that in later years Ibsen became discouraged about Norwegian social conditions, wrote somewhat bitterly in regard to them, and lived and



Stereograph. Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

HENRIK IBSEN.

(Born, March 20, 1828. Died, May 23, 1906.)

worked very largely in foreign cities. He was a man of family; he held salaried positions at the theaters of Bergen and Christiania; he drew a pension from the government; for a brief period he was in touch with university and with journalistic life. These items compose nearly the sum total of his direct practical relations to organized society. Aside from his art, he was essentially a spectator,—a keen-eyed spectator, of a certainty. He was deeply stirred, one reads, by the revolutions of 1848, and by the Franco-Prussian War.

But he saw no salvation for European society in the victory of any current political idea. In the crisis of a great international conflict he wrote: "The state is the curse of the individual. Undermine the notion of the state, let free will and spiritual affinity be the only recognized basis of union, and you will have the beginnings of a liberty worthy of the name."

In the domain of his art Ibsen was an earnest and, it appears, even a methodical workman. It seems natural to apply to himself these words spoken by a character in one of his latest plays: "I must go on working—producing one work after another right up to my last day." One can easily believe the statement that he did not like to be disturbed while he was composing, and that even his wife generally kept herself aloof when he was so occupied.

Ibsen produced comparatively little literary prose. He wrote an early essay on the ballad, prefaces for some of his plays, an occasional newspaper article or public speech. He gave the public no general exposition of his artistic theories, such as Zola gave in "The Experimental Novel," and Tolstoi in "What Is Art?" He was, however, throughout his lifetime, a lyric poet of some fertility. He was in the habit of writing a "prelude-poem" recording the mood in which he composed a given drama. There may be a hint in this fact suggesting that Ibsen was no absolute dramatist, calmly observing the life about him, calmly and impersonally embodying that life in character, incident, and dialogue; but rather a poet as poet, living in his own world of dreams, impulses, feelings,—singing rather than studying. He is certainly no realist, in the main, except as "realism" is newly defined so as to fit his case. Extreme realistic theory demands that a work of art should appear to be self-made, showing no trace of the author's personality. Whether or not Ibsen is a good example of "ego-mania,"—the term under which Nordau in his famous "Degeneration" classifies him,—no one will deny that he shows decided traces of individuality.

After a crash in his father's finances, after some years of apothecary work in a dull provincial town, and after well-advanced preparation for a university course, Ibsen began his long career as a writer of dramas when he was about twenty-two years old. The list of his plays is as follows:

"Catilina," 1850; "The Hero's Mound," 1850; "St. John's Eve," 1853; "Lady Inger of Östraat," 1855; "The Feast at Solhoug,"

1856; "Olaf Liliekrans," 1857; "The Vikings at Helgeland," 1858; "Love's Comedy," 1862; "The Pretenders," 1864; "Brand," 1866; "Peer Gynt," 1867; "The League of Youth," 1869; "Emperor and Galilean," 1873; "Pillars of Society," 1877; "A Doll's House," 1879; "Ghosts," 1881; "An Enemy of the People," 1882; "The Wild Duck," 1884; "Rosmersholm," 1886; "The Lady from the Sea," 1888; "Hedda Gabler," 1890; "The Master Builder," 1892; "Little Eyolf," 1894; "John Gabriel Borkman," 1896; "When We Dead Awaken," 1899.

The titles here given follow standard translations, but Norwegian scholars are far from satisfied with some of them. The general problem of translating Ibsen into English seems a baffling one, and it is probable that not a few persons are learning Norwegian in order to read Ibsen in the original, as here and there a bold spirit is learning Russian that Tolstoi may be read to better advantage.

The first play was a somewhat juvenile affair, being a study of the Roman rebel Catiline, based on the author's school reading of Latin authors. The personal importance of the second play is thus noticed by Jaeger, one of the early and sympathetic biographers of Ibsen: "The performance of 'The Warrior's Barrow' [The Hero's Mound] at the Christiania theater led to Ibsen's being recognized there as an author. He at once gave up all notion of devoting himself to study." Then followed a series of dramas (fourth to ninth in the above list) mainly devoted to early Norwegian history or tradition, and steeped in the spirit of the sagas and ballads. In "The Vikings," Ibsen borrowed somewhat from the famous Volsunga Saga, and came at least within hailing distance of the art territory of Wagner. "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" have been described by one critic as "polemically national," which, being interpreted, implies that in them Ibsen made more or less satirical studies of the fantastic, ineffective idealism of Norwegian character, as just then shaped by the lingering influences of the romantic movement. It might not be too far afield to suggest a comparison with those novels of Turgenieff which set forth the dreamy, unstable idealism of the Russian mind about the middle of the last century.

It may probably be said with truth that Ibsen showed essentially the same temperament from first to last; but when about forty years old his dramas gave sign of a new dominant method,—he became "realistic" and "modern," in theory and practice. Similar

changes, often influenced by the pressure of scientific ideas, are common among Ibsen's contemporaries, a striking example being found in his famous countryman, Björnson. At this time Ibsen mastered an unconventional, lifelike dialogue, and began those studies of provincial narrowness, marriage, and the emancipation of the individual with which his name is commonly associated. In some of his very latest plays there is a decided tendency toward a vague mysticism which brought on a fresh attack by his enemies, and even vexed some of his followers. "The Master Builder" and "When We Dead Awaken" seem more like dreams,—some would say, nightmares,—than like anything one has been accustomed to call a drama. The "symbolism" of these later dramas brings Ibsen into close relations with what is perhaps one of the most interesting phases of current dramatic art, known to the American public largely through Maeterlinck's plays.

Ibsen's official connection with the theaters of Bergen and Christiania gave him a practical knowledge of the requirements of the stage. In comparison with Tennyson and Browning, he was a master of stage-craft. His plays were written for the boards, and they have there been presented to the public. It is interesting to examine his careful and detailed scenic directions,—the arrangement of windows, doors, furniture, and lamps in a room, for example. He is fond of second rooms at the back of the stage, and the stage effects of the catastrophe in "Hedda Gabler" are partly determined by this scenic scheme. In dialogue, the typical Ibsen play is condensed, brisk, touched here and there with poetical, even mystical, meaning, but rarely expanded into lyrical passages after the Shakespearean tradition. Comparatively few problems are offered to the stage manager, at least in the plays of the middle period; but Bernard Shaw long ago dwelt at length on the great difficulties an Ibsen play brings to the actor. To many people it is a revelation of the possibilities of the histrionic art to see a reasonably good presentation of one of these tangled psychological dramas. In America the cosmopolitan stage has given the people a fair opportunity to see Ibsen in action. A rather characteristic American event took place some years ago when the German actress, Agnes Sorma, interpreted, in German, Nora, of "The Doll's House," to a Chicago audience largely composed of German-speaking citizens. The Boston theatrical season of 1903-04 found

some occupation for Miss Nance O'Neil, a rather brilliant young actress, whose repertoire included "Hedda Gabler." During the same season, an amateur dramatic club in the aristocratic Boston suburb, Brookline, attempted "The Pretenders" with success. It is not probable that the provincial stage, in this country, has seen any extended exhibition of Ibsen as yet. His influence, direct or indirect, upon the playwright is a large part of the entire story of Ibsenism. In England, Bernard Shaw, and in Germany, Hauptmann, have followed him more or less closely.

With much strong satire, Ibsen lacked to a conspicuous degree the sense of humor. His plays are practically all tragedies, and these tragedies are very largely tragic. His chief characters are either abnormally stupid or morbidly intense, sometimes to the extreme bounds of sanity. The characters of the latter type often have terrifying memories, and memory is one of Ibsen's tragic resources: they have often a semi craze for confession: they are mastered by impulses toward complete self-sacrifice, or complete abandonment to their own will in other forms. Suicide is not an uncommon finale to their careers. In "Rosmersholm" three characters commit suicide, none of them through any temporary insanity, but all of them finding in that act the logical solution, according to their powers of reasoning, of the problem of "the will." Ibsen, no doubt, lays a large part of the blame for such results at the door of society; but yet the ultimate trouble lies in the individual himself. Sensuality, in any ordinary meaning of the word, is not a prominent element in these dramas. Ibsen has painted, to use his own phrase, some "portraits of ladies and gentlemen with animal faces behind the masks," but in pure animalism he does not compete with Zola, d'Annunzio, or some of the recent Spanish novelists. His influence, however, does lead one away from the "simple life;" it fosters an intensity in some minds already too intense. According to the thorough-going Ibsenite, could one be said really to live at all? Just that question, What is it for a conscious human being really to live? old as it is, has perhaps been asked in new forms by the Norwegian dramatist, and has certainly been asked with great persistence. The average thinking man is willing to listen to the question, though he may be unable to understand Ibsen's answer, or may refuse to accept it, if understood.

THREE AMERICAN PORTRAITS FOR BERLIN.

THE WILES PAINTINGS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,
DR. BUTLER, AND PROFESSOR BURGESS.

WHEN the latest phase of German-American relations shall be made manifest to the world by the first lecture, in October,

next, at the University of Berlin by Prof. John W. Burgess (Columbia), the Theodore Roosevelt Professor of American History and

Institutions for 1906-07,—the first of a series of systematic courses of instruction in the exchange of German and American university professors,—the special room in the university at the German capital to be known as the Roosevelt Room will contain three portraits painted by an American artist. These will be portraits of President Roosevelt, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Professor Burgess, the three names most prominently connected with the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions, in Germany, a plan first suggested by the German Kaiser and elaborated by Dr. Butler. These paintings, which were completed during the first part of last month by Mr. Irving R. Wiles, may be pronounced successful from every viewpoint. While the photographic reproductions given on these pages of course fail to show the fine color values of the originals, they indicate clearly the fidelity of the likenesses.

This portrait of President Roosevelt is the fourth for which he has sat. It was



PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.



Copyright, 1906, by Irving R. Wiles, N. Y.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS PAINTED BY IRVING R. WILES FOR THE ROOSEVELT ROOM AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.**

painted at the suggestion of Mr. James Speyer, of New York, who generously provided for the endowment of the Roosevelt Professorship. (In the *Review* for December, last, we gave our readers an account of the inception of this idea and of the purposes of its originators.) It is very satisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt. The artist, Mr. Wiles, secured four sittings, and, as can be seen from the half-tone reproductions, succeeded admirably in catching the expression of Mr. Roosevelt's face. Mr. Wiles has used an harmonious color scheme for the three portraits, and the poses have been so worked out that there will be a perfect balance when the three portraits are hung in the Roosevelt Room at Berlin University. It was difficult to get a satisfactory background at the White House, and to supply this the artist, after the portrait of Mr. Roosevelt had been completed, filled in a corner of the East Room with one of the famous old mahogany doors, as a setting to the figure of the President.

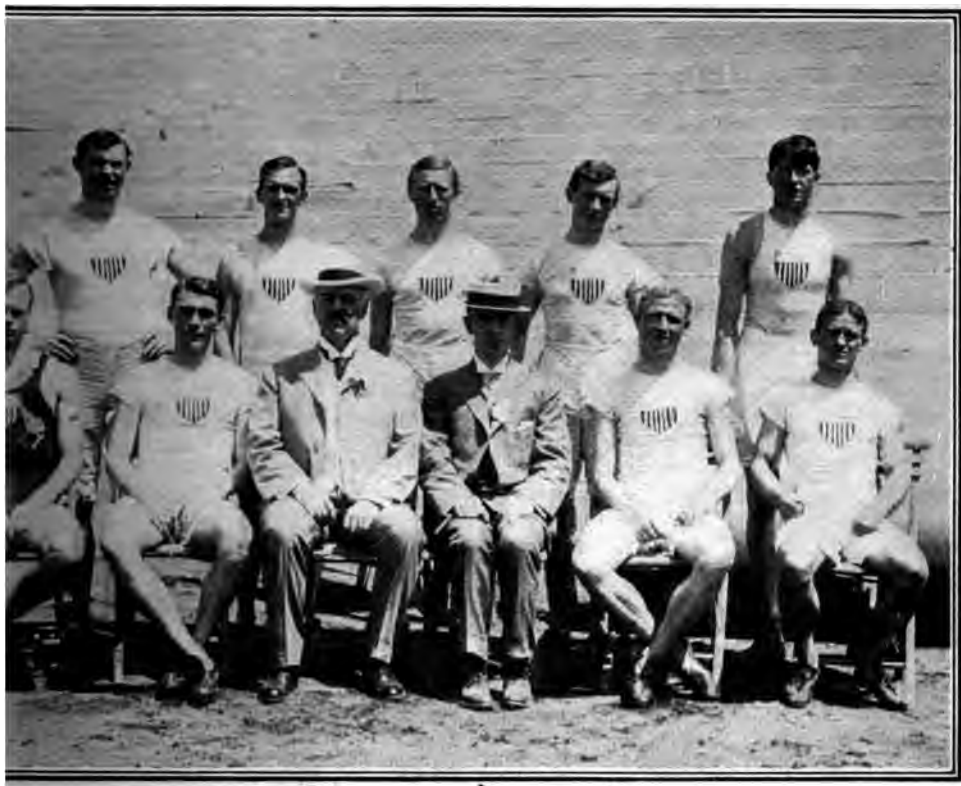
Mr. Irving Wiles, who has attained considerable fame during the past twenty years as a portrait painter, is an American with European training. He has exhibited and secured medals at a number of the international art exhibitions. It is particularly gratifying that these initial portraits in the collection of American statesmen and university professors—which will be continued



PROFESSOR JOHN W. BURGESS, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

(The first lecturer in the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions at the University of Berlin.)

as the course of lectures proceeds—should have been by an American artist and should be sent to Germany, where, up to the present, there has been only a very inadequate knowledge of American art and artists, and perhaps not a very high opinion of our position in the art world.



THE AMERICAN WINNERS OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES, 1906.

Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club, winner of the discus competition [free style] and 16, shot competition; **R. J. Leavitt**, Boston Athletic Association, winner of the 110-meter hurdle; **Paul L. New York Athletic Club**, winner of the 400-meter and 800-meter runs; **Myer Prinstein**, Irish-American Club, winner of the running broad jump competition; **Ray C. Ewry**, New York Athletic Club, winner standing high and standing broad jumps. Seated: **C. M. Daniels**, New York Athletic Club, winner of 100-meter swim; **George Bonhag**, Irish-American Athletic Club, winner of the 1,500-meter walk; **J. E. n. American commissioner** to the Olympic Games; **M. P. Halpin**, manager of the American team; **J. D. dy**, Chicago Athletic Association, winner of the 1,500-meter run; **Archie Hahn**, Milwaukee Athletic winner of the 100-meter run.)

AMERICAN ATHLETES IN ANCIENT ATHENS.

BY JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

(American commissioner to the Olympic Games.)

Olympic Games of 1906, held at Athens from April 22 to May 2, 1906, the united cooperation of the athletic of the world. The games of this en compared with those held at Athens 1896, Paris in 1900, and St. Louis in 1904, make those events suffer by comparison. I bring to us forcibly the fact that the Olympic Games are to be held in future,—assuredly they will be,—there is one the world to hold them,—that is, and one committee to manage them, the Greek Committee. Olympic Games were held in the,—the most remarkable structure of

its kind in the world,—and the structure alone (eliminating all other features that served to make the contests attractive) stood out so prominently that one can never forget it. It is built entirely of Pentelic marble, and is a monument in itself. Architecturally, it is undoubtedly the best work of its kind that has ever been built; and it speaks volumes for the architect who planned it more than two thousand years ago; for, it must be remembered, the present Stadium has been built on the old foundations that were unearthed in the sixties and seventies. Its construction regarding the arrangement for the spectators to witness the events is remarkable. And

one can easily understand its immense dimensions when it is known that reserved-seat tickets can be sold for at least 47,000 people in advance; that, when occasion requires, between 70,000 and 80,000 people can easily be taken care of within the gates.

The Greek Committee, of which the Crown Prince is the honorary president, consists of ten men appointed by the government, under a decree of the King of Greece; as a result, the government and the people are interested in making it a feature of their every-day life.

When the American athletic authorities were invited to coöperate with the Greek Committee they did so in their usual energetic way. Local committees were appointed and \$15,000 raised to defray the expenses of a team of American athletes. This team consisted of the pick of American brawn and muscle; and, as usual, the team "spread-eagled" the field and duplicated the wonderful victories of their predecessors in 1896, 1900, and 1904, winning the greatest number of points,—75%.—Great Britain and all her possessions being second, with 41 points; Sweden third, with 28 points; Greece fourth, with 27½ points; Hungary fifth, with 13 points; Austria sixth, with 8 points; Germany seventh, with 7½ points; Finland eighth, with 6 points; France ninth, with 5½ points; Italy tenth, with 3 points; Belgium eleventh, with 1½ points. These figures give to the reader the general standing of the world, athletically, with America far in the lead.

The games themselves, from start to finish, furnished the thousands of Americans at Athens ample opportunity to allow the eagle to scream; for in the twenty-four events the American flag was raised no less than eleven times,—a remarkable percentage of victories.

The games each day began promptly upon the arrival of the royal family; and it was particularly noticeable that the King and Queen never missed an event in the Stadium. On the opening day, with an attendance of from 50,000 to 60,000 people, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed because of the presence of the King and Queen. The royal party, which included King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, entering the Stadium was a scene that Americans very rarely have the pleasure of witnessing.

Each day, as the royal party would take their places in the stand, the Crown Prince, Prince George, Prince Nicholas, and Prince Andrew would make their way to the arena to conduct the athletic games in person,

Prince George acting as president of it and also officiating as referee.

The decisions of the princes, on a sions, were based on understood rules where rules did not cover specific cases; and it is doubtful if we ever had Olympic Games that are so satisfactory to all countries.

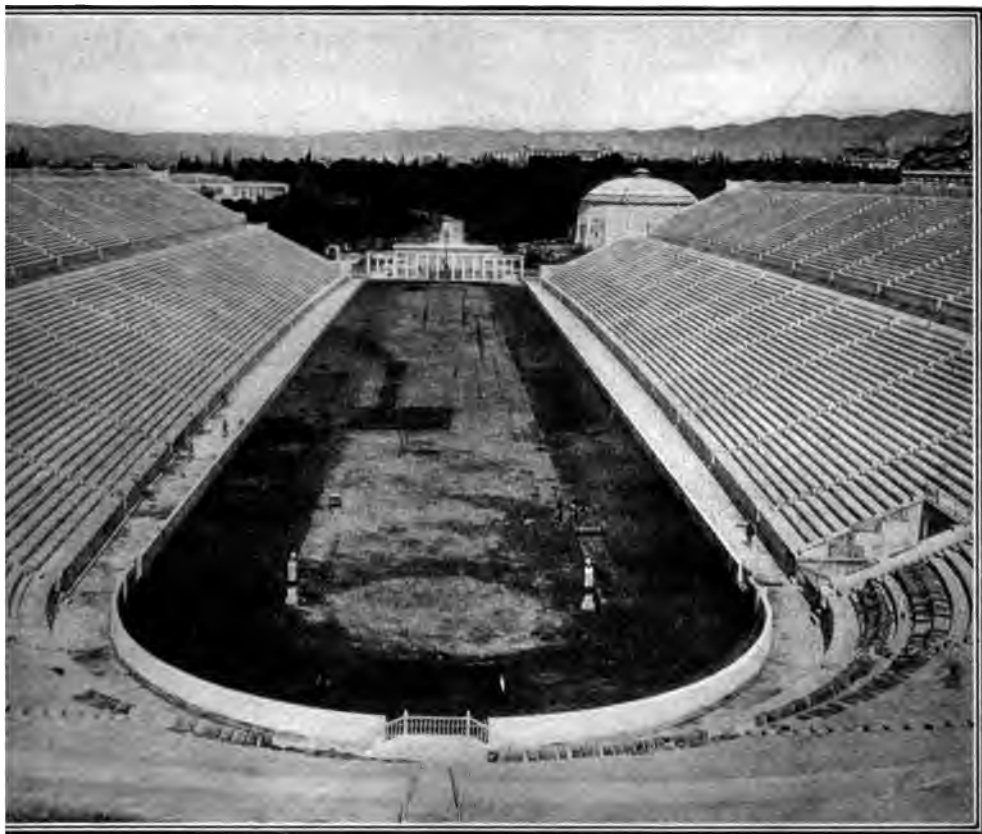
The American athletes were keen competitors. As is customary in our country, our men were trained scientifically. They entered into athletic sport with an earnestness that other countries cannot understand; and the methods of training and practising were a revelation to the foreigners.

America expected to win, but not such a large percentage; for when our team arrived in Athens it was in a crippled condition, owing to accidents to many men aboard the *Barbarossa*. But the expected happened in many events, and athletes who were not ranked to win won wondrous victories. And from the first heat in the 100-meter race to the finish of the last event the good old American flag was occupying a position either second, or third on the announcing-board on either side of the Stadium.

The Stadium track, owing to its construction, is not built for fast races; the turns are a bit too sharp for continuous speed. In shorter races, the straights are better than we have in America or England. The American committee, however, had followed the details; the jumping-path was in good condition; the circles for the weight-throwers perfect; in fact, the method of raising the circles for the weight-throwers three inches is much better than the American method. They had unusual signs displayed on the jumps,—boards which announced the height attained by each jumper at each try. The system of marking the performances of weight-throwing men was up-to-date. It can be criticised in the slightest manner the managerial part of the Olympic Games of

America excelled in the running. This was expected. For years this country has been noted for developing great runners; and our team this year was up to the task, for when the final heat of the 100-yard was called we had no less than five starters, and it was an exceptionally good race.

Archie Hahn, the present American champion at 220 yards, was in good form; and when he cracked the pistol he bounded to the mark and was never headed, winning by over 11½ seconds.



THE STADIUM, WHERE THE GAMES WERE HELD.

marble seats in the Stadium were stretched out they would extend 24 kilometers—or from the Battery to the Bosphorus. The most remarkable point in relation to this construction is the seats; they are built so that the spectators can witness the athletic events, in all parts of the arena, without interference. Surrounding the stadium is a solid marble wall at least four feet in height. Between the wall and the subbase of the Stadium is a promenade, or corridor.)

Moulton, the ex-Yale giant, and Nigel Hillman, the Australian, had a "nip-and-tuck" for second place in the 100-meter race, but Nigel getting the decision. These made Moulton number one, and the American flag carried in first and second places.

The 400-meter race, which had many trials, furnished the surprise of the meeting; in this final heat started three of the best runners in the world—Nigel Barker, British champion; Lieutenant Halswell, American champion, and Harry Hillman, American champion—faced the starter. It was decided by all that in this race first honors—either of the flag—would be between these sterling runners, and here is where the contest happened. Hillman had met with difficulty on the *Barbarossa*, and the American managers were a bit "scary" about his ability to stand the strain for 400 meters.

Hillman ran a remarkable race until about one hundred and eighty yards from the finish, when his leg gave out, and about one hundred yards from the tape it looked as though the race would go to Nigel Barker, with Halswell second. It was then, however, that the Americans noticed a strong, dark-complexioned fellow with an American shield on his breast coming with an unusual turn of speed down the straight. Inch by inch the lanky lad gained on his British and Australian opponents, and when forty-five yards from home he was in the lead, coming at a rallying pace, and from there on it was all over. Paul Pilgrim, who had been taken as a third or fourth possibility, opened the eyes of the "wise ones" and won the greatest race of the meeting, in 53½ seconds.

The 800-meter (American half-mile) was contested in heats, in order to get the best

men for the final. The starters in the final heat were R. P. Crabbe, Cambridge University; Lightbody, of America; Bacon, of America; Parsons, of America; Pilgrim, of America; Halswell, of England; Hellstrom, of Sweden, and Runge, of Germany. Crabbe, of England, was the favorite for this race, after his remarkable finish with Cornwallis in the Oxford and Cambridge games, a few weeks before. It was thought that there was no one in this race who would strike the tape ahead of him. The race was a good one, as would naturally be expected; and while it was thought to be between Crabbe and Lightbody (the latter being an American Western college man), here again Pilgrim upset calculations. He came away in the last eighty yards and won from Lightbody. Halswell was third. His time was 2 minutes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. This was an unexpected victory for the Americans, and great was their joy.

The 1,500-meter run (which is equal to our one-mile run in America) was won by that sterling Western runner, J. D. Lightbody. No one expected him to win. He ran the race

with great confidence, and had no trouble in defeating Crabbe and MacGough, the champion of Scotland. Lightbody's time was 12 minutes 12 seconds.

In the five-mile race, however, we were taught us what she has been teaching us for years,—that we lack the stamina in running. Hawtrey, the Englishman, the boys and the Swedes and the Germans ran at a pace that just pleased him, and he won in 26 minutes and $\frac{1}{2}$ second. It served to show that America, in order to strengthen herself, must take up long running and encourage it.

The Marathon race—the Greek classic—was the one event which Greece was proud of winning. The distance was 26 miles (about 26 miles). Seventy-five tries were received, the Greeks entered starting no less than thirty-three men. The Greeks placed a great deal of confidence in their victory of 1896; and everywhere one heard with the statement that "Greece would win the Marathon race; foreigners know the roads; could not climb the



THE WINNER OF THE MARATHON RACE (A RUN OF 26 MILES), MR. M. D. SHERRING, OF CANADA, MET BY PRINCE GEORGE, WHO RAN WITH HIM 192 YARDS, TO THE FINISH.



THROWING THE DISCUS, GREEK STYLE (RIGHT FOOT FORWARD). GEORGE GEORGANTIS, THE GREEK CHAMPION.
(At the left of the photograph are seen Prince George and Prince Nicholas, who officiated at this competition.)

They reckoned falsely, however, for the race went to Sherring, of Canada; John Svanberg, of Sweden, was second, and W. G. Frank, of America, was third; in fact, the first of the Greeks was fifth man. To Greece, this was a sad blow; for it is a well-known fact that great demonstrations were planned for the winner, in case he should be a Greek, and over thirty thousand Greek flags were ready to be waved as the Greek victor entered the gates. Apparently, the interest among the Greeks in this race was demonstrated by the number of people who witnessed it. This day was really a holiday,—the business houses were closed, stores were closed, every one seemed determined to witness this event. By actual count there were over 70,000 people in the Stadium, 50,000 or 60,000 more on the hills and at the entrance gate, while 150,000 people lined the course—the majority of them being stationed within five miles of the Stadium. They were chiefly peasants, who were doubly interested in the

runners and cheered them as they passed along the road. It is doubtful if there was ever an athletic event that excited more popular interest.

Sherring received a royal welcome; he was met at the gate by Prince George, who ran the entire length of the Stadium with him, encouraging him and applauding him. Sherring's time was 2 hours 51 minutes 23½ seconds.

In the field events, America's representative, Martin J. Sheridan, performed as was expected; for Sheridan is the American all-round champion, and he is conceded to be the greatest athlete in the world. He was very popular at Athens, owing to his scoring the greatest number of points. He won the discus throw (free style), putting the sixteen-pound shot, was second in the stone-throwing competition, and second in the standing high and standing broad jumps, doing remarkably well in all competitions in which he started.

Another illustration of American pluck and

ability to compete, even in an odd event, was witnessed in the 1,500-meter walk. Walking has been discontinued in America as a competition for many years; but nevertheless George Bonhag entered, and felt confident that he would perform well. He showed the natural ability of an American when placed in a position with responsibility on his shoulders; he walked remarkably well, and, as a result, outdistanced the field, winning quite easily. This is an event that the Americans certainly never expected to win, and much credit is due to Bonhag for his pluck in entering.

The hurdle race, divided into heats, was captured by R. G. Leavitt, after a very tight race with Healy, of Great Britain, in $16\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The standing-broad-jump event will long be remembered; America had three "stars"—Ray C. Ewry, the champion; Martin J. Sheridan, and Lawson Robertson. Ewry, of course, was looked upon as a sure winner. When the score was turned in it was found that America had scored first, second, and third places. On a signal from the officials in the center of the ring the Greeks in charge of the announcing-board raised three American flags. The scene when these three American flags flew to the breeze will long be remembered by the people who were in the Stadium. It was a glorious event for "Uncle Sam."

In the running broad jump, hop, step, and jump, and high jump the Americans tried hard; but they had against them the pick of Ireland's greatest jumpers, who were competing and having their points recorded for Great Britain. Myer Prinstein, American, however, who is a good reliable jumper, won the broad jump over P. G. O'Connor, of Ireland. C. Leahy, of Ireland, easily won the high jump, the American, H. W. Kerrigan, finishing third.

The triple jump—classic in its style—went to O'Connor, his Irish fellow-competitor, Leahy finishing second, and Cronin, an American, getting third place.

France had a wonderful pole vaulter in Goulder. He won quite easily. Glover, the American champion, finished third.

In connection with the Olympic Games there were many minor events that should not be classed as Olympic contests,—such as rowing, shooting, cycling, canoeing, swimming, fencing, and gymnastics. They do not figure prominently at all in connection with the games, and are attended by very few people. In all the records of the games of 1896,

1900, 1904, and 1906 the scoring and the records are based on the Olympic Games proper,—the athletic events that were held in the Stadium. If we include all the events held outside the Stadium in 1906, France comes first in the number of points won and in the number of first prizes. In all statements made by the Americans it is to be distinctly understood that they are scoring the Olympic athletic events—the Stadium events—only; they not having entered or tried for any of the minor sports, except swimming.

The American athletes received many congratulatory cablegrams when the official score was cabled to this country. The one that pleased them most, of course, was the cablegram received from President Roosevelt, who had followed minutely the doings of the American representatives in the games.

We have learned a great deal from the Greeks at this particular Olympic meeting. They showed us a Stadium the like of which does not exist in any other part of the world. They taught us that an athletic meeting between foreign countries may be conducted fairly and honestly, with a feeling of goodwill toward one another. In the management of the events they showed an adeptness that seemed to astonish experienced managers. The interest taken by the royal family was worthy of admiration. Each and every winner, no matter what country he came from, was a proud man at the closing ceremonies, when he was called to the royal box and there received his medal or his cup, and the famous classic olive branch, from the hands of the King.

While at Athens, there was a great deal of talk as to where the next Olympic Games should be held. It is a well-known fact that there is an International Olympic Committee, of which Baron Pierre de Coubertin, of France, is president. Baron de Coubertin must be given credit for having originated the idea of the revival of the Olympic Games. The International Committee voted to hold these Olympic Games at Athens. The Olympic Games of 1896, 1900, and 1904 were held under the sanction and consent of the International Committee. The King of Greece, however, after watching how these games were conducted in other countries, became convinced that Greece should have her own Olympic Games. It is apparent that there must be an agreement between the International and the Greek committees; for all admit that Olympic Games, in order to amount to anything, must be held at Athens.

THE REMBRANDT TRICENTENNIAL.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

the 15th of July, Holland will celebrate the tricentennial of the birth of her illustrious son, Rembrandt van Rijn,—not only the greatest artist Holland has produced, but, with Raphael, the favorite painter of the age and of artists the world over.

Rembrandt was born in Leyden, in 1606. His father was a well-to-do miller, who sent him on to a Latin school to prepare him for the University of Leiden; but the boy chose the career of an artist.

He studied three years with a local painter, Swanenburgh, then six months in Amsterdam with Lastman. In 1632, coming to Leyden, he set up for himself, and was so successful that he set up permanently in Amsterdam, the capital of the United Provinces, in 1631, spent the remaining thirty-eight years of his life there, and died in 1669.

The seventeenth century was, in the history of art, outside Holland, a decadent period. Rome was the social, artistic and political center of the world; but it was the Rome of the post-Renaissance,—inert, artificial, and bombastic. Rembrandt was a true son of Holland. A country that had been stigmatized as "made for man, but for storks and rats," proved decidedly that it produced a very fine grade of man, quite capable of fighting his own against all Europe. Holland has been called "the Venice of the North," and, like Venice at the time of its and Veronese, was in the heyday of commercial success, and tranquil now when the harassing wars with Spain were over

and her independence established, was ready to patronize the arts of peace. Luckily, here the patrons of art, more democratic than in the south, dictated less to the artist. And naturalism, a proper companion to Protestantism, dominated the art of Holland, so that of all seventeenth-century art it is the most vital to-day. True, we find a Velasquez in

Spain, a Poussin in France; but European art of the seventeenth century was otherwise stilted and unnatural.

Yet it was a century of great activity, and we cannot fully understand Rembrandt's bravery in breaking away from the conventionalities of his time without bearing in mind the spirit of activity that sends Henry Hudson to America in 1609.

But the spirit was not all for exploration,—science was much awake. New Yorkers, for example, not only owe gratitude to Hudson for his discovery of this island; they also owe equal obligation to "the Leyden jar" (of



"REMBRANDT LEANING ON A STONE SILL."

(Etching, 1639. This and several other "self portraits," and a dozen or so portraits of Hollanders like the Uytenbogaerts, Anslo, Burgomaster Six, De Jonghe, and Lutma, rank as the greatest etched portraits the world has ever seen.)

the next century), whose secret has made rapid transit on Manhattan Island possible.

Commerce and industry were thriving. Potteries were active in Holland; Delft ware was introduced into every corner of the globe. Palatial yachts were built in Zaandam shipyards. The printing-press, which Coster had founded more than a century previous, was busy in Leyden printing rare examples of typography.

Elsewhere in Europe the same spirit of activity was alive. The Elzevirs were busy at Antwerp printing plates after designs by Rubens. Wall-paper with fancy-colored flow-



"ST. ANASTASIUS."

(Painting, 1631, Stockholm. This figure reversed is introduced into the upright plate "The Child Jesus Among the Doctors of the Law." This canvas represents Rembrandt's early essay in chiaroscuro, and it, with "The Polish Horseman," "The Night Watch," "Christ at Emmaus," the two canvases in the Louvre entitled "The Philosopher in Meditation," and the etchings "Dr. Faustus," "L'Etoile des Rois," "St. Jerome in Meditation," "The Hundred Guilder Print," "The Descent from the Cross by Torchlight," 1651, and many drawings like "Jesus in the Home of Martha and Mary" and "Landscape in Stormy Weather," represents his Victor Hugo-like leaning toward mysticism, his love of the beauty of darkness.)

ers is said to have been first made in 1650. Inigo Jones, in England, between 1606 and 1657, designed perhaps the first portable stage scenery ever used. The Gobelins tapestry works were established in France, and with Colbert's encouragement the art industries thrived there.

Through her canals, Holland benefits artis-

tically from this European activity; but commercially, more from her foreign trade. The Amsterdam that Rembrandt lived in was a veritable world's fair.

"From the Indies, from Java, Borneo, and Brazil, vessels were coming in laden with exotic products, manned by crews of all races, and bringing foreign goods and animals." Naturally, the "Venice of the North" felt herself of some importance.

"HOLLAND WANTED HER PICTURE PAINTED."

"Holland wanted her picture painted," wrote an eminent French critic; and the epigram much illuminates the study of Rembrandt. The great art of Italy, that had held sway for two centuries previous, was concerned fundamentally with illustrating religious themes; portraits there were, but they were incidental. But while Rembrandt's time still demanded the religious subject, it also demanded the national portrait—the rendering of the familiar every-day life of Holland.

THE ARTIST OF
EXPRESSION.

Probably the eyes are the most expressive

features of the human face. At any rate, Rembrandt's mastering of the human eye was so powerful as to make that feature dominate in most of his heads. In this mastery he displayed, in the very outset of his career, a precocity that was astounding. The eyes, searching as they are, in his celebrated "Syndics," painted in 1661, when he was fifty-five, are



"CHRIST AT EMMAUS."

g. 1648, Louvre. [Another painting of this subject, dated the same year, is at Copenhagen.] Rembrandt did the same subject in 1634 and in 1654. The panel is only 20 x 27 inches, yet is one of the world's most expressive religious pictures. "The day is far spent," evening shadows are gathering, the two disciples, Cleophas and Nicodemus, have laid aside their staves and scrip. The Saviour has just taken the bread in his hands to break it—his raised to heaven asking the blessing:—"then were their eyes opened.")

more natural than the eyes in his first etching—the portrait of his mother, in 1628, when he was but twenty-two!

SELF-PORTRAITS.

It was not vanity that caused Rembrandt to paint his own portrait some thirty-four times, and paint it again and again. The self-portrait was an ever-present article of furni-

ture in the Dutch household of his day. Pictures of interiors of the time show the walls hung with square mirrors, circular mirrors, mirrors with modest narrow frames, mirrors with heavy ornate Spanish frames. Hence, what more natural than that a man who was always working, always analyzing form, a man who, with greatest pains, at the age of forty-four etched a seashell (that stands to-day

as one of the marvels of still-life rendering in black and white), a man whose whole life was a study of expression, should experiment time and time again with his own physiognomy? And so we have pictures of "Rembrandt Smiling," "Rembrandt with Contracted Brows," "Rembrandt with Dilated Eyes," etc., etc.

The secret of his methods is plainly told in these evidences of his incessant analysis of nature. Rembrandt knew full well that the artist who aimed to paint the expression of his risen Lord must first learn how to paint the expression of his fellow-man.

A fashion had grown up among the guilds of having their group portraits painted; but as each man paid his share, it is not surprising that each one expected his portrait to be as prominent as that of his fellows; hence, we see in the corporation pictures of Hals and van der Helst a uniform sort of tintype arrangement wherein every person is of equal importance seen in equal lighting.

Rembrandt painted three important corporation pictures. In 1632, when he was only twenty-six, he inaugurated his career in Amsterdam by painting Dr. Tulp surrounded by his pupils in the amphitheater of the school of medicine. This is known as "The Anatomy Lesson." The arrangement here is less stiff than in the conventional guild groups; yet there is an obvious endeavor to treat each head with consideration, and the result was that the picture was a great success, and was the means of bringing many sitters to the artist's studio.

Ten years later, in 1642, when the artist's reputation was still at its height, he contracted to paint, for 1,600 florins (his house in Breestraat was valued at 13,000 florins, so we can see that this was a high figure), the

members of Capt. Banning Cocq's company of civic guards.

This he did, and the result was for years known as "The Night Watch" (his largest painting), so named, it is surmised, because it had become quite black from the effects of tobacco smoke and turf fires, beneath successive coats of varnish, and the eighteenth-century public supposed it to be a night effect.

To-day, this is held as one of the artist's masterpieces, but the men who had contributed their money to have their effigies handed down to posterity (each paid a hundred florins) were disgusted with the painting, which they found a big *genre*, half the figures hidden in Rembrandt's characteristic *chiaroscuro*.

In 1661, when he was fifty-five, he completed the most perfect of all his works, the portrait group of the managers (*Syndics*, as they were called) of the *Drapers' Guild of Amsterdam*.

Here he returned to the grouping of "The Anatomy Lesson;" all the heads are of equal importance, but the dry touch of the early pictures has given

way to a freer touch and a mellow color. This canvas is considered by Michel as Rembrandt's "masterpiece." He says: "Never before had Rembrandt achieved such perfection: never again was he to repeat the triumph of that supreme moment when all his natural gifts joined forces with the vast experience of a life devoted to his art in such a growing manifestation of his genius."

REMBRANDT AS A CHIAROSCUIROIST.

The term used in art technology, "*chiaroscuro*"—light-shadow—meaning the light and shade which *envelops* the entire subject, both the figures and objects in the foreground and



SASKIA IN PROFILE IN A RED HAT WITH A FEATHER.

(Painting, about 1633, Cassell. Rembrandt married Saskia van Uylenburgh in 1634, and he painted her many times before and after marriage. She here holds in her hand a sprig of rosemary, the symbol of betrothal in Holland.)

mass of the background (as opposed to modeling or mere tone and shade on a subject, which gives it the effect of reality is a term that is always illustrated in art writings by the work of Rembrandt. He is the oscuroist *par excellence*,—a second only, being almost Correggio. Rembrandt never saw details detached from his figures or the figures detached from background.

Charles Blanc cites a marked contrast between a French print representing a procession in Amsterdam, of many-makers masquing in Eastern character, carrying an illuminated star, cele-



"CHRIST HEALING THE SICK."—From a facsimile loaned by Frederick Keppel & Co. (Etching, 1640-50. Known as the "Hundred Guilder Print." The subject is found in the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew—"Great multitudes followed Him and He healed them there." The Pharisees on the left have come to tempt Jesus, but He has answered them, "All men cannot receive this saying, save they to whom it is given," and has turned to a woman with a child. St. Peter would repulse her, but Jesus says, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Near St. Peter is seated the rich young man who is pondering over the question what he shall do to have eternal life; on the right are the maimed and the halt and the blind who have come in their humble faith to be healed.)



"YOUNG SAVANT AT THE WINDOW."
(Painting, about 1646, Copenhagen.)

brating what is known as "L'Etoile des Rois," and the same subject treated by Rembrandt. The French print is mainly in outline, diagrammatic, like a fashion plate; the figures are seen in broad daylight, so that every character and detail is discernible. Rembrandt describes the scene at night,—the figures barely discernible, the details of costume entirely obscured in the blackness of night, the illuminated star which the paraders carry being the dominant feature of the composition, the whole etching suggesting that mystery with which an imaginative mind,—the mind of a Hugo, a Goethe, or



THE SITE OF THE CITY OF GOLDFIELD, NEVADA, IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

THE AWAKENING OF NEVADA.

BY CLARENCE H. MATSON.

FAR off across the desert, to the southwest, a faint column of smoke arose, and when the gang of Greeks who were scattering the ties and spiking the rails which came over the end of the construction train saw it they stopped a moment in their work, talking and gesticulating excitedly. For days they had been pushing the two strips of steel out from Utah across the barren wastes of southern Nevada toward the sunset sea. They knew that somewhere off there, to the south of Death Valley, a gang of Mexicans was pushing two other strips of steel across the Mojave Desert to meet them, and when the column of smoke was sighted they knew it came from the engine behind the other construction train. For eighteen months they had been working toward it, and now, with redoubled energy, the work was pushed forward. And a few days later, when Greek met Mexican, a new trans-continental railroad was complete.

When, on January 30, 1905, the last spike was driven which completed the Salt Lake route, near what became the town of Good Springs, the shout that went up on the desert

air and the locomotive whistles that blew called Nevada to awake from a long sleep!

It was months before depots were built, the track ballasted, and a water-supply secured, so that regular trains could be operated, but on every work train men poured into the desert. They went in box cars, coal cars, way cars — anything that would carry them. Armed with kits of tools and a few provisions, they swarmed over the desert mountains and hills. The gold fever was raging. They were chasing the end of the rainbow. And the "chug" of the prospector's pick and the echo of the dynamite blast called Nevada to awake!

In June, a train bearing a distinguished party of United States Senators, Representatives, governors, and other State officials, journalists and irrigation experts, stopped at Reno, on the Southern Pacific, in western Nevada. A few miles out from the town, the United States Government had been at work building a dam and digging a great ditch. The distinguished gentlemen made a few speeches to one another, the dam was closed,

tors and Representatives laid hold of that hoisted the head gates to the canal, as the waters of the Truckee went dand down the great ditch to moisten and fertile three hundred and fifty thousand of Nevada soil the rushing flood called da to awake!

nd Nevada is awaking. Within little than a twelvemonth her population has led. Her mountains and hills from Reno e Colorado River are covered with treas- eekers. Towns and cities have sprung most by magic. Railroads are pushing s her wastes, and irrigation is enlarging griculture, making rich homes for thou-

as than two years ago, a prospector lost ay on the desert, near the California line, ye County. Famishing with thirst, he ne delirious. At length he fell in the ands and lay, unable to move, until death o his relief. On the spot where that body was found is now the town of rog. A water-works plant costing fifty and dollars supplies an abundance of . There are hotels with baths in many s, and residences equipped with all the rn paraphernalia that make for comfort, through them flows in abundance the

precious liquid for lack of which a poor prospector perished only a few months ago on this very spot. Electric lights illume streets where only the stars of heaven looked down on the death of the lonely miner, and within the radius of a very few miles there are now about fifteen thousand people. That is the way Nevada is growing.

There was once a time when Nevada was one of the greatest gold and silver producing regions of the western hemisphere. During the seventies its settlements teemed with industry and its hills poured forth their wealth to enrich the world. Even before that, more than forty years ago, there seemed to be every indication that Nevada would be a great commonwealth, and she was admitted to the sisterhood of States. She flourished and grew until late in the seventies—and then came a decline. Her gold mines were no longer so productive, and her silver was depreciated. From a population of over seventy thousand she fell off to little more than half that. She developed and grew no more. The wicked fairy Disaster caused her to sleep.

The greatest mine ever located in America was the Comstock lode, at Virginia City. During its palmy days, in the sixties and seventies, the Comstock lode gave the world



THE CITY OF GOLDFIELD, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of the great achievements of the nation were accomplished with the wealth that came from that one mine. It built cities. It threw great railroad lines across the continent. It endowed colleges. It constructed telegraph systems. It laid cables under the sea. It sent men to the United States Senate. The first millions of more than one of the rich families of America came from the Comstock lode.

But, after giving all this wealth to the world, Nevada kept little for her own development. Storey County, in which the Comstock lode was located, had over 11,000 people according to the census of 1870, and over 16,000 in 1880, but in 1900 it had fallen off to 3,600. Virginia City, once among the most prosperous and promising cities west of the Rockies,—far more so than Los Angeles or Seattle,—became a mere little mining camp of perhaps 2,500 people. Its riches helped to make San Francisco a great metropolis. Transcontinental trains rushed by on the Central Pacific, which it built, but they did not heed Nevada. Many went, but few came. California and Oregon became wealthy States; Utah flourished; Arizona, still a Territory, grew until it had three times the population of the Desert State. But Nevada slept!

Up to 1903 there was a territory almost as large as the whole of New England, extending from southwestern Utah through southern Nevada, and into Inyo and San Bernardino counties in California, containing practically no inhabitants. It was nearly all desert. Rather an unpromising field for a railroad, it would seem; yet the time came when commerce demanded a direct line of railway from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, and in 1903 the construction of the Salt Lake route,—officially known as the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad,—was begun. It was eighteen months in building, and to-day some of the finest transcontinental trains in the world rush daily through that southern Nevada desert.

The building of this new railroad has opened to settlement and development the last unoccupied territory of any great extent in America—except that in the frozen North. Towns and settlements have sprung up, and the real development of the country has begun in earnest. There are to-day thousands of people along the line of the Salt Lake road and in the valleys and mountains near it where two years ago it meant almost certain death for one unacquainted with the desert to venture. Las Vegas, midway of this line, is al-



THE FLORENCE MINE, IN THE NEVADA GOLD FIELDS.



THE CEMENT-LINED CANAL OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

a town of considerable importance, and
t a line of railroad will shortly be in
on to tap the great gold fields a hun-
dreds of miles to the northwest, and another is
ad to run southwest to Searchlight.

ATION.—THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

story of the Truckee-Carson irrigation
has already been told in these pages.
e first of the Government's great rec-
on projects to approach completion.
truckee River comes down into western
a from Lake Tahoe, away up in the
s. Its waters are diverted below Reno
h a canal into the Carson River, to be
l to reclaim the broad plains of the
Sink, which need only the magic touch
to spring into marvelous fertility that
lp bring prosperity to Nevada. When
ted, the Truckee-Carson project will
nverted three hundred and fifty thou-
sands of desert into fertile farms.
n twenty to forty acres of irrigated land
ake an average family well-to-do,—ten

acres does it in some localities in California.
—so that the entire Carson tract will eventu-
ally make homes for from 10,000 to 15,000
families, or perhaps 50,000 people. Where
now is only a barren waste of desert, hemmed
in by pink hills and mountains, the next dec-
ade or two will see a thickly populated region.
There will be comfortable houses, surrounded
by green lawns; alfalfa fields will furnish
feed for numerous live stock; orchards will
produce great quantities of fruit. Pleasant
avenues, lined with trees, will be traversed by
all sorts of vehicles, from the farm wagon to
the automobile. Schoolhouses will dot the
landscape, with here and there a church;
while towns must eventually be built to care
for the commercial necessities of so many
farm people. Possibly a trolley line, its cars
driven by power developed by the waters of
the Truckee as they come down from Lake
Tahoe, may run from Reno through the towns
and villages of what is now the desert of Car-
son Sink. The mines and reduction works in
the mountains for two hundred miles around

will create a market for the products of the little farms, and any surplus can be easily shipped to San Francisco or to the East.

This is by no means a fanciful dream. Stranger things have already been accomplished in California and other Western States, and the science of irrigation is yet only in its infancy. Minor irrigation projects will be accomplished from time to time in the valleys of Nevada to make new homes for some of the teeming millions that are now looking across from the cities and prairies farther east to where the frontier has disappeared. The day of the free government homestead is now almost over, but the dawn of the irrigated government homestead is just appearing. And these irrigated valleys and plains of Nevada will eventually furnish the grains, the meats, and the fruits that will make the muscle with which to dig the gold, the silver, and the copper out of Nevada's hills.

THE STORY OF THE GOLD STRIKES.

But the greatest of Nevada's resources is its mineral wealth. Thirty years ago, when the Comstock lode was pouring forth its millions and Virginia City was in the height of its prosperity, Nevada's future seemed full of promise. Now that promise, after long delay, is about to be fulfilled. Tonopah, Goldfield, and Bullfrog are flourishing "cities," growing as rapidly,—more rapidly, in fact,—than a boom town in a real estate dealer's prospectus. Searchlight, away down toward the apex of the State, is beginning to feel the impetus of the boomer. Manhattan, some distance to-

ward the center of the State from Tonopah, is one of the newest camps, and there have recently been uncovered vast deposits of copper in the eastern part of the State. The end of the rainbow rests on the Nevada desert, and thousands are rushing there to find the pot of gold.



THE BULLFROG SCHOOL.

(The lumber and equipment for this building had to be hauled seventy-five miles, and it required a twenty-horse team six days to bring in one load. The town was eight months old when this school was opened.)

Extending from up in north-central California, southeast along the border line between Nevada and California, down to the Colorado River and on into Arizona, is a well-

defined mineral belt. Here and there in this zone are outcroppings of exceedingly valuable ore. The Comstock lode was one of these, and others approaching the Comstock in richness, if not equaling it, have been uncovered in the last year or two.

Long ago, rich mines were developed elsewhere in the West, but the desert guarded the wealth of southwestern Nevada. Yet four years ago a strike was made at Tonopah, away off to the southeast of Virginia City.



THE "DENVER" MINE, BULLFROG DISTRICT.

(Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of ore sacked on the dump.)



TYPICAL DESERT PROSPECTORS IN DEATH VALLEY.

(Ten miles from water, on the west slope of the Funeral Range. The two prospectors are heading for Stovepipe Springs, where the immigrants were lost about the year 1853.)

Still, the world heard little about it, although to-day Tonopah has a single mine that men say is worth fifty million dollars. At three years of age, Tonopah had been through a boom, a collapse, a recovery, and had five thousand inhabitants. Now it is one of the old, established towns of the new El Dorado. It formed a base of supplies from which prospectors could work with safety farther into the desert, and two years after the Tonopah discovery came the big strike at Goldfield—and the world began to sit up and take notice. To-day Goldfield is a city of ten thousand inhabitants.

Little more than a year ago, Bullfrog sprang into being, and then the great rush to the Nevada gold fields began. Simultaneous with it came the completion of the Salt Lake Railroad, and the work trains during February, March, and April of last year carried gold-seekers by the hundreds and thousands into the desert. It was over a hundred miles from the railroad to Bullfrog, but that did not daunt the rainbow-chasers. The way lay through the barrenest desert, with only one or two water-holes on the route, but men went in wagons, in automobiles, and on foot.

Within ninety days after Bullfrog was "born" it had an electric-light plant, an ice plant, an hotel, and an extensive water system, the material for all of which had to be

freighted from Las Vegas or Tonopah across the desert at great expense. Telephone lines were strung to the outside world before even any buildings were erected. Shortly afterward, Bullfrog became the home of a well-printed daily newspaper, the *Bullfrog Miner*, a six-column, four-page journal, published at ten cents per copy. Two other towns, Beatty and Rhyolite, were established close by, and there are said to be fifteen thousand people in the district to-day.

Meanwhile, the Southern Pacific has pushed south from Tonopah to Goldfield, and will go farther. By the time these lines reach the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Bullfrog will have at least one and possibly more railroads. A branch of the Salt Lake road is being pushed across from Las Vegas as fast as men can build it; the Southern Pacific will come in from the north, and "Borax" Smith is building a road of his own across the Mojave Desert from Daggett, on the Santa Fé, in California, up through Death Valley, with Bullfrog as its objective point.

DEATH VALLEY AND ITS BORAX.

Just across the California line from Bullfrog lies the famous Death Valley. Death Valley is a broad, deep hole between two ranges of mountains. On the east is a row of big hills with the suggestive name of Fu-

neral Range, while to the west are the Panamint Mountains. Among the Panamints, Telescope Peak rises to a height of nearly 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the bottom of Death Valley is 400 feet below sea-level. Just west of the Panamint Mountains are the Sierras, the loftiest range in the United States. When one stands in Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak towers a little over 7,000 feet above one, but from Death Valley one looks up 11,000 feet to the snows on Telescope Peak, and just across Owen's Valley, among the Sierras, Mount Whitney rises more than 15,000 feet above the floor of Death Valley. These are practically the highest and lowest places in the United States.

Death Valley is true to its name. Scores of people have met their doom in its burning solitudes. Its floor is in reality a lake of mud, sixty miles long and twenty miles wide, covered with a hardened crust, a saline-borax deposit. In times of flood,—for there are floods on the desert, paradoxical as it may seem,—the Amargosa River pours its waters into the southern end of the valley, where they sink away. In the summer the heat is intense, and unless men know the valley and its ways it is hazardous for them to venture into it. During the first eight months of last year no fewer than thirty-five persons are known to have perished in Death Valley and its vicinity.

Yet Death Valley has been making men rich for years. In its wastes is an inexhaustible supply of borax. In fact, most of the commercial borax of America comes from Death Valley or the surrounding desert. It is hauled in wagons over the Mojave Desert to Daggett, one hundred and fifty miles to the south. It requires ten spans of mules to a load, and from this comes the name "Twenty Mule Team Borax." Millions of dollars' worth of this product has been freighted across the Mojave Desert to civilization in the last decade or two. Within another twelvemonth the shriek of the locomotive will probably resound through Death Valley, for the railroad that "Borax" Smith is now building out through the Mojave Desert from Daggett will skirt the subterranean lake of mud, tap the great borax fields, and eventually reach Bullfrog.

Death Valley and the Panamint region are not part of Nevada, but they are tributary to the new Nevada gold fields, and it is the overflow from Bullfrog that has been going in there during the past year. Bullfrog will probably be the base of supplies from which all of Death Valley will be prospected.

GOLD FIELDS OLD AND NEW.

All of Nevada's gold camps are not mushroom-like Goldfield and Bullfrog. Searchlight, down in the extreme southern point of the Desert State, has been in existence for several years, but the capitalists who owned the mines there were after the gold in the ground instead of that in the pockets of investors and speculators, and so they said nothing about Searchlight and its treasures. Hidden away off in the desert, the world knew nothing of the camp until the Salt Lake Railroad was built a few miles north of it. Then prospectors drifted down that way, and Searchlight was "discovered."

New strikes of more or less importance are constantly being made, and to-day the desert from Reno to Searchlight, and on down into Arizona, is swarming with prospectors and miners. There be those who predict that in the not distant future the gold fields of the Nevada desert will exceed Cripple Creek, the Klondike, and Nome, and even rival in richness the fields of South Africa, which have yielded ninety million dollars' worth of the precious metal in a single year.

It may be several years before the mines of Nevada will emerge from the era of speculation to one of steady productiveness. Along with the legitimate development there will be more or less "wildcatting." Worthless claims will be exploited, and foolish speculators will take big chances on them. But the wealth is there if one knows how to find it.

A NEW COMMONWEALTH.

Heretofore, Nevada's wealth has all been poured forth for the benefit of her sister States. Much of it will doubtless continue so to be, but with the coming of the railroads, the development of the water-supplies, and the completion of the irrigation projects homes will be built wherever the necessary water may be secured, and Nevada will become a real State—a commonwealth of homes and schools and churches—instead of the inhospitable desert it has been in the past.

In addition to the railroads that are building into the mining districts, the new Western Pacific is even now starting from Salt Lake City to push westward across central Nevada and over the Sierras to the Pacific. This road will be the final link in a great ocean-to-ocean system. It will be the third transcontinental line to cross Nevada's wastes, and its completion will doubtless see Nevada fully awakened, a new commonwealth.



TOWING A CAISSON FOR THE SEINE TUNNEL TO THE POINT OF IMMERSION.

TUNNELING THE SEINE AT PARIS.

BY E. C. MOREL.

IN the construction of the new division of the Paris Metropolitan Subway, called the "Transversal Nord-Sud," the work on the first tunnel to be built under the Seine River is being vigorously pushed. Three distinct processes of construction will be employed in this work. For a part of the line a compressed-air shield will be used. Under the bed of the Seine, for the tunnel and for the two stations, resort will be had to compressed-air caissons, with the necessary shafts for purposes of access. For a part of the distance the tunnel will be directly under the Orleans Railway, the operation of which must not be interfered with, and in that section congelation will be employed.

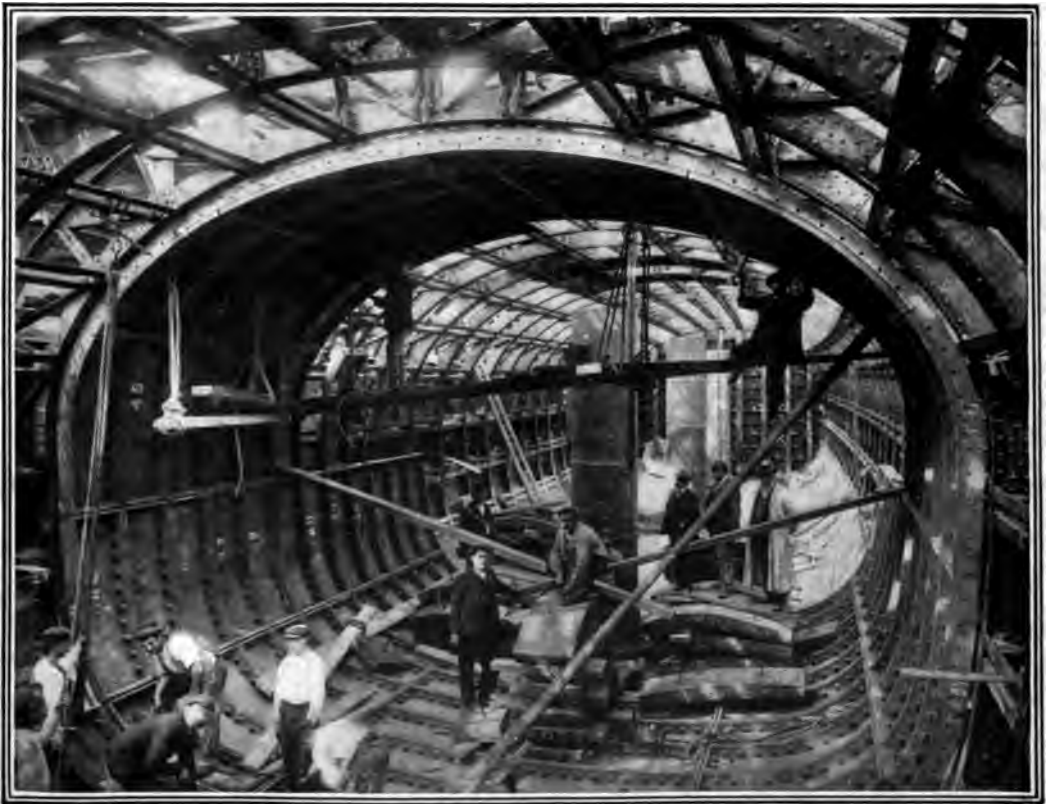
Of the three methods of construction which will be employed for the whole line, the second only is now being applied in full, and the caisson of the large arm of the Seine (that which touches the right bank) has been sunk to its final level. There will be three of these caissons required to form the tunnel crossing obliquely the long arm of the Seine. The lower side of the immersed caisson is sunk to a depth of thirty-three feet below the river-bed. The lateral walls of the caisson are formed by iron plates fixed upon frames or

armatures which surround the metal lining of the tunnel. These plates continue right up to the commencement of the arch, and form a water-tight case capable of being transported by barge or raft. The whole of the space comprised between the walls of the caisson and the tunnel will be filled with cement or concrete, in which angle irons or ties of the iron framing will be imbedded and will form around the metallic lining of the tunnel a virtual lining of resistant and indestructible masonry-work. Each of the caissons is about 130 feet long by 33 feet wide and 29 high. At their extremities these caissons are provisionally closed by means of metal panels, which have to be removed when it is desired to establish the continuity of the tunnel and place the several caissons in communication. To this end there will be left between these latter a free interval of five feet in length, and the joint will be effected by means of small movable caissons. Two of these, lowered vertically, will permit the completion of two walls of masonry, forming a joint with the abutments, or jambs, of the two extremities of the caissons. These walls will be raised to the plane of a horizontal supporting surface prepared at the extremi-

ties of the two caissons, and upon this supporting surface it will be possible to place a final caisson, under cover of which the joint between the two sections will be finished and the panels closing the provisional extremities of the caissons will be removed.

The construction of the first caisson was effected rapidly, thanks to the use of the most improved appliances, such as automatic machinery for riveting purposes, pneumatic hammers, etc. The caisson having been mounted, and the iron plates intended to make it watertight having been riveted upon its periphery, it was launched in the water laterally. This operation was facilitated by means of its being raised one foot four inches above the surface of the Seine; the caisson was afterward towed to the point at which it was to be immersed. The final position to be occupied by the caisson, which has the enormous weight of two hundred and eighty tons, was first dredged to a depth of sixteen feet below the level of the water, so as to enable it to rest upon a perfectly even bed. Beyond this site, upstream, there had also been sunk guide piles against which the caisson bears. These piles

form the first element of a strong stockade, serving on the one hand to protect the caisson, and on the other hand to support a large platform. Once the caisson was put in position, the placing *in situ* of the cast-iron plating of the tunnel was the next piece of work taken in hand. When this was done, the concrete was introduced between this lining and the outer jacket, until the caisson was thoroughly well supported upon the bed of the river. At this juncture, the shafts for access to the working-chamber were put in position, and also the air-chamber which caps the whole; the sinking-work was then commenced by the aid of compressed air. The predetermined level being reached, the working-chamber will be asphalted, whereupon the tunnel, which has been filled with water to cushion the caisson and facilitate the sinking, will be emptied, the shafts for access will be removed, and the openings left in the plating will be carefully plated up. Use has been made in this caisson of the telephone, so as to insure permanent and easy communication between the working-chamber and the outside departments on the quay.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST CAISSON, SHOWING ERECTION OF THE CAST-IRON LINING.

THE RATE BILL: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

BY CHARLES A. PROUTY.

(Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

asked to state the salient points in which the rate bill amends the present law. At this writing the bill has not been enacted, but the preliminary report of the conference committee makes certain its essential provisions will be.

One defect in the old law was the inability to produce prompt or definite results. The commission was invested with great power to investigate. It could not order a railway to adopt a certain rate or it could only direct the railway to desist from its present rate or practice. Its order was not complied with it began suit in the Circuit Court to en-

force the practical result of the power of investigation. This was most salutary. Under it many abuses were exposed, and exposure led to correction. As a regulating measure the statute was an utter failure. A moment's consideration shows why.

Justice Jackson said, in an opinion which was approved, that under the Act of 1887 the commission sat as a court of equity. It was their report to that court the facts for its consideration and action. The filing of a complaint was the beginning of a suit in the Circuit Court.

It has come to be generally understood that these discussions that railways are regulated by proceedings in court. The federal courts cannot, under the Constitution of the United States, be invested with authority to prescribe a railway rate or practice for the future, and without this there can be no effective regulation. But even if they could, this remedy, still the thing to be done is not judicial and cannot be done by legal methods.

The commission has recently investigated the coal conditions upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the course of that inquiry it transpired that the published rate for tidewater coal were, between 1898 and 1900, advanced about 33½ per cent. The traffic official of that company stated

that these advances were made because, in his opinion, the original rate was too low. Being asked why he did not further advance the rate, he replied, because, in his opinion, the present rate was sufficiently high. He was then asked upon what he based his opinion that the original rate was too low and the present rate sufficiently high, and answered, upon the cost of the service and the return which the rate yielded upon the property employed. Being finally interrogated as to what was the cost of the transportation and what return the present rate did yield, he said that he did not know and that nobody could tell.

Railroad officials have time without number testified before the commission that it was impossible to determine definitely what the cost of transporting a single commodity was. While this may not be altogether correct with respect to the carriage of coal upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, where coal and coke constitute about 50 per cent. of the entire tonnage, it is literally true of thousands of other items which enter into the tariffs of that company. The making of a railway rate rests in the judgment of the traffic official. Within very wide limits that official could not demonstrate by any legal standard and legal evidence that his rate was right; neither could the shipper demonstrate by the same methods that it was wrong. Railway rates and practices can only be corrected by creating an expert tribunal having the same sort of knowledge as the traffic official, which can act as an arbitrator between the public and the railway, and which has the same authority to prescribe a new rate that the traffic official had to put in effect the old one complained of. It is well settled that the legislature may invest a commission with this authority. In the May number of this magazine I endeavored to point out the reasons for this and to show how the courts afforded the railways protection against the possible mistakes of such a commission.

THE RATE-MAKING POWER.

By far the most important and radical provision of the Hepburn bill was that invest-

ing the Interstate Commerce Commission with this rate-making authority. This bill, as it passed the House, did not confer authority to make the interstate rates of this country generally; but did provide that in case of complaint against a specific rate or practice the commission might, after hearing the parties, prescribe in its judgment that rate or practice which should be observed by the carriers for a limited time.

The delegation of this rate-making power was bitterly opposed by the railways. It is this proposal that has been mainly discussed in the press. The contest in the Senate over court review really involved this issue, and this alone. The result was the Allison amendment and certain modifications of the Hepburn bill. Whether the bill as finally agreed upon confers this power can only be positively affirmed after the courts have passed upon that question. The President and his supporters in Congress confidently believe that it does; the railroads earnestly hope that it does not. Upon the decision of this question depends, in a large degree, the effectiveness of the measure.

GREATER CERTAINTY AND EXPEDITION.

If it should be finally determined that this authority is not conferred, much improvement has nevertheless been effected. Under the old law the commission could only require the carrier to cease and desist, while under the new act it may make a definite order respecting the rate or the practice. Formerly, the order of the commission was of no effect until enforced by a mandate of the court; in the future, the railway must obey the order, unless it, by affirmative action in the courts, secures its suspension.

Even more important is the greater expedition that will be secured. Hitherto, the commission in the discharge of its duty to hear testimony and report the facts has been obliged to receive, and parties have been obliged to offer, pages of testimony upon matters with which the commission was already perfectly familiar, but which might be unknown to the courts. Under this practice enormous records accumulated. Much time was required to digest this testimony and prepare the requisite findings of fact. Under the new practice all this is done away with. The commission must hear the parties; it must hear them fully; but it need not go beyond what is necessary to obtain an accurate understanding of the conditions involved. In deciding the case it is under no require-

ment to report findings of fact, but need only state its conclusions in the premises. This will relieve the commission of much useless labor, and should lead to the speedy determination of complaints before it.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

The railway may begin suit upon the equity side of the Circuit Court of the United States to annul an order of the commission. One of the powers exercised by courts of equity is the granting of temporary injunctions, which issue almost as a matter of course. If upon the filing of suit to attack an order of the commission a temporary injunction is granted, the operation of the order is suspended during the proceedings before the court and the old rate or the old practice continues in effect, and if at the expiration of the suit the railway is finally compelled to observe the order, there is generally no way in which the person injured by its non-observance in the interim can be compensated, so that the railway suffers no penalty for not having obeyed the order. The carrier, therefore, has practically everything to gain and nothing to lose by the issuance of these temporary injunctions; and if it were possible to obtain them in these cases as in others the carrier would attack almost every order of the commission, not with the serious expectation of finally prevailing, but merely to secure the benefit of the delay.

These obvious considerations led to an earnest attempt in the Senate to prohibit the courts from granting temporary injunctions in these cases, the final outcome being that the court can only grant such injunctions after hearing, on five days' notice to the commission, and this hearing may be before three judges instead of one. The effect of this provision will undoubtedly be to prevent the issuing of injunctions for frivolous reasons and to discourage the bringing of suits to annul the orders of the commission, since few suits would be prosecuted to a conclusion if the rate or practice were to be effective during the pendency of such suits. It is also provided that suits of this character may be expedited, and thus brought to a final determination much more speedily than in ordinary course of procedure.

POWERS CONFERRED UPON THE COMMISSION.

Two years ago, the Dominion of Canada enacted a measure of railway regulation by which a commission of three is invested with practically final authority over every matter

; to the construction and operation of ways. Our present rate bill stops very short of this. The commission is apparatused with no authority in terms over physical operations of railways. Assume that the rate-making power is conferred, exercise of that power is carefully limited. On hearing upon complaint, the commission, of the opinion that a particular rate, or practice is unjust, it may prescribe a maximum rate, which the carrier shall exceed; and it may prescribe the regulatory practice. The order of the commission is in effect for not to exceed two years. That may be the meaning of the words "action" or "practice" is not certain; obviously refer to the rate and whatever into the value of the service to the

EXCESSIVE RATES.

a matter of common knowledge that in recent years there has been a remarkable concentration of railway ownership and control. Testimony taken in the investigation touching the ownership of transportation of bituminous coal, referred to, well illustrates this. The coal which supplies New England is produced upon the Chesapeake & the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, the Pennsylvania, and, to a limited extent, upon the New York Central. Previous to 1898 these railroads had been entirely independent, and had engaged in the sharpest competition for the transportation of this coal to tidewater. Beginning in 1898, the Pennsylvania acquired a great interest in the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and, in conjunction with the New York Central lines, in the Chesapeake & Ohio. Simultaneously with the acquisition of this ownership the rates on the coal were advanced. That testimony leaves no doubt that the actual rate during 1904 and since, from the mine to water, was 50 cents per ton higher than had been in 1898, an increase in most places of more than 50 per cent. It appeared from statistics kept by these companies that during the year from April 1, 1906 to April 1, 1907, about ten million tons of coal was shipped to tidewater for New England consumption. This advance in rates, therefore, had resulted in an increase in the transportation charge upon tidewater bituminous coal for New England alone of \$5,000,000 annually. Similar processes have been

going on all over the United States, usually with a similar result. Competition in the rate has largely disappeared, and rates themselves have been materially advanced. The feeling of the great mass of the people is that these combinations, this concentration of control, this ability to advance, free from competitive restraint, our freight rates, must result in the imposition of unreasonable charges. It was probably this apprehension, more than anything else, that united the country in support of the President. The power to fix a maximum rate, if sustained by the courts and properly exercised, is a valuable protection against this possible abuse.

DISCRIMINATIONS BETWEEN LOCALITIES AND COMMODITIES.

The railway rate is seldom paid, in the first instance, by the person who finally bears the burden. An excessive charge diffuses itself so that the individual really injured is often unconscious of that fact. Upon the other hand, the discrimination leaves its sting upon the person or locality affected. It is therefore the discrimination that occasions the most criticism, although the final result may not be so serious to society as a whole.

While, to the mind of most persons, railway discrimination is associated with some sort of concession from the established rate, there are in fact many most grievous discriminations in the published tariff itself. The legal rate from one point is too high as compared with that from some other point; is excessive upon one commodity as compared with some other commodity; and this drives out of business the locality or the commodity, or the individual, just as really as a concession from the legal rate itself. Many excellent illustrations of this are given by Mr. Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations, in his admirable report upon the transportation of petroleum and its products. He there shows how the publication of lower rates from the refinery of the Standard Oil Company than are accorded to the refineries of its independent rivals has contributed many thousands of dollars to that monopoly.

So far as I can see, the present bill provides no direct method for dealing with discriminations of this sort, although the courts may finally hold otherwise. The commission has no authority to fix a differential as such between two localities, nor between two commodities. It may reduce the rate from one locality, or upon one commodity, if found too high, but cannot prevent a corresponding re-

discuss of the other rate. Indirectly, something can probably be accomplished in mitigation of such discrimination.

ELEVATOR ALLOWANCES AND DIVISIONS TO INDUSTRIAL ROADS.

A form of discrimination which has become exceedingly prevalent in the last two or three years is the payment of elevator allowances, excessive divisions to terminal roads, etc. A grain dealer builds an elevator, and the railway pays him, in theory for transferring from its cars to those of its connection, in fact for unloading and storing his own grain. An industrial enterprise constructs a few miles or a few rods of track from its plant to the railroad, and the carrier allows it a substantial part of the total through rate for the use of this track. The present bill aims to prevent abuses of this kind by providing that whenever the owner of property transported affords any facility or renders any service in connection with the transportation of that property the commission may determine whether the allowance made for the same is unjust and unreasonable, and may prescribe a just and reasonable allowance, which shall not be exceeded. It will probably be found necessary in the end to absolutely prohibit payment to the owner of the property transported for any service rendered or facility furnished in the transportation.

REBATES.

In the past, the most frequent and extensive form of discrimination has undoubtedly been the rebate. Previous to the passage of the Act to Regulate Commerce practically all business was transacted upon a special rate, and no two persons enjoyed the same rate. That act rendered such preferences illegal by requiring the publication and observance of railway tariffs; but did not prevent them. In very recent times, nearly every great industry and every great shipper enjoyed some concession from the published schedule.

The efforts of the railways themselves to prevent such practices, and the Elkins bill, have done much to check this evil. That rebates are still paid appears from the fact that numerous convictions have been recently obtained on this account, and it has been urged as one of the reproaches upon this legislation that it did nothing to prevent this form of discrimination. That criticism is unjust. The provisions of this bill supply valuable aid to existing laws, and if properly enforced ought to practically eliminate

in the near future the rebate from railway operations.

PENALTY OF IMPRISONMENT.

First, the penalty of imprisonment is established. Under the original act, violations of the second section might be punished by imprisonment, but in order to secure a conviction it was necessary to show, not only that a given individual had received a concession from the published tariff, but that some other individual, with respect to the same sort of transportation, had actually paid a higher rate than the favored shipper—a thing which it was practically impossible to do. The Elkins bill punished any deviation from the tariff by a heavy fine, but repealed the imprisonment feature. The present bill reenacts the Elkins law, incorporating the imprisonment penalty, so that under the new bill the payment of any rebate or the granting of any concession may be punished by personal confinement, and this is also true of the shipper who solicits or receives.

The importance of this can hardly be over-estimated. So long as the penalty was merely the payment of money, which was in fact paid by the railroad company whether it or its agent happened to be the one convicted, the granting of a rebate was simply a business speculation. When the one authorizing that payment may atone for it by a year in jail, the matter assumes a different aspect. The presence of this provision in the original law produced no effect because it came to be understood that there was no prospect of conviction. To-day, this is otherwise; and to that end another provision of the present bill powerfully contributes.

POWER TO PRESCRIBE FORM OF ACCOUNTS.

Few persons, even among the railways themselves, seem to understand the true significance of the twentieth section in the present bill, which provides that the commission may prescribe the form in which all the accounts of the railway shall be kept, and that this may extend to the movement of its traffic as well as its financial operations. Railways are required to keep such accounts and memoranda as may be prescribed, and are forbidden to keep any others. Every failure to make a proper entry, and every making of a false entry, may be punished by imprisonment. When the nature of railway operations and railway accounts is considered it will be seen that it would be well-nigh impossible to collect from any shipper less than

established rate or pay back to that shipper the portion of the rate once collected. Some evidence of that fact appeared in the books of the company, or unless there was a conspiracy between several employees to falsify those books. While it will take some time to inaugurate the proper system of bookkeeping and inspection, the commission confidently believes that this will afford an efficient means for detecting and preventing this form of railway discrimination.

Another important result will flow from the amendment of the present twentieth section. The consideration of the reasonableness of any rate involves the further inquiry, whether the railway receiving a fair return upon the value of its property? In order to determine this it must be known what the receipts of the railway are and in what manner they are expended. In the past, railways have declined to answer the inquiries propounded by the commission in the manner in which their disbursements have been expended. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for example, charges all its improvements against operating expenses, and declines to state what those improvements are in the nature of permanent additions to the property and what are properly renewals and repairs. The Supreme Court of the United States held under the original act no suit could be brought to compel the furnishing of this information. The present law is apparently defective, and under its proper administration it is possible to know what our railways are doing and what is being done with their earnings.

PRIVATE CARS.

Subject much discussed of late is the private car. The evil of the private car is, first, when the owner of the property is also the owner of the car it gives him an undue preference over his competitor who has no car. Second, certain car-line companies have secured a practical monopoly, in many sections of the refrigeration of perishable fruits and vegetables, the transportation of which has grown to enormous proportions; and this monopoly has resulted in the imposition of exorbitant charges which are, in many places, grossly excessive. The present bill deals with the first evil, in that it provides, by that provision, already referred to, that it applies when the owner of the property is also the owner of any facility used by

the carrier in its transportation. The second phase is met by compelling the railway to assume, as to the public, the furnishing of the car and the service. The railway may still contract with the car line if it so elects; but it must stand responsible to the shipper for the furnishing of the car, for the providing of the refrigeration service, and for the charges at which that service is rendered. These charges must be published and maintained, and are subject to the control of the commission in exactly the same way as are the rates for transportation themselves.

JOINT RATES.

The interstate transportation of the United States very largely begins on one railway and ends upon another. The rate under which it moves is agreed upon by the different lines over which the transportation passes, and these rates are termed "joint" rates. Under the former law, the commission had no power to compel the making of a joint rate, and the railways might defeat any order modifying such a rate by declining to agree upon the proportions in which that rate should be divided. The failure to make joint through rates also resulted, in some instances, in excessive charges and serious discriminations, as in the case of the refusal of certain New England roads to prorate upon the products of petroleum.

This bill gives the commission power, in case the carriers decline to establish voluntarily a reasonable through rate, to put such a rate into effect and to determine the proportions which the several carriers shall receive. This power can only be exercised in case the carriers do not themselves agree. The provision is an important one, not so much by reason of the fact that it will be often used as because if it did not exist the railways could defeat largely the orders of the commission.

The foregoing were the principal amendments embraced in the Hepburn bill; but as this agitation has proceeded certain other very important matters have come to be the subject of popular discussion and have found their way into the completed act.

RAILROADS MUST NOT OWN PROPERTY TRANSPORTED.

The anthracite-coal roads control the output and price of that commodity mainly by virtue of the fact that they own nearly the entire coal-bearing lands which produce anthracite coal. Bituminous-coal lands in certain sections are also falling into the ownership

and control of the railways which transport the product to market, and this results in serious discrimination against the private producer, and will finally effect a monopoly of the coal business itself. This matter has come prominently before the public since the present session of Congress began, and it finds expression in this bill through a provision that no railroad shall carry in interstate transportation, except for its own use, any commodity of which it is the owner, or in the production and marketing of which it is directly or indirectly interested.

PIPE LINES AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The enormous dividends paid by the Standard Oil Company arise largely from the ability of that company to monopolize the petroleum industry from the oil well to the consumer. One of the chief instrumentalities in accomplishing this result is the pipe line. The Standard Company owns a network of these lines extending from Indian Territory to the Atlantic seaboard, through which crude petroleum, and in many cases the refined product, can be carried from point to point at very much less expense than is possible by rail. This enables that company to control the price of crude oil at various producing points, and to refine it at such points as are most favorable for the purposes of distribution. No independent refiner can successfully compete without similar facilities.

In this view the rate bill provides that the pipe line shall be a common carrier, transporting for all alike. Here, again, the subject is one for serious consideration, and the purpose expressed in this amendment must finally, in some form or other, be accomplished. The constitutionality of the provision in its present form is doubtful, and in view of the manner in which oil is actually transported its practical utility to the independent operator, without further legislation, is still more doubtful.

Express companies are common carriers, and generally by rail. The amount of capital invested in their business is large and the business transacted enormous. Hitherto, these companies have been exempt from all public supervision, but by this bill they are placed in the same category with railways. They must publish and observe their tariffs, and those tariffs are subject to the same kind of supervision as freight and passenger rates.

The pass provision and the sleeping-car are at this writing (June 20) still before the committee of conference, and there are many

minor provisions in this bill which are of consequence to the due execution of the law, but not of sufficient general interest to justify a detailed statement here. The question of public moment is, What practical results are to be expected from the operation of this law?

WHAT WILL THE NEW LAW ACCOMPLISH?

No sudden or startling result of any sort will follow. Considerable time will be required to put many of its provisions into effect, notably those of the twentieth section with respect to the keeping of accounts. The benefit of this act will consist more in what it prevents than in what it corrects. Assuming that the courts sustain its main provisions, and that its enforcement is reasonably effective, it may be expected:

1. For the last few years railway rates have been advancing; from now on the tendency will be the other way. This will be due, not to any extensive or sweeping reductions ordered by the commission, but rather to the fact that the railways themselves, having knowledge that the reasonableness of their action may be challenged, will hesitate to make the advances which they otherwise would, and will grant the demands of shippers for reductions, which they otherwise would not.

2. The payment of rebates and the granting of similar concessions from the published tariff will, in the main, cease. Rebates will never entirely stop so long as competition continues, but they will become rapidly less, and in ten years from now that sort of discrimination will be as rare as it was universal ten years ago.

3. Discriminations between localities will largely continue, and this will be the most fruitful source of complaint in time to come. It is difficult to see, however, how such discriminations can be altogether avoided, unless our waterways are to be shut up and the benefit of geographical position entirely ignored.

This bill is more significant in its passage than in its provisions. While President Roosevelt deserves the entire credit for initiating the movement, he would have been powerless but for the people's support. The enactment of the rate bill is the people's declaration that railways must submit to governmental control, and that certain abuses must stop. If the railways recognize this, if they coöperate, as there is every reason to believe they will, to obtain a compliance with the spirit of this law, conditions will be fairly satisfactory; otherwise, there will be renewed agitation, followed by more drastic legislation.

FRANCE AS AN INVESTOR.

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE.

France is now playing the rôle of the world's banker; England lost her claim to title when she went to war in South Africa.

A generation ago, one had to go to London to feel the pulse of the international market. To-day, one makes a better business in Paris.

France strides toward financial supremacy. France is making have been most in the past five years. In that time investors have taken up many millions of foreign obligations. They edged Great Britain with much of the money that went to finance the Boer war; they loaned enormous amounts to Russia, and finally supplying the money needed in the war against Japan; they provided Germany with 1,000,000,000 marks in 1904-05 on her tremendous industrial enterprise; they took a liberal amount of the last Russian loan, over half of the Russian loan of 1905, and, finally, they supplied borrowed money to the United States with fully \$150,000,000 during the tight-money period of last year and are now financing the bond and issues of some of our greatest corporations.

GOLD HOARDINGS AT PARIS.

Through the annual gold production of the world is nearly \$400,000,000, there is such enormous trade activity in every quarter of the universe that capital is in demand everywhere before. One thinks of the usually supplied money markets as to-day cleaned out, in a condition of drought. But then there is a great reservoir of free capital in France, which is being tapped by the other nations, and which, in spite of the drain on it, keeps well filled and shows no exhaustion. The Bank of France, the hoarder of gold next to the United States Treasury, has in its vaults to-day \$600,000,000 of the precious metal; years ago, it had \$465,000,000, and in 1871 when Paris began to slowly forge ahead and was the center of largest money-lending, the institution held only \$375,000,000. How has France, a nation industrially inferior to Germany and with a commerce very slow that of Great Britain, gained such a position in world-finance? The answer is,

through her domestic economy. However little one may admire the French character, one has to admit that for frugality, thrift, intense application to the work in hand, and the very commendable ambition to carve from life's labors enough to make bright the inevitable rainy day and to cheer old age, the Frenchman has no peer. To save is an inherited desire. The poorest peasant in the least productive parish of the republic manages to put aside a little each year for a competency, and the fishermen down on the Brittany coast would have starved a few winters ago, when the catch was almost nothing, had they not been able to draw from the savings of more fruitful years. There are tens of thousands of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, scantily paid government employees, who are investors, and whose combined savings have provided the funds to finance many a nation and carry it through a lean period.

The population of France is about 40,000,000 people; the wealth of France is nearly \$45,000,000,000. Robert P. Skinner, United States consul at Marseilles, in some recent statistics, shows how evenly this wealth is distributed. The number of estates administered in 1904 was 394,787, and of these, one-half were for values ranging from less than \$10,000 to a little under \$100,000. Only three were over \$100,000,000.

LOANS TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

At the end of the Franco-Prussian War France was very poor. Bismarck had imposed his \$1,000,000,000 indemnity, which he had small hopes of collecting. Even he had no idea of the recuperative power of the country and of the amount of gold there was still tucked away in the stockings of the people. That was in 1871. Thirty years later, France had nearly \$500,000,000 to lend, and to-day her holdings of foreign securities amount to about \$15,000,000,000, of which \$4,000,000,000 are in Russian government and industrial issues, and practically all of the French national debt of \$6,000,000,000 is held at home. Her annual investing surplus is reckoned at from \$350,000,000 to \$500,000,000. This is really a colossal record for a people who have no ambition to become rich, who live largely from off the land and in catering to

visitors from other countries, and whose foreign trade is slightly more than one-third of Great Britain's and just a little more than last year's total exports from the United States. Ever since the war, France has been an importing nation. It was only in 1905 that her exports overtopped imports and she had the first favorable trade balance in thirty years. Her exports at that time were \$952,000,000; those of Great Britain, \$2,035,000,000, and those of the United States, \$1,626,983,000. In the same year, French imports were \$934,500,000; English imports, \$2,826,000,000, and imports into the United States, \$1,179,135,000.

RUSSIA'S LARGEST CREDITOR.

The most striking illustration of the wealth of the French was given this spring when subscriptions were invited for another Russian loan. The bulk of it—France was allotted \$240,000,000 of the total issue—was offered to a syndicate composed of half-a-dozen of the great credit banks of Paris. One might have supposed that the French investor would have had his fill of Russian bonds after the experience of last winter, when all of these issues declined precipitately to the lowest prices on record, and that, possessing some \$2,500,000,000 of them, he would have taken account of the old axiom that to carry "all of one's eggs in one basket" is poor policy. But when the French banks, in April, opened their wickets in Paris and at the hundreds of their branches throughout the country it was found that the French allotment had been oversubscribed nearly fifty times, and that subscribers in many cases could obtain but 1 per cent. of their subscription amount.

"We believe in Russia," a banker said to me in Paris, recently, "and we have no fear that she will repudiate her debts. At the same time, we realize that just now she needs money badly and that without it there would be a financial crash. Consequently, we, as her largest creditor, are bound to see this loan a success. We would be the heaviest losers should it fail. Russia appreciates this, but we can also exact our terms, and we have made a pretty good bargain when you consider that a 5 per cent. government bond has been sold at 88." The eagerness of the Frenchman to invest in this issue will be appreciated when it is understood that he is ordinarily content with a 3½ per cent. income on his capital and that in this instance he could realize 5½.

PATERNAL CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH BANKER.

The French investor as a study is decidedly interesting. We have nothing here like him; no country has. He is so powerful, and yet so dependent, and always conservative. He is absolutely guided by his banking adviser, and has practically no genius of his own. What he is told to do he does, and it usually happens that it is profitable for him to do it. If he has a few hundred francs saved from his business, or from the season's profit on his farm, he goes to his bank and places it there to be disposed of as they see fit. The *Crédit Lyonnais* has several hundred thousand clients of this sort. There are probably a million such investors constantly pouring their savings into the vaults of the leading French financial institutions in Paris and those of their numberless branches in the provinces. As a result, the French banks always have an enormous unemployed surplus which is waiting for the right moment to be placed. They are the largest buyers of securities on the Paris Bourse, and, through their agents, buy in the leading financial centers of Europe. The banks get so close to the people, acting, as they do, in a paternal capacity, that they can at any time give an approximate idea of the volume of unemployed funds throughout France and furnish prospective borrowers with an immediate answer as to the country's capacity for floating a new loan. Just before the last Russian bond issue came out it was known that the accumulated savings of the people, which were ready for investment, amounted to 3,000,000,000 francs, or \$600,000,000. All of the Parisian bankers were agreed upon this amount. One did not say that the sum was \$400,000,000, or another that he thought it would be \$500,000,000, or yet another that, in his judgment, it would be \$600,000,000. It was unanimously \$600,000,000.

It will be readily seen how great a power French bankers have with this enormous volume of capital constantly at their disposal. This is the reason why Paris is to-day the leading free-money market of the world, and why Parisian bankers, better than any one else, can judge accurately the value and significance and the limit of the moves that are made on the political chessboard of Europe. They supply the sinews of war. I have no doubt that it was Parisian banking influence that led Russia into such an unkind move as she made just before the Algeiras conference ended, when she threw her support over to France and made it plain to Germany that

friendship was of secondary importance. She had borrowed heavily too from German bankers, but she was well aware that they had more capital to loan outside the empire.

**THE FRENCHMAN DOES NOT BUY HIS OWN
"INDUSTRIALS."**

One peculiarity of the Frenchman is that he does not invest at home except in government issues. He buys rentes and takes the three per cent. income on them, but has little interest in domestic industrial securities. He is very different in this respect from the American and the German investor, who finds investing quite so good as domestic offerings. One reason why France does not patronize her own industrials is political. There is always the fear of a great socialistic outbreak which might rend the trade of the country, ruin business, and threaten the credit of many of its corporations. This fear is responsible for the everlasting search that is being made by the French banker for new sources of outside the enormous sums that he has at his hand.

THE INVESTOR IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

One latest field to which he has turned is America. For several years American promoters have had their eye on the French market and have been envious of the great hoards of gold that Paris possesses. It has been the dream of the financial managers of corporations, who are always confronted with the need for new capital, to break into the American market.

One time has at last arrived when French capital must naturally find an outlet in the United States. Trade between this country and France is rapidly increasing. The bank relations in the past five years have grown wonderfully intimate, so that more business has been done in twelve months than in any five years previous to 1900. The French believe in American institutions, and they regard our banks and corporations as sound and permanently profitable. Any effort to float American securities in France meets at once the handicap of heavy taxes on any foreign securities brought into the country. These taxes are enormous, and cannot readily be avoided. Various expedients have been devised to circumvent them, but all emphasize the condition which they seek to avoid. Yet even these barriers the French find rates of interest here high enough to make profitable uses of our securities. They have been buying quietly on a small

scale for several years. The interest started when a broader market was desired for New York City revenue bonds. These the French bankers found a profitable short-time investment. They have taken millions' worth of them since 1902. Only a few weeks ago they bought \$10,000,000 *en bloc*. Then, in the matter of syndicate participations the French credit institutions have gradually increased their subscriptions. Corporations that found their usual bankers obstinate and not overwilling to lend except for large commissions and at high interest rates have gone to Paris bankers and secured accommodations on satisfactory terms. Now the greatest of the American railroads, having absorbed all that it can from the American money market, has ventured to negotiate a \$50,000,000 loan in the French capital. This move on the part of the Pennsylvania is a shrewd one, and anticipates other demands that are nearly as imperative.

When the Frenchman puts his funds into a foreign enterprise one may be sure that his banker has given it a good recommendation. The banker, in turn, has arrived at his conclusions after a long period of investigation. Emissaries of the French banks have been studying American railroads from top to bottom for the past five years. It is a fact that better information is to be had in Paris of the developments on certain of our lines than can be secured in New York. This investigation is only preliminary to a very much broader interest, as time goes on, in high-class American stocks and bonds.

And there is no reason why France should not partake liberally of American securities. In doing so she is only returning to this country what Americans have paid over to her. (Of course, there is this to be remembered, that Paris bankers have a wide field for their activities and are not entirely dependent upon the investors of their own country for support. They place a great many securities in Switzerland and in Belgium, where the character of the individual investor is similar to that of the Frenchman. The thrifty Swiss hotel-keeper and the Belgian manufacturer have always been good clients of the Parisian banker.)

"Is business good in the United States this year?" said a Paris banker to an American caller; "and will your people come over here in as large numbers as they did last year? For, if they do, we will have prosperous times. If they do not, business in Paris will be dull. It is always that way."

This tells the story.

THE DECREASE IN RURAL POPULATION.

BY WILLIAM S. ROSSITER.

(Chief Clerk, United States Census Office.)

THE New England States have long been commiserated upon the shrinking population of their smaller communities. Returns from the scattering State censuses of 1905 show that the malady is not confined to New England.

Twenty-two States have constitutional or statutory provision for a State enumeration midway in the federal census period, but they do not all obey the requirement. Returns for 1905, therefore, are now available from only eleven States—Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming*—but the results of the census in several of these States are worthy of serious consideration.

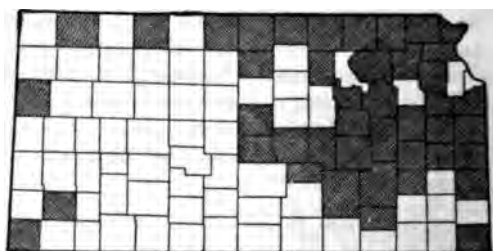
Readjustments of population are to be expected in newly organized States such as North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, possessing large unsettled areas and undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources. Rhode Island and New Jersey, though at the opposite extreme, are equally exceptional; Rhode Island because it is practically all urban, and New Jersey because each end of the State is suburban to a great city. The remaining census States include a total of 514 counties, or nearly one-fifth of all the counties in the continental United States. Of these, 89, or 17.3 per cent., decreased in population from 1895 to 1900, and 198, or 38.4 per cent., decreased from 1900 to 1905. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota show a slight increase in the number of counties reporting shrinkage, but many of these are located in the more remote and unsettled sections; moreover, while the principal increase, in accordance with the present American tendency, was contributed by the larger towns and cities, the rural population in all three States continues to grow, though slowly.

THE MOVEMENT IN KANSAS.

From the reasonably normal changes recorded in these States the results in Kansas, Iowa, Massachusetts, and New York differ materially, for in all these States the rural population shows evidence of decline. Kansas and Iowa somewhat resemble each other.

* The results of the census in Oregon and Florida have not yet been published.

but have not moved in unison. The former has increased in population, the latter decreased; in Kansas, the number of decreasing counties increased greatly, but were confined principally to the eastern part of the State; in Iowa, they are scattered thickly all over the State's area; in Kansas, the rural population decreased slightly, but this decline was more than offset by the gain in the cities; in Iowa, the heavy decrease in small towns and



KANSAS COUNTIES THAT DECREASED IN POPULATION, 1900-1905.

(The shaded counties show a decrease.)

country districts overcame the moderate urban increase, and the State records a decline.

There are 105 counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these, having a total of 116,582 inhabitants, decreased in population from 1895 to 1900, sustaining a total loss of 7,388. In 1905, the decreasing counties increased to 44 in number; they included an aggregate of 693,898 inhabitants, and lost during the five-year period upward of 30,000 population. Analysis by class of community, however, is necessary to determine whether even this loss has any statistical significance.

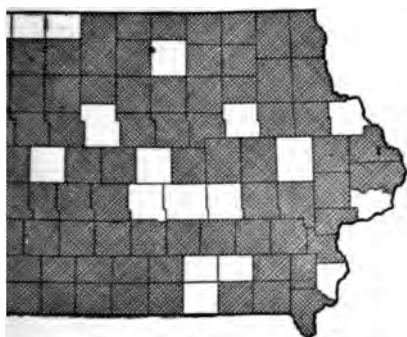
Class of community.	1905.	1900.	Per cent. of	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Rural.....	967,072	975,731	...	0.9
2,000 to 5,000.....	251,768	229,227	14.3	...
Over 5,000.....	324,978	274,535	18.4	...
Total.....	1,543,818	1,479,495	4.4	...

Kansas appears to have been recruiting her cities and large towns at the expense of her rural communities, but as only one-third of the population resides in towns and cities, a stationary or decreasing condition in the rural

ects two-thirds of the entire population of the State.

STARTLING CHANGES IN IOWA.

more significant and violent is the which has occurred in Iowa within a period of five years. From 1895 to 1900 two counties out of the 99 which the State showed a decrease in population. This condition was well-nigh reversed for, out of the 99, 77 decreased in population, and the decreasing counties in 1905, 482,169 inhabitants, or two-thirds of the population. The actual aggregate decrease in the 77 counties was 73,687. The shrinkage, however, really extends beyond the boundaries mentioned. Of the 22 which were increased in population, 9 owed their increase to the presence of growing cities within their limits, the population outside the city limits showing a decrease. Of the other 13, 3 increased because of special conditions, and the remaining 10 represented a scanty aggregate increase of 2,933. Thus, therefore, the cities of the State stand practically the only barrier to a general decline.



COUNTIES THAT DECREASED IN POPULATION,
1900-1905.

As a preëminently a rural State, having a fertile soil, few cities, and many towns and villages; therefore, any exodus of population movement affects principally the rural population. Where the wide-spread county decrease is located is revealed in the following table:

	1905.	1900.	Per cent. of	
			Increase.	Decrease.
.....	1,231,419	1,404,134	....	5.17
.....	845,143	865,021	....	4.85
.....	530,498	462,006	14.7	....
.....	2,610,060	2,281,863	....	1.00

Thus, Iowa communities having less than five thousand inhabitants decreased approximately 5 per cent. in five years, a rate of decrease which, it is to be hoped, will not be maintained.

The return of population made by the State authorities is sufficiently detailed to permit some analysis of the changes in nativity which have been in progress:

Nativity.	1905.	1900.
Native-born of native parents.....	1,264,443	1,261,068
Native-born of foreign parents.....	618,580	651,817
Foreign-born.....	232,296	306,920
Colored.....	14,831	13,186

It will be observed from the above statement that the native-born of native parents, forming more than half of the entire population, increased slightly (3,375), but the native-born of foreign parents decreased 4,285, and the foreign-born decreased 23,486.

Although this statement strongly suggests that the foreign-born and their children have borne the brunt of Iowa's decrease, this fact, if established, cannot be accurately defined. At the rate of increase in the native white of native parents shown from 1890 to 1900 that class of population should have increased from 1900 to 1905 approximately 100,000, while by the same standard the increase in the native-born of foreign parents should have been about 75,000. Instead of this apparently normal increase, there has been none, making it probable that a portion of the native population who would have contributed to the increase have left the State. The population of foreign birth, of course, can increase only by immigration and is constantly decreased by death. If the death rate is approximately 16, the loss of persons of foreign birth from this cause would amount to about 24,000 in five years. Thus, it is clear that the decrease in the number of foreign-born due to departure and death materially exceeded the increase due to immigration. Furthermore, the increase of population resulting from what is termed interstate migration is shown by the federal census to have steadily and heavily declined, for the net increase due to the influx of natives of other States over the departures of natives of Iowa, which in 1870 reached 471,263, decreased in 1900 to but 46,013, and probably has become a deficit in 1905, with the departure of so many of the native-born.

It is commonly stated that the cause of the decrease in the population of Iowa is the widespread movement to the fertile wheat

country across the Canadian border. Obviously, the decrease is not confined to any one section of the State, and it must not be overlooked that the increase recorded from 1890 to 1900 was below the federal average.

TENDENCIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At the opposite extreme from Iowa is Massachusetts. The latter State possesses but one-seventh of the land surface of the former, and

ferent from those prevailing in the West, or even in Massachusetts. The count of inhabitants in 1905, meager though it be for statistical purposes, affords ample material for reflection by those who are striving to read the meaning of the country-to-city movement of population of our day.

The proportion of city and "up-State" population and the increase at several censuses, State and national, is as follows :

Census.	Total population.	New York City as now constituted.	State exclusive of city.	Proportion of population.		Per cent. increase.	
				City.	State.	City.	State.
1905.....	8,007,308	4,013,781	4,053,537	49.8	50.2	16.8	5.8
1900.....	7,268,894	3,437,202	3,831,692	47.3	52.7	37.1	9.6
1890.....	6,003,174	2,507,414	3,495,760	41.8	58.2	31.2	10.2
1880.....	5,082,871	1,911,668	3,171,173	37.6	62.4	29.3	9.2
1870.....	4,382,750	1,478,108	2,904,658	33.7	66.3	....	....

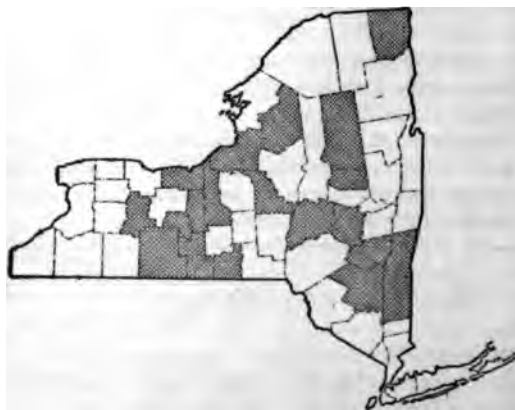
nearly half again as much population. Indeed, if the density of population in Iowa were as great as in Massachusetts the population would advance to the astonishing total of 20,700,000, and on the Massachusetts basis the population of the United States would exceed a billion one hundred million. Distances in Massachusetts are so insignificant that in the eastern part of the State there are no rural communities, as the term is understood elsewhere. In the distinctly urban counties of Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk the density ranges from 410 to 12,791, while in the island, cape, and inland counties it varies from 60 to 329. In the first group, the average number of inhabitants per square mile would constitute a good-sized village in most of the other States. If the counties thus termed urban be excluded, it appears that the population of the remaining partly urban or rural counties living in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants numbered 135,605 in 1900 and 134,710 in 1895. These counties, with one exception, recorded a decreasing or stationary population. Out of a total of 319 towns in the commonwealth, 136 decreased in population. When it is remembered that "rural" is only a relative term in Massachusetts, and that the trolley has made almost the entire State easily accessible, some significance attaches to the fact that the rural population in sections beyond the influence of the many large cities was stationary or decreasing.

FROM COUNTRY TO CITY IN NEW YORK STATE.

In New York, the conditions at work to produce population changes are entirely dif-

The land area of New York State is 47,620 square miles. For the whole State the density of population in 1905 was 169.4 persons to a square mile. In the metropolis (comprising 326 square miles) it is 12,000, but in the remainder of the State, or nearly all in area, it is but 86. There is little or no resemblance between the population conditions of New York City and those of the State. The one is still growing rapidly, drawing her increase from all States and nations; the other is slowly increasing in population in some localities, principally urban, and decreasing elsewhere, but with a total rate of increase of only about one-third that of the city. The next census (1910) will undoubtedly show that the balance of power, as represented by population, has passed from State to city.

At the federal census of 1850 five counties in New York showed a decrease in popula-



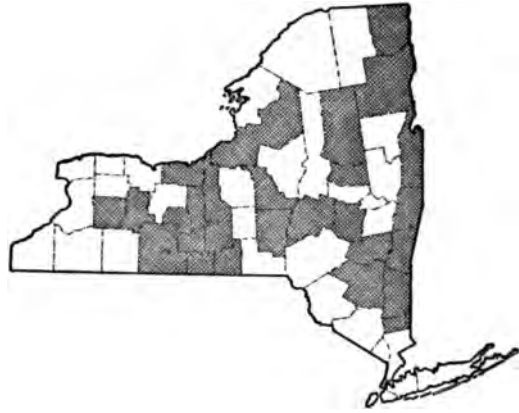
NEW YORK COUNTIES THAT DECREASED IN POPULATION, 1900-1905.

n 1860, nine; and in 1870, nineteen. As the widespread decline shown in as one of the many statistical evidences Civil War, as the number of counties ing in population from 1870 to 1880 k to eight, reporting an aggregate loss 5,526 inhabitants. From 1880 to the time the number of counties losing ion has comprised, at each census, ally one-third of the entire number,— , twenty-three; in 1900, twenty-two; 1905, twenty-one. The total loss of in- ts in the counties declining from 1880 0 was 42,606; from 1890 to 1900. ; and from 1900 to 1905, 18,426. The should be remembered, is the return e years only, and if the loss there should be as great in the following ars, the result would be an apparent the decade of approximately 37,000. land area of the twenty-two counties population from 1890 to 1900 was by the federal census reports to to 15,481 square miles, which also practically one-third of the entire The twenty-one counties decreasing lation in 1905 comprised 16,316 square Thus, the area of decrease expanded ve-year period compared with the pre-ecade by approximately 1,000 square

gether, there are 43 New York counties have shown a decrease in population period during the past century. In tances has the decrease been continu- m the time of the first appearance. often the population has fluctuated. the majority of such cases the county, arly if it happens to be a rural county, naller population at the present time had at some previous period of its

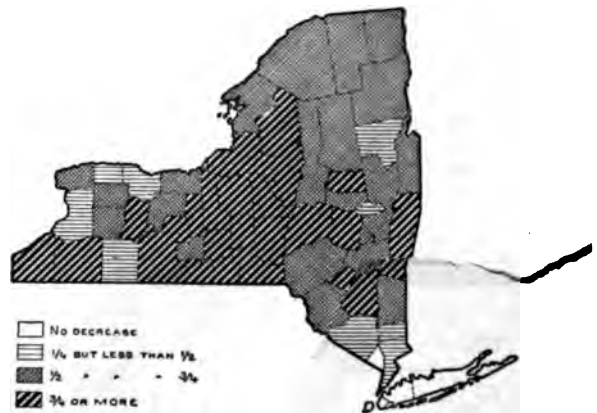
The counties in this class number 28, tly half of the total number outside of ropolitan district. They include 21,777 miles, or nearly one-half of the en- a of the State, and reported a total 3,173 inhabitants in 1905. The total : maximum population, however, was 49. These 28 counties thus show a e of 80,576, or 6.1 per cent. of the ste highest population to which each ined at any census since 1840. 28 counties mentioned reached their um population at various censuses as : 1850, Greene, Wyoming, Living- 860, Chenango; Schoharie; 1870, Os- utnam, Schuyler, Washington; 1880, , Columbia, Essex, Lewis, Madison,

Otsego, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, Yates; 1890, Rensselaer; 1900, Cayuga, Che- mung, Dutchess, Fulton, Hamilton, Steuben, Ulster.



COUNTIES HAVING LESS POPULATION IN 1905 THAN AT SOME PREVIOUS CENSUS.

It will be observed that nearly half of the counties in this class reached their maximum population in 1880. By that year the im- petus in agriculture and other industries which resulted from the close of the Rebel- lion was about spent, and the competition with the Western States in dairy and other agricultural products was becoming a serious matter in rural New York and New England. Since 1880, the hop industry of Otsego County has been greatly impaired by competition with California and the Dakotas; the dairy and cheese industry of the central and south- ern counties has encountered the severe com- petition of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Western States, which have been as- sisted by improved freight service, and the



PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN EACH NEW YORK COUNTY SHOWING A DECREASE, 1900-1905.

fruit sections in the western part of the State have been unable to withstand the competition of newly developed fruit-growing areas in Arkansas, Missouri, Michigan, and many other States in the West and Southwest. In fact, the total value of farms and farm improvements in the State of New York, which steadily increased up to 1880, has decreased ever since.

Of greater significance is the result obtained by division of New York's population into committees of given size. The following table is based upon a separation of communities into two general classes,—rural, those having less than 2,000 inhabitants, and urban, those having more than 2,000 inhabitants :

Geographic divisions.	Square miles.	Urban population.		Rural population.		Per cent. increase.	
		1905.	1900.	1905.	1900.	Urban.	Rural.
Greater New York City and Westchester County.	776	4,233,468	3,612,927	9,293	8,533	17.2	3.6
Hudson River counties.....	7,496	798,921	745,305	91,340	93,253	6.5	3.1*
Long Island (exclusive of New York City)	1,170	149,994	131,984	1,136	1,036	13.7	6.6
Northern counties	13,987	307,639	291,036	103,927	109,094	5.7	2.0*
Southern counties	11,083	448,991	495,583	187,057	193,394	5.5	4.7*
Central counties.....	7,819	539,635	593,951	132,778	149,538	4.0	6.9*
Lake counties.....	6,266	993,931	955,668	73,137	73,623	3.3	3.4
Total.....	47,620	7,460,650	6,639,481	606,656	629,413	12.4	3.6*

* Decrease.

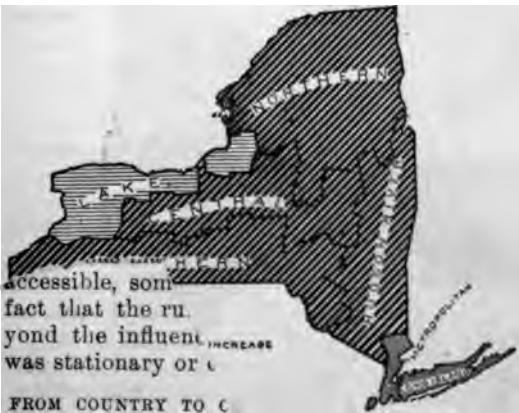
Of the 930 towns in New York, 585 declined in population from 1900 to 1905, 62.1 per cent. of the entire number. Several of the rural counties reported declines for almost all the towns within their limits. The counties in this class, for the most part, are located in the distinctly farming sections in the central and southwestern parts of the State. About half of the towns in the mountain counties at the north and southeast show declines. The area devoted to farming in the Adirondacks and the Catskills, however, has always been limited, and hill county agriculture is probably as prosperous now as it ever was. Furthermore, these counties, in recent years, have come to depend largely for their support upon the tourist and the sportsman.

Urban population increased in all divisions at a rate varying from 4 per cent. in the central to 17 per cent. in the metropolitan district during the five years from 1900 to 1905. On the other hand, the rural population, although for obvious reasons increasing in the metropolitan district and on Long Island, has merely held its own in the lake counties, and decreased in the four other districts in which the largest rural population is located, so that the changes in these two general divisions of population show an increase of 12.4 per cent. in the urban population and a decline of 3.6 per cent. in the rural population of the State.

NOT A TEMPORARY CONDITION.

Unfortunately, the decline in rural population here shown cannot be explained as merely a temporary manifestation. The returns for rural communities in 1890 and in 1900 compared with those of 1880 and 1890 show increasing areas of decreased population. Moreover, if a wider period of time be taken for comparison it appears that communities having less than 2,000 inhabitants in 1905 reported a total of about 600,000 inhabitants in that year compared with approximately 825,000 in 1860, a decrease of about 25 per cent. in forty-five years.

Decrease in population, however, is not confined to the distinctly rural communities. The aggregate population of all communities having less than 10,000 inhabitants was less in 1905 than in 1900. These communities together comprise more than half the total population of the State outside of New York.



In New York, the POPULATION OF NEW YORK produce population cl, PRIC GROUPS OF COUNTIES.

ey contained an aggregate of 2,194,000 inhabitants in 1900, and but 2,083,333. The country districts, villages, towns, and cities thus sustained a loss of population, or 5 per cent. It must be overlooked that the period covered is years, or half the usual census period. The decline here indicated for the partly rural population of New York is significantly large. All the groups of 1000 population show substantial increase. Classification by size of community is summarized:

Under 10,000 population decreased 5 per cent.
 From 10,000 to 100,000 population increased 10 per cent.
 Over 100,000 population increased 15.5 per cent.

Proportion of the total contributed by different classes also suggests the disproportionate importance of the smaller cities and the increasing importance of the cities:

Population of communities.	Proportion in different classes.	
	1905.	1900.
Under 10,000.....	7.5	8.7
10,000 to 100,000.....	12.7	15.1
Over 100,000.....	8.6	6.4
.....	7.6	7.9
.....	4.0	2.9
.....	4.4	3.1
.....	8.4	8.6
City.....	49.8	47.3
.....	100.3	100.0

FACTORS IN RURAL NEW YORK'S DECLINE.

What is the cause of the decline in the population of rural New York, the evidence of which persists throughout the analysis of the rural population and community? The effect of agricultural depression in a State which is adapted to agriculture has already been pointed out. It should be remembered,

the geographic position of the city of New York is such that in the natural course of things the rich and populous counties along the coast and through the central parts of the State could be profitably employed in supplying the material needs of the city. The State of New York is able to supply the material needs with the greater part of the fruit, vegetables, grain, and other staples required by a city of the size and location of New York. Instead of this, the State has become a great highway. Five trunk railroad lines traverse it, carrying from the Far West all manner of supplies at

such low rates of transportation that it hardly matters how great the distance or how perishable the product. Foodstuffs are delivered in New York promptly at prices with which the farmers of the State find it difficult to compete. In this manner the inhabitants of the rural communities, so far as relates to the great staples, are practically jumped over, and it is not to be wondered at that they find only a precarious living from products for which there is but a limited local market. Even from that restricted field many have been driven out by the same process. In New England, the decline in agriculture has been to some extent offset by manufacturing enterprises in rural communities, but rural New York does not generally apply this remedy.

THE QUESTION OF SMALL FAMILIES.

The decrease in the proportion of children, about which so much has been said of late, may be another factor of much importance in accounting for the decline of population in rural New York. The small or childless household is obviously poorly equipped to make good the loss resulting from the drain of emigration. Unfortunately, no detailed age tables by counties have been published by the federal census since 1860. Census age statistics are now published in detail only for States and large cities, and thus no satisfactory comparison of the change, if any, in the proportion of young children to the whole population is possible for counties or groups of counties. In order to obtain some light upon this important branch of the subject, the writer selected Otsego and Putnam as typical rural counties of New York. They are widely separated geographically, and have shown small change in population for a long period. He then personally counted the number of native white children under ten years of age reported on the federal census schedules of 1900 from the two counties of Otsego and Putnam, in order to make an accurate comparison with the number recorded in the census report of 1860.

The proportion of young children in both of these counties decreased almost exactly one-third in forty years. Otsego and Putnam were included in the 28 counties to which attention has been elsewhere called, reporting less population in 1905 than at some previous census. Conditions in all these counties are similar, and it is probable that the change in proportion of children so marked in the two counties tested has occurred to about the same extent in the other 26. In 1860, the

total white population of the 28 counties in the group was 1,120,066, of which 280,501, or 25 per cent., were children under ten years of age, and in 1900, with a total white population of 1,235,698, if the proportion established in Otsego and Putnam be employed, the number of children was 206,362 (16.7 per cent.). Thus, although the population of these counties increased 115,632 in forty years, the population under ten years of age probably decreased 74,139. It must be remembered that these figures concerning decrease in children are based merely upon test cases. The impression, however, produced by close inspection of the federal census schedules of 1900 for New York counties in the distinctly rural class is that there is a great preponderance of elderly or very old persons. There are many schedules (each schedule contains approximately one hundred names) which do not record even one infant.

PROPORTION OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE IN OTSEGO AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, 1890-1900.

County.	1900.			1890.		
	Total white population.	Under ten years.	Per cent. of total.	Total white population.	Under ten years.	Per cent. of total.
Otsego.....	48,793	7,121	14.5	49,950	10,966	22.0
Putnam.....	13,099	2,332	18.9	13,819	3,333	24.1
Total.....	62,462	9,453	15.0	63,769	14,321	22.5

IMMIGRATION.

There is a feature of the population problem in the State of New York, and also in Massachusetts, perhaps as serious as those which have been discussed in the preceding pages, but which the figures of the census, dealing merely with total population, do not reveal. While the number of inhabitants of a county or a town may be stationary, or even increasing, at least temporary deterioration in the stock may be actively in progress. The sturdy men and women who have made the community, and who have contributed in such large measure to the success, not only of New York City, but of the States of the West and the Southwest, may be drifting rapidly away, while their places are taken by foreigners of all nationalities, who, whatever their future usefulness may be, are not at present in harmony with the spirit of the institutions created by the native stock.

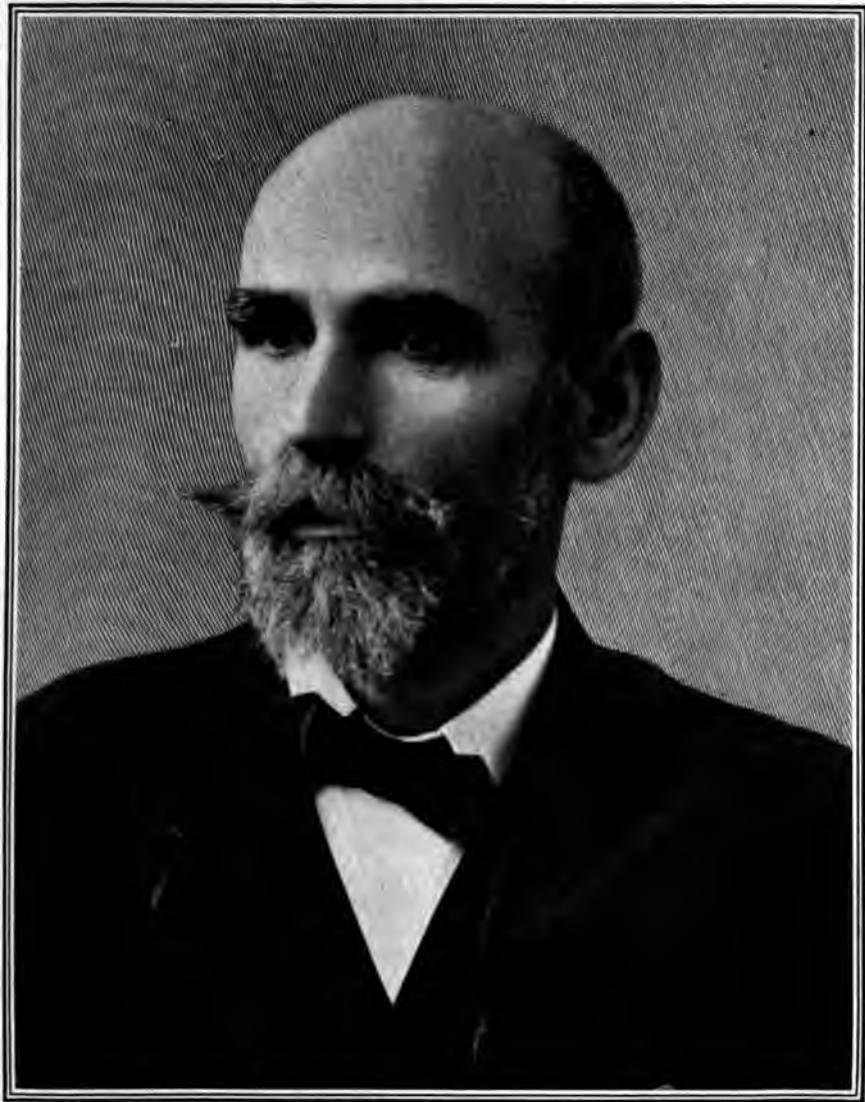
The federal census interstate migration

statistics tend to confirm this conclusion. In 1900, the number of New Yorkers who left the State to settle elsewhere exceeded the number of natives of other States who removed to New York by 785,000. The balance of interstate migration is heavier against New York than against any other State. On the other hand, the number of "aliens" increased about 40 per cent. in thirteen years, and most of this unnaturalized increase lingered in the metropolis.

While a few of the causes of the decline of population in New York are easily pointed out, in a larger sense the subject is undoubtedly connected with the social changes in progress in this country, the end of which we cannot foresee. It may even prove to be true that decline in the rural population of the Eastern States will be a matter of no consequence in the future economic adjustment. Possibly we should concede that New York State would be even more prosperous than at present if the rural inhabitants should all concentrate in large cities or migrate to the wheat fields and dairy farms of the West with which they cannot compete at home.

This view may be correct in theory, but it will be long before the average native American is sufficiently catholic to accept it. It will be long, also, before he will view with equanimity another possibility (much more likely to be realized); our rural communities in the East may not decrease materially in population, but continue to undergo a steady and rapid change of race, by which the ambitious and self-reliant native stock,—seeking larger opportunity for success,—will be entirely supplanted on the farm by foreigners of the nationalities now coming to our shores in such numbers.

It may be that the future holds in store for New York and her sister States of New England, with which she is so closely identified by race, history, and location, such economic changes that the Anglo-Saxon spirit of their institutions will give place to a new ideal, resulting from a composite of the Irish, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Hungarian, and Russian Jew, and doubtless we should be broad enough to admit that the new civilization may prove to be better than the old. Such change, as the years pass, may be an evolution, but it will be hard to convince a New Yorker of the old stock that the land which his forefathers discovered, settled, and made prosperous, and in which were founded the institutions so dear to his race, has not reached its best development under his ideals.



Copyright, 1902, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

MICHAEL DAVITT, THE IRISH PATRIOT.

MICHAEL DAVITT, whom the London *Times* characterized as "probably the most resolute and implacable enemy of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland that has appeared in modern time," died in Dublin, on May 30, at the age of sixty years. He was born in County Mayo, of humble parentage. One of the boy's earliest recollections was of his father's eviction from his little farm for the non-payment of rent. The family having migrated to Lancashire, Michael found employment in a cotton mill, where an accident deprived him of his right arm. Later,

he was employed as an assistant mail-carrier, as newsboy, and as printer's devil. When he was nineteen years of age he joined the Fenian Brotherhood, in which he soon rose to a position of prominence.

Having become involved in some of the Fenian conspiracies that came to light in 1870, Davitt was arrested on a charge of "treason felony," was tried before Chief Justice Cockburn, and convicted by a jury. He was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, but after serving nearly half his sentence was released on "ticket of leave."

In the meantime, his mother, who, though of Irish descent, had been born in the United States, had settled in Scranton, Pa. After his release from prison, Michael made his way to this country and began an agrarian agitation which was soon followed by the organization of the Land League under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell. The incendiary speeches that he made at this time in Ireland and in the United States led to the recall of his "ticket of leave" and his reimprisonment. He was released in 1882, but was prosecuted the following year for seditious speeches and again imprisoned for a three months' term. While he was still a convict he was elected to Parliament, but was held disqualified by statute. Later, he declined the offer of several Nationalist seats on the ground that he could not conscientiously take the oath of allegiance. It was about this time that he became a convert to the single-tax theory of Henry George. Later, he accepted a seat, but resigned in 1899 as a protest against the Boer war.

Davitt was a journalist and an orator of real ability. Whatever may be said of the course of action that led to his repeated imprisonments, the purity of his motives has never been impeached. He served his cause faithfully, and was ever ready to join with those who had been his bitterest enemies in any movement that promised the independence of his country. In the words of Mr. W. T. Stead:

In him the love for his fellow-man dwelt like a consuming fire. With the tenderness of a woman he united the courage of a lion. A more indomitable man never stood in the dock or defied the constituted authorities from his place in Parliament. As the Father of the Land League his career recalls Lowell's familiar lines:

"Such earnest natures are the fiery pith,
The compact nucleus round which systems grow;
Mass after mass becomes inspired therewith,
And whirls impregnate with the central glow."

Alike in British prison and in the House of Commons, on Irish hillsides and on the battle-scarred veldt, Michael Davitt was ever the fearless champion of the weak and the oppressed.

THE GROWTH OF POLITICAL SOCIALISM.

BY W. D. P. BLISS.

SOCIALIST political successes, at first sight, do not seem to stay. While around the world political socialism steadily grows, in any particular country, city, or electoral division where it has attained either a majority or partial success it is usually followed in the next election, or at least in two elections, either by defeat or by a marked diminution in its vote. Very rarely does a Socialist party win three successive elections. Few elected Socialist officeholders ever reach a second term.

Instances of this are numerous. In Haverhill and Brockton in Massachusetts, and in the few Western towns and cities, which have elected Socialist mayors or councilors, the seats have not been held after an election or two. Upon similar lines, the Public Ownership mayor of Chicago did not carry his programme in the second election. It was probably the most fortunate thing for Mr. Hearst, and perhaps for his party, that he was counted out in New York. What permanent result upon Toledo's legislation was left by her "Golden Rule" mayor? In far-away Aus-

tralia, Mr. Watson's socialistic Labor ministry held office only four months. The Belgian Socialist party, which has come nearer to a legislative majority than that of any European country, last year lost votes. The Socialist members of the Swiss National Council were reduced in the last election from six to two. What has been accomplished by the more than sixty-eight Socialist mayors who have been elected in France? If the recent elections show a steady growth of political socialism in France, as is true also in Germany, in this country, and elsewhere, it must be remembered that in all these countries the Socialists are still a minority party. Socialism seems to grow until it has a chance to show its hand, and then it appears to disappoint and to fail.

But let no conservative or individualist draw too speedy a conclusion. A movement may suffer setback, not because its cause is weak or its claims false, but because it is so strong and its bearings so vast that it cannot be put in operation in a day. It is a small cause that triumphs in a small way. A world-movement must have its beat and cosmic

No man ever saw a tide come in, but see waves that advance and break and roll up the sand and imper back to meet the next advance. Let no critic of socialism mistake for the ocean.

SOCIALIST PARTY IS NOT SOCIALISM."

we can learn from these waves. So-themselves are continually mistaking e for the ocean. The Socialist party socialism. Its invariable defeats after cesses are inevitable and to be ex-

The enthusiastic Socialist voter who ped carry his candidate to success, g something and dreaming more of atness of socialism, expects his vic-champion to do great things. But n a Socialist mayor or councilor, or

Socialist cabinet, do to change an c and legal system which has taken s to build? An anarchist can per-destroy in a day; but a Socialist cannot except through slow, tedious, uncertain of law. Meanwhile, his ardent and hungry constituency first doubts, then, perhaps accuses; and at the next the party is defeated, though social- s steadily on.

English Fabians have a saying that not do much for socialism till you get ur socialism. It takes time for a na- get over its socialism, and most coun- re not yet done so. Germany, France, gium have at present a bad attack. nited States the attack is coming on

In Australia and New Zealand they ewhat over it. In Great Britain and zerland they are more over it than in er European countries. Switzerland her Socialist National Councilors from o because she did not need them. Her ational Council is enacting socialism. es are not so far along. Great Brit- rliament has only one party Socialist, it has some eighty members who wil Socialist msasures. Her cities are her along. The world is getting on. ocialists who threw bombs in Barce- ise wild cries in Turin and Milan, rate in Vienna and Budapest, organ- in Moscow and Odessa, collect statis- Berlin, throw epithets in Paris, carry s in London, pack monster halls in rk and Chicago, are, after all, in the t Socialist infants "crying, in the nd with no language but a cry." ocialism is inarticulate, though it has

a use. Older people hurry to satisfy the real needs of crying infants. Things are done; infants grow up. When socialism comes of age it is less noisy, but more effective. It does things for itself.

THE LARGER MOVEMENT.

The plain truth is that Socialist politics are but one phase or manifestation of a growing life, mightier and vaster than any party. It is not revolutionists who make revolutions. Revolutionists raise revolts, and when the revolts are put down evolution steps in and brings about what the revolutionists desire. It is a delicate point in historical analysis to determine just how much is contributed to evolution by defeated revolts. The Socialist party is the party of revolt, and is necessary and has its place, but the various and chang- ing parties of socialistic evolution are the party that does things, the Party of Revolution.

We have summarized in the accompanying table the present growth of Socialist votes, Socialist representatives in national legisla- tures, and the Socialist press in the different countries of the world. Details are given in the notes. See in the columns of percentage how Socialist voters are entitled to more represent- atives than they get. Even so the figures are suggestive. Yet socialism is more than these. It is not Will Thorne, the one avowed Marx- ist Socialist in the British Parliament, who is significant, but the forty-two other opportunist Socialists, many of them avowed Independent Labor men, and perhaps quite as much the still forty more Liberal and Radical members who will vote with them on most Socialist measures. These eighty-three votes in England's Par- liament signify vastly more than many times eighty-three standards of premature revolt in the streets of Madrid or in the defiles of the Caucasus. The immediate significance of po- litical socialism is what it compels other par- ties to do.

WHAT SOCIALISM HAS ACTUALLY DONE.

See how the tide runs in this respect. Socialism is to-day politically a minority in every European country, yet what is pre- ing? In Austria it has brought the vast for- house of Hapsburg to bend the knee, accumulated, what pels Francis Joseph to fight side by with discontent and the Social Democrats to force un- joyment and inheri- frage from the Liberals. In Ita- reasonable basis as will tionalized the railroads and writ- majority of the Ameri- one progressive bill in the legis- tion of this problem, X- advanced Italy. In Switzerland national policy and rules man-

many it has almost captured the empire, and is driving the Conservatives to a desperate effort to further limit a suffrage already unjust to the proletariat. In France it has elected 1,200 municipal councilors, compels 211 national Deputies to call themselves Socialists of some sort, and stalks its way into cabinets and gives them ministerial portfolios. In Belgium it has compelled the Conservatives to insure the unemployed, and to enact some of the most advanced legislation in the world outside of Australia and New Zealand. In these two countries it is creating, in the first, a cooperative commonwealth, while in the latter it has almost done so. In Great Britain it enters Parliament, dominates municipal policy, makes

of London, in some respects, the greatest Socialist city of the world, puts John Burns into the cabinet, and makes King Edward say: "We are all Socialists now." In the United States? Senator Hanna, just before his death, declared the future to lie between socialism and the Republican party. If the Democratic party wins for a while it will be by stealing the socialistic thunder.

In a wholly different line of advance, socialism is compelling capitalists to become philanthropists, and employers to purchase a temporary truce, by introducing industrial betterment. The Party of Evolution is the Party of Revolution, and evolutionary revolution rules the world to-day.

SOCIALISM IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Socialists.	Socialists in national legislatures. (Second house.)	Percentage.		Socialist journals.
			Of legislature.	Of total electorate.	
Germany, 1903.....	3,008,000	81 out of 397	.20	.30	150
France, 1905.....	1,120,000	75a " 584	.12	.12	45
Austria-Hungary, 1901.....	780,000	106 " 878	.01	.08	115
Belgium, 1904.....	500,000	30 " 166	.18	.33	53
United States, 1904.....	442,402	" " 386	.0	.04	40
Australia, 1904.....	441,270d	23 " 75	.30	.30	3
New Zealand, 1902.....	311,844f	60 " 80	.75	.75	...
Italy, 1904.....	301,525	32 " 508	.06	.20	82
Great Britain, 1906.....	342,190g	43h " 670	.06	.06	4
Holland, 1905.....	65,743	8 " 100	.08	.11	13
Switzerland, 1905.....	64,384	2 " 107	.01	.02	5
Denmark, 1903.....	55,479	16 " 114	.10	.19	24
Russia, 1904.....	38,900i	" " "	...	...	...
Sweden, 1905.....	30,000j	14 " 230	.06	.06	33
Servia, 1905.....	30,000k	0 " 130	.0	...	...
Norway, 1903.....	24,774	5 " 114	.04	.10	17
Spain, 1905.....	15,000	0 " 431	.0	...	12
Bulgaria, 1900.....	10,000l	0 " 189	.0	...	9
Finland, 1904.....	10,000	1 " 120	.0	...	11
Argentina, 1903.....	5,000m	0 " 120	.0	...	2
Luxemburg, 1903.....	4,000n	5 " 45	.10	.05	...
Canada, 1905.....	2,867o	0 " 214	.0	...	1
Totals.....	7,601,384	405 " 5,718	.07	...	638

(a) Fifty-five Party Socialists and 20 Independent Socialists, besides 136 Socialist Radicals.

(b) In the separate legislatures of Austria and Hungary.

(c) In 1904, elections were held in half the electoral districts, and 302,771 Socialist votes were polled.

(d) The portion of the total electorate corresponding to the proportion of Labor members in the Australian federal House of Representatives to the total membership. The Australian Labor party is practically a Socialist party.

(e) Labor members elected to the federal House of Representatives. In the separate Australian state legislatures there are many more Labor representatives,—34 in Queensland alone, 25 in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria.

(f) The portion of the electorate corresponding to the proportion of estimated Socialist members in the House to the total membership. Almost all parties in New Zealand are more or less socialistic.

(g) The portion of the total electorate corresponding to the proportion of the Labor group in the House of Commons to the total membership.

(h) In the Labor group, as a strict Party Socialist, representing the Social Democratic Federation; but 7 belong to the Independent Labor party, which is explicitly

socialistic, and 13 more belong to the Labor Representation Committee, which is practically socialistic, while 6 more still are Fabian or Economic Socialists elected as Radicals. Of the remaining 16 in the Labor group, if any are not socialistic they are more than balanced by those who favor Socialist measures among the Liberals, Irish Unionists, and Nationalists. The number in Parliament favoring most Socialist measures is probably nearer 100 than 43.

(i) Attendants on secret political Socialist meetings.

(j) Full returns of the last election are not yet at hand. In 1904 the enrolled membership of the Socialist party was 64,865, but this included many non-voters.

(k) Estimated. A general election was held in 1905, but the returns are not yet at hand.

(l) Estimated.

(m) The portion of the electorate corresponding to the proportion of Socialist Deputies to the whole number of Deputies.

(n) As in England candidates must bear the cost of the election, Socialist candidates were nominated only in five parliamentary districts.

(o) Of these 77 are dailies. The large numbers are in countries where the trade-union papers are also Socialist papers.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AN APPEAL TO OUR MILLIONAIRES.

AN unusual amount of attention has been directed during the past month to the anonymous article under this title which appears in the June number of the *North American Review*. The writer, whose signature is "X," is announced by the publishers of the *North American* as "the most profound philosopher living in the United States to-day." In beginning his "appeal," X harks back to a warning once uttered by Daniel Webster, who deplored the tendency of laws to create "a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands" and advocated "such distribution of property, by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority of society in the support of the Government."

Charges that this "rapid accumulation of property in a few hands" has been the result of immoral and illegal practices are so common that they are taken almost as a matter of course. X cites a number of instances to show that such accusations are receiving circulation among what may be termed our middle class, "composed of those who are not rich enough to be envied and yet who are not poor enough to be pitied." He calls upon the millionaire class

to take into thoughtful and careful consideration the question whether it is not now to their own true interest to join such of their fellow-citizens as are absolutely free from envy of their wealth, and absolutely devoid of unkind feelings toward them, in trying to discover whether there is any practical method of alleviating, and, if possible, removing, the rapidly growing dissatisfaction with their continued possession of the vast sums of money which they have either themselves abstracted from the common store of all the people or which they have inherited from ancestors who had so abstracted them. For all the property of a free nation belongs to its inhabitants, and whoever abstracts anything from it must, when challenged, prove his right to what he has taken.

ABUSE OF THE AUTOMOBILE PRIVILEGE.

In the following forceful passage, X lays bare one of the most harmful foibles of the American rich man:

One does not wave a red flag in the face of a bull unless he has good reasons for wishing to inflame the bull; but, unfortunately, our millionaires, and especially their idle and degenerate children, have

been flaunting their money in the faces of the poor as if actually wishing to provoke them to that insensate rage which is akin to madness and leads "to murder and the breaking up of laws." In the sweep of a great current, it is foolish to exaggerate the influence of a small rivulet which joins it, but let us consider for a moment one matter of very minor importance, except as showing an apparent actual desire on the part of the rich to draw upon themselves the hatred of the poor. The motor-engine is not only a most valuable invention for many purposes, but it offers those rich enough to afford it a very attractive mode of travel, and has undoubtedly not only come to stay, but to increase rapidly in use, as it ought. When cars are of a size proportioned to the width of the highway on which they run and are propelled at moderate speed, they are used without serious danger or discomfort to any other person using the highway or living beside it. Nobody has ever been hurt or seriously annoyed by an automobile of proportionate size going at ten miles an hour. But the rich prefer to buy immense cars which take almost all of a narrow street or road, and to drive them on all streets and roads, narrow or wide, at such speed as imperils the lives and limbs of everybody in their path; and merely for their own selfish pleasure they afflict the poor and their children, well or ill, in their wayside homes, with offensive noise and clatter, and more offensive odor, and cover them with thick layers of dust, as they do all the travelers they pass; and they actually kill other people on the highway if they are not able to run fast enough to escape them,—and then the great car speeds away. The *Sun*, of New York, reported, the other day, the killing of two aged women and one child; on another day two children were killed; on another day one child was killed and a laboring man with his dinner-pail on his arm. The newspapers this morning report the running down of two workmen on their way to work and a Catholic priest on his way to church. Since New Year's Day these great cars, simply for the pleasure of their occupants, have killed more people on the public highways than were killed in the war with Spain.

THE BASIS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS.

The problem, therefore, resolves itself into this:

Given the existing dissatisfaction of what is presumably a majority of the voters with the vast fortunes which have recently been accumulated, what is the best method of assuaging that discontent and of placing the laws for the enjoyment and inheritance of property upon such reasonable basis as will commend themselves to the majority of the American electorate?

In attempting a solution of this problem, X

suggests the harmless experiment of applying a practical ethical test whereby the rightfulness of every man's possessions may be fairly judged. Such a test would be found in a fair and reasonable equivalent of service to the people for the money withdrawn from the people. Take, for illustration, the salary of the President of the United States :

He is supposed to be a person of the very first order, alike in character and in capacity, and equal in both respects to the ablest of our millionaires ; and he is charged with as grave, multiform, and onerous duties as can fall to the lot of any living man. Now, for a man of that high order, and for his exclusive devotion to such engrossing and far-reaching duties as the office entails, the American people, by their chosen representatives, have adjudged fifty thousand dollars a year, and the defraying of certain expenses incident to the office, to be a fair and reasonable compensation for his best service. In other words, such a man and such services would be treated in an algebraic formula as equal to fifty thousand dollars a year and the outlays already mentioned ; and the American people have decided that, in Lord Coleridge's words, it is for "the general advantage" that such should be the compensation of the President of the United States. Why should any other citizen either wish or be permitted to withdraw from the common store a larger annual sum ? A man gifted with exceptional ability, who has devoted many years of his life to perfecting a most useful invention, comes to the American people and says : "I have discovered something which will be greatly to your advantage. What compensation ought I fairly to receive for it ?" And the chosen representatives of the people, speaking for them, answer : "It is for 'the general advantage' to encourage useful inventions, and therefore if we find

your invention useful we will give you the ex-
right to the profits of it for fourteen years,
end of which time it shall become public prop-
A person with very unusual ability for in-
and managing a great industrial enterpris-
great banking house, or a great system of tra-
tation, or a great department store, comes
American people and says : "I wish to devo-
self to your service. What will you allow
withdraw from the common property for su-
vice ?" For the sake of argument only, supp-
American people in their generosity answer
these able men : "Well, we will give you as
as we give the President of the United States
while we only give him that compensation a-
for eight years, we will give it to you for
active years of your life, so that if you live
long and are a good husbandman of your mea-
ought to be able, besides living luxuriously, to
a million dollars at your death."

With this view once generally acc-
there will be no practical difficulty, sa-
in framing laws, either State or fe-
"which would impose such a scale of
gressive taxation on both incomes and
itances as would discourage the approp-
by any man, by one evil device or anoth-
unearned millions of money from the cor-
property of the community ; and, so far
such laws operating unkindly or harshly
our millionaires themselves, they mig-
found to confer upon them the greatest
ble benefit, and to give them such peace
happiness as they can never enjoy while
ing fast to fortunes which the majori-
their fellow-men have come to believe
'tainted money.'

THE MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES OF PARIS.

ONE thing that the Chicago packing-house investigation has made clear to the public mind is that municipal regulation has been an utter failure in the Chicago stock yards. Under the circumstances, it is only natural that Mayor Dunne's suggestion of municipal slaughterhouses should attract much attention. Chicago, however, is not the only great city that is now considering this problem. The London County Council is seriously interested in the establishment of public abattoirs in the British metropolis, and is only awaiting the passage of the necessary legislation by Parliament. Members of the council recently visited the Villette slaughterhouses of Paris, and were evidently much impressed by what they saw there. A writer in the *World's Work and Play* (London), Mr. Frederic Lees,

draws an interesting comparison between London and the Paris systems.

The Villette slaughterhouses are owned and operated by the city of Paris itself, altho the cattle market connected with them erected, in 1867, by a private company which the municipality granted the concession for a period of fifty years, during which the company received payment by annuity. One other great municipal abattoir of recent construction is situated in the Vercor quarter. Private slaughterhouses have been done away with in Paris since 1854. The inspection of live stock in the market is carried on with great thoroughness by a staff of veterinary surgeons, or their assistants, attached to the Prefecture of Police. There is a daily, and in some cases a

hourly, disinfection of the pens with a solution of *eau de Javel*.

The slaughter-houses, which are solidly built and arranged on a fan-shaped plan, are separated into equal groups by streets which cross at right angles. The open courtyards, in which the oxen are killed, as well as the rooms where animals are cut up and dressed, ready for sale to the butchers, are carefully cemented, the ground sloping toward a central trough which leads direct to the drains. There is a plentiful supply of water, and

Mr. Lees states that the whole place is kept so scrupulously clean that toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the killing is over for the day and buying begins, it would never be imagined that it had so recently been the scene of the slaughter of thousands of animals. The system of inspection is described as follows :

After each carcass has been dressed and suspended on the stands with stout iron pegs, which can be seen both inside and outside each *échaudoir*, it is examined by one of the numerous inspectors of the Prefecture of Police, who, on finding it to be sound and of good quality, stamps it in violet ink with the letters PP (Prefecture of Police). Should he find that it is diseased, he immediately reports the matter to his superior officer; the special cart which collects unsound meat is sent around; and the carcass is removed, either to be rendered useless for sale as human food by sprinkling it with petroleum or to be given to the Jardin des Plantes for the use of the wild animals. In this way, not a single pound of meat is offered for sale in Paris without it having been examined. Before each carcass leaves the abattoirs the officials at the exit look to see that it is properly stamped, and at the same time that it is weighed, in order to claim the various dues which must immediately be paid to them. Among these is a sum of two francs per hundred kilogrammes (about \$4.20 per ton) which is named the "slaughter-house tax," and which the municipality sets aside for the purpose of defraying the cost and maintenance in a good state of repair of the abattoirs. The total amount which the city annually receives from the Villette slaughterhouses is, in round figures, £132,000 (\$660,000). A good deal of this is naturally represented by direct dues on meat, but at the same time the sums which it receives from other sources constitute no mean part of its revenue.



DISINFECTING A CATTLE-PEN AT VILLETTE MARKET, PARIS.

Side industries similar to those with which we are familiar at the Chicago stock yards are carried on inside the abattoirs, and these all contribute to the budget of the city of Paris. Monopolies of these minor trades are sold at auction to the highest bidders. One firm has the exclusive right of buying and preparing the material out of which sausage-skins, violin strings, and other things are made. Another finds its profit in blood, from which it extracts the albumen. A third manufactures artificial manure. A fourth makes a specialty of leather. The administrative functions are divided between the Prefecture of the Seine and the Prefecture of Police. The duties of the latter consist in maintaining good order, in seeing to the salubrity of the premises in general, and in guarding against fire.

The efficiency of the system of inspection at Paris as compared with that of London is the subject of enthusiastic comment by Mr. Lees. In Paris, the detection of disease in meat is not left, as it is in London, to inexperienced slaughterers. It is the work of an ample staff of properly qualified inspectors. It is impossible, in Paris, for meat retailed in stores to escape inspection, as it so frequently does in London. In fact, the London system has broken down, and the inspectors have had to shift their responsibility to the slaughter-house foreman, because it was practically impossible for them to examine every animal slaughtered. The staffs of inspectors are not large enough to cope with the task.

THE TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

THE final triumph of democratic principles in Russia as foreshadowed by current events is being accepted by a large part of the European periodical press as a wholly unexpected political development. Keen observers of Russian history, both in Russia and in this country, however, have for years been looking for the decline of the Romanov power and the advent to participation in the government by the mass of the people. One of the keenest students of Russian conditions in this country, himself a Russian by birth (Mr. Herman Rosenthal, who has more than once contributed to these pages), reminds us that as far back as the early sixties of the past century the establishment of a Russian parliament was discussed at congresses of both nobles and zemstvos. Even some of the bureaucratic leaders, notably Count Orlov-Davidov, court master of ceremonies, advocated (in 1865) popular representation. The feudal nobility, however, was too strong in its opposition for the Orlov-Davidov idea to succeed. Soon afterward, also, political progress in Russia was brought to a standstill by the growth of pan-Slavism and of the narrow Greek Orthodox nationalism of Pobyedonostzev.

It was this Greek Orthodoxism which nullified all the democratic tendencies of Alexander II.'s later years. The Russian people had been made to believe that all political innovation, and all modern political ideals, were antagonistic to the traditions of "Holy Russia." Hence the high-handed treatment of the Poles, the Armenians, the Jews, and the Lutheran Germans. The oppression of these was made a means to an end,—that of maintaining the power of the bureaucracy. The minor nationalities and their aspirations for justice were constantly held up before the eyes of the Greek Orthodox Russians as the source of all evil in Russia, and as the only danger to the stability of the empire. Manifestly, however, their delusion could not be maintained indefinitely. The growing abuses in political and economic life, and the increasing cumberdom of the corrupt and antiquated governmental machinery, were certain in the course of time to bring about a popular disillusionment.

It is worthy of note here that this popular disillusionment was one of the prime factors in the sweeping success of the Constitutional Democrats at the recent elections. As has already been pointed out by S. Frank in *Svoboda i Kultura* (Liberty and Civilization), the

successor of Peter Struve's suspended weekly, *Polyarnaya Zvezda* (Polar Star), the Japanese War hastened the fusion of the "Intelligentsia,"—that is, the educated classes,—with the Russian masses, thus giving the latter able and courageous leaders in their struggle. The auto-bureaucracy had hitherto managed to keep the two apart, resorting at times to desperate measures in attaining this end.

The fusion between the "Intelligentsia" and the masses marks the beginning of a Russian democracy, and whatever events may now follow, it will hardly be eliminated from Russian national life. It should not be forgotten, at the same time, that there are large numbers of Orthodox Russians who view the approach of representative government with alarm. They feel that Western ideas may lessen the influence of the Greek Orthodox religion, and rather than endanger the latter they would put up with the long-existing political abuses. Their efforts in behalf of the old order of things must nevertheless remain futile, particularly since they had discredited themselves by association with the most lawless and disreputable elements of Russian society in the "Black Hundred" organizations. The bulk of the voters supported the candidates of the Constitutional Democratic party because they felt convinced that this more than any other party represented the broader interests of the entire nation; hence, its triumph may be regarded as the triumph of democracy itself.

The growing strength of the young democracy may be clearly traced in the fateful events of the last two years. The assassination of Plehve, on July 28, 1904, was a fearful blow for the bureaucracy, for he more than any other man knew how to keep in working order the rusty machinery of Russian administration. The iron hand that unhesitatingly crushed the least manifestation of political dissent was removed, and the country breathed more freely under the liberal régime of Svyatopolk-Mirski. Then came another red-letter day in the history of Russian democracy—the 22d of January, 1905—when the peaceful procession of workingmen was fired upon by the soldiers and Cossacks. The common people realized that between them and the Czar was a great gulf that could not be bridged by humble petition. The popular mind was made more receptive to democratic ideas, and the manifesto of October 30, 1905, was but a recognition of the growing democracy. With this recognition came also the attempt to check the rising tide of popular unrest. The counsels of Trepov and other reactionaries prevailed once more, and there was a recurrence of the "white terror."



MOSCOW'S PRINTER-LEGISLATOR.

(I. F. Savelyev, member of the Duma from Moscow, who is a compositor in the office of the *Russkaya Vedomosti*. Mr. Savelyev stands at the case to the right of the picture, facing front.)

It was during this period of gloom that Russian democracy steadily gathered strength and prepared itself to gain the mastery in Russian political life. Milyukov and, after him, Frank point out with much justice that Russia has not a *bourgeois* class like that of France or Germany. It has its capitalists, but these are not welded into a body with distinct traditions and ideals. They are more like the capitalists of the United States, representing business interests rather than class or party interests and traditions. For this reason, Russian democracy has little to fear from the organized opposition of capitalist interests. The absence of such opposition must of necessity be reflected in a more active growth of democracy, and, indeed, one may already see from the deliberations of the Duma that many of the restrictions and difficulties that have had to be overcome in countries like France and Germany, and which had their origin with the *bourgeoisie*, will not bar the progress of popular government in Russia. Frank goes so far as to claim that because it is unimpeded by tradition democracy in Russia will have a development more healthy and normal than that of Germany or Austria, and that Russian parliamentarism may some day serve as a model for other countries.

The writers already quoted, as well as other careful observers of Russian political conditions, seem to overlook one important fact that is to affect vitally the fortunes of Russian democracy. They fail to make proper allowance for nationalistic currents already setting in in the political sea of the Russian Empire. The recent elections for the Duma, Mr. Rosenthal points out, have demonstrated forcibly that the various peoples of which the vast population of the country is composed have not at all lost their identity under the stern régime of the bureaucracy. The arbitrariness

of the latter only served to intensify the narrower nationalist interests which found expression at the first favorable opportunity.

We see, thus, that the Caucasians, the Armenians, Tatars, and even the numerically important Little Russians of the Ukraine, have been guided in the elections by their own specific interests, or at any rate have not allowed these interests to become obscured in the more general political issues. This latter is particularly true of Poland and the Baltic provinces, where racial or nationalist considerations played an important rôle. One may well understand the motives that guided the Poles in seeking to emphasize nationalist issues. On the other hand, it is difficult to sympathize with the Baltic barons in their efforts to further their own class inter-

ests by organization. It seems that the obsolete feudal regulations and their treatment of the Lett peasantry had made few friends for them.

Nationalist issues played a less important part with the Jewish voters, for they understood that their interests lay with those of the party of popular liberty. None the less, a portion of the Jewish voters, notably those of the Zionist organization, did not entirely lose sight of nationalist issues. Similar movements were observed elsewhere.

The Duma has made due recognition of the nationalist issues, and demanded in its reply to the address from the throne that the various nationalities be accorded full rights, and be allowed to develop in accord with their own traditions.

Alexander Ular, the author of an interesting work, "Russia from Within," in which he shows a thorough acquaintance with the ways of the Russian bureaucracy and court, has just published another work, on the "Reconstruction of Russia." In discussing, in the latter, the future of Russia he suggests that the empire may be forced to form a federation of states with a central government based on broad parliamentary principles, whereby the component parts are to be given the broadest autonomy.

What the Poles Have Already Gained.

In commenting upon the assembling of the Duma from the standpoint of Polish national aims the *Zgodu* (Concord), the Polish weekly published in Chicago, points out the fact that in the Duma there are more peasants than in the French Parliament, more workmen than in the English Parliament, and more

scholars than in the German Reichstag. It is deserving of notice, says the *Zgoda*, that in the so-called fundamental law no mention is made of Poland, while, on the other hand, distinct mention is made of Finland.

The present government may infer from this that Poland constitutes a part of that Russia which the first article declares to be "one and indivisible." The Polish members, on the other hand, may interpret the omission of mention of Poland in the fundamental law as showing that the relation of Poland to Russia is not a permanent relation, but a changeable one,—a relation which parliament has the right to regulate as it may see fit.

Analyzing the result of the elections and commenting upon the parts taken by the different nationalities that make up the Russian Empire, the *Zgoda* declares that in the old kingdom of Poland the result of the elections was, in general, a victory for the Polish national cause. The returns from nine of the ten "governments" constituting the kingdom of Poland show that in only one (Suwalki) were the Poles defeated. This Chicago Polish journal continues:

It was the National Democratic party that won. This party was obliged to fight, not only the Russians and the Nationalists, or Separatist Jews, but also the indolence, the indifference, and the folly of its own community. The dangerous, irrational agitation against participation in the election, combined in many cases with Terrorist crimes, had oppressed the Polish community more severely than it had the Russians. It was only in the very last days of the campaign, when it was seen with what relentless solidarity the Russian and Jewish masses were making ready for the election, only when such men as Sienkiewicz and Slowacki (author of "Pharaoh the Priest") began to appeal to their countrymen,—it was only then that the Poles moved and won the victory. They not only captured the entire delegation from the two largest cities of the

kingdom—Warsaw and Łódź—but they also sent to the Duma more than a score of other Poles.

In Lithuania and Ruthenia (those parts of Russian Poland not comprised in the kingdom) the Poles elected twenty-four of their race, and in the governments of Grodno and Kovno they elected two. The government of Minsk, the fatherland of Kosciuszko and other distinguished Poles, returned a number of their own nationality, including Alexander Lednicki, who, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Sun*, "is perhaps the most forcible and effective orator in the Duma." The government of Vilna sent the Roman Catholic Bishop Roop and also the Zionist Jew Rabbi Lewin.

There are some sixty-three Poles in the Duma, including thirty-three representatives from the old kingdom, and the rest from different portions of the empire. It is significant that a number of eminent Poles were elected from Russian cities, among them Prof. Leon Petrazycki, a member of the faculty of the University of St. Petersburg and one of the leaders of the Constitutional Democratic party. There are also some fifteen Poles in the Council of the Empire.

Referring, in conclusion, to the aims of the Polish deputies, the *Zgoda* says:

We may expect that all the Polish members will act with solidarity on the point of autonomy for Poland. In its relation to the Russians the Polish group will join the Constitutionalists, since the introduction of a constitution would be in the interest of all the conquered countries. . . . In our opinion, also, the Polish group ought to act the part rather of a delegation from a foreign power than the part of representatives of a portion of Russia. That is, they should leave to the Russians the settlement of their internal and purely Russian affairs, and not intermeddle too much in those affairs, in order not to offend the Russian nation.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR ONE IN RUSSIA.

THE most comprehensive, graphic, and authoritative story we have yet seen of the memorable 10th of May, when the Russian Duma began its sessions, as well as of the events which led up to it in the weeks immediately preceding, is Dr. E. J. Dillon's account in the *Contemporary Review* for June. The story is told under the title at the head of this article.

The weather on this auspicious day was superb,—warm, clear, and sunny. The capital on the Neva was crowded, and every one was on tiptoe of expectation. The first bad omen

was the lateness of his majesty the Czar, who was an hour behindhand in reaching the Winter Palace, where the opening ceremonies were to take place. At this point we quote Dr. Dillon's description:

Naturally, the commoners were first at the trysting-place,—the peasants and workmen in high, evil-smelling boots, red cotton shirts, long coats, black or colored blouses, and the others trim and spruce in evening dress. Some of the horny-handed sons of toil looked overawed at what they saw, and their astonishment grew in intensity as they beheld the new arrivals, the grand dignitaries and courtiers whose every movement darted sheaves of dashing



From *Collier's Weekly*.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS OPENING THE DUMA.

(The Czar reading the speech from the throne to the Duma in the Winter Palace, on May 10.)

sun-rays into the eyes of the wondering rustics. The grandees stood on the right hand of the throne, the people's champions on the left, each looking upon the other unlovingly. Cloth-of-gold, glittering braid, shimmering diamonds, stars, medals, and bright sashes transformed the gathering of "somebodies" into a brilliant picture, while the nobodies were a dark mass in whose somber hue the white sheepskin of a few Polish costumes and the purple of a Roman Catholic prelate's robes were wholly absorbed. "What a mixture!" exclaimed one of the chamberlains. "I involuntarily felt my pockets when passing through that crowd," remarked another. "Some of them are real hooligans," declared an aristocrat from the south. "All these precious stones are the people's." "So is the palace and all it contains," argued one plebeian statesman. "There will be a holiday in our street very soon," a third said, by way of comforting his friends, "and then . . ." "Aye, then . . ." repeated others.

It was clearly a mistake, says Dr. Dillon, to receive the deputies in the Winter Palace, since it gave them, not only a wrong, but a mischievous, idea of the life of the Czar. A life of simplicity and homelikeness is really characteristic of the Russian imperial family, whereas when the peasants looked upon the Winter Palace, with its gold, silver, and precious stones, as one of the Apostles regarded Mary's costly ointment of spikenard, their thoughts resembled his: "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" "All the starving peasants in the empire might be fed for a twelvemonth on the proceeds of the sale of the wealth accumulated here. And that was a train of thought which ought never to have been raised."

During the entering march, says Dr. Dillon, the Emperor himself was scarcely noticed, but the two Empresses, his wife and his mother, were the center of all eyes. The Czar himself was very inconspicuous.

For his somber military uniform, his slight figure, low size, and modest air and gait, the absence of all theatrical devices,—even the ermine mantle which lay untouched on the throne,—everything, in a word, contributed to render many unconscious of his presence. Playing the most prominent rôle on a great historic occasion, it ought, perhaps, to have been his care to dress suitably for the part. His trusty cousin, the German Kaiser, would have undertaken to teach him what to do and how to do it, but the Czar had nobody near him who could give him sound advice. The consequence,—one of the consequences,—was that he seemed to have dropped casually into the throne-room like a superfluous man, to whom no special place had been assigned. During the chanting of the *Te Deum* the Emperor prayed and crossed himself piously, like any of his subjects. The commoners, if they prayed at all, prayed in secret, their left hand knowing not what their right hand was doing. When the *Te Deum* was over and the monarch stood alone at the end of the room farthest from the throne the contrast between his modest appearance and the Solomonic glory of his courtiers was painful. And then when, still alone, he walked slowly up the hall, all eyes riveted on his person, one regretted, for his sake, that there was so little in the outer man to foster admiration or even to repay curiosity. He ascended the throne with a degree of deliberation and slowness which seemed exaggerated, and his refusal to don the imperial mantle—which ought, perhaps, to have been worn before he entered the hall—intensified the feeling of disillusion that came over many of the spectators. The reading of the speech was well done; the pitch of the voice, the intonation, the clearness of articulation, were all admirable. And yet there was that wanting which is like sunshine to a beautiful landscape, or a smile to a lovely woman. The speech, which he himself composed after having read and disapproved three several drafts presented by his advisers, lacked the heart-fire that inspirits men and captivates them. It was addressed to the minds of his heroes, and in Russia men's minds are divorced from their wills. To move them at all one must act upon their hearts, and the Emperor does not appear to have had the open sesame thereto.

Speaking of the Tauride Palace, in which the sessions of the Duma itself are being held, Dr. Dillon says: "The building is light, cheerful, and spacious. The chamber of meeting is better lighted and more spacious than the German Reichstag, and is a worthy council chamber for the chosen spokesmen of a great nation." After the opening ceremonies the regular business of the session began.

Quel mélange! Mohammedans, Jews, Old Believers, Roman Catholic priests and one bishop, Germans, Poles, Armenians, Georgians, Lutherans,

Esthonians, evening dress, fustian, court costumes, and blouses elbowed each other on the way. "The nation is coming," people said, repeating the words they had learned in the history of the French Revolution. And the nation's leader? I asked myself. But the question suggested no name. Was there among the four hundred and sixty deputies present one of those born shepherds of men who exercise the kingship without crown or scepter, and command obedience without soldiers or police? Does any one of them know the magic word which will evolve order out of chaos?

Passing to a consideration of the deliberations during the first day's session of the Duma, Dr. Dillon compliments the leaders of the majority party for their moderation and good judgment.

All that I shall venture to say, therefore, under the present tangled conditions is that the demands made by the Constitutional Democratic party for a fully parliamentary régime seem fair and reasonable, considering all that went before, and that if granted they may produce excellent results. On the other hand, the manner in which these demands have been received by the ministers who compose the government is unwise, aggressive, and fraught with danger.

In Russia, says Dr. Dillon, as in Ireland, land hunger is a predominant passion.

Men there would sell their very souls for a few acres. In the Czardom, the country of radical solutions, the task of gratifying it is arduous, thankless, and even dangerous. There the peasants are the real empire-bearers. It is not only the luxury of the Winter Palace, but also the needs of the army and navy and the caprices of the legion of bureaucrats, which depend upon their daily toil. The muzhik is the Hercules who bears the burden of Atlas. Yet the soil he tills is often split up into narrow strips separated from one another by several miles of other people's fields, and even were it all together it would not be enough to satisfy his needs. The simplest way to gratify them would appear to be by a forced sale of the estates belonging to private individuals, the crown, Church, and monasteries, and a fair distribution of them to the people. Theoretically, it all seems quite simple and satisfactory.

One of the roots of this agrarian difficulty, he continues, is the incompetency of the peasant to make the most of the land he already owns.

The Russian peasant is shiftless, listless, and trustful in Providence. He barely tickles the soil, and expects it to bring forth abundance of cereals. The field from which he gets from 20 to 40 poods of corn would yield, under the same conditions, 126 to the Belgian, 123 to the Englishman, 115 to the Japanese. Even the landowner in Russia gets very much more out of his land acre per acre than the peasant, because he knows how to till it better. But taking peasant and squire together we find that the Russian harvest yields, on an average, 23.4 poods of rye or wheat per head of the population, whereas

th American gives 66.9, the Danish 50, and the Hungarian 47.4. Therefore, a mere addition of arable soil to the peasants' farms will not do things better; and if that addition means a great increase of the amount of land owned by private individuals, it will make things very much worse. This is the reason: The landlords do relatively little for their estates. They till them rationally, increasing their fertility. And as they possess a large amount of the soil, the consequence is that the crown is enabled to keep up her favorable balance of trade, totaling about thirty-five millions sterling. This is the conviction of many experts, whose opinions, however, I have not myself verified. If the estates or a large part of the estates now owned by the landlords were to be expropriated and sold to the peasants Russia would cease to export cereals, the balance of trade would no longer be in favor, she would be unable to provide the means for the payment of interest on the foreign debt, and bankruptcy would again be in sight.

Under the present cover, this will not be any permanent gain, because, as soon as by thrift, hard work, or special mental equipment certain peasants become rich landowners themselves, their neighbors will without doubt attack them as exploiters. Indeed, in some provinces the peasants have left off burning landlords' estates and are now setting fire to the farms of well-to-do muzhiks.

After declaring that Count Witte resigned his premiership because his work was interfered with by General Trepov, "who is now the official governor-general of Russia," Dr. Dillon says: "Throughout all the events since the emperor's departure, the voice has been the

voice of Goremykin, but the plans were those of Trepov." Trepov, says Dr. Dillon, is a combination of Pobyedonostzev and Plehve. Goremykin is "a political jellyfish." He is incapable of planning a rounded policy, "or of doing three hours' work without lying down." The country, however, is not deceived. It is the crown and the autocracy that are blind.

The peasants no longer believe in promises made by the authorities. Deeds alone can convince them, and the crown has not money enough nor land enough to redeem even a moderate promise. In the Duma the Democrats still have faith, and the Democrats offer them far more land than the government can. Therefore, the peasants will support that party in all political questions in order to obtain its support in the agrarian question.

Dr. Dillon is careful not to make any dogmatic statements as to the future. He ventures, however, this prophetic statement:

There is no hope, therefore, that the crown and the Duma will combine to work for the good of the Russian nation. A conflict is inevitable, and the parliament has the choosing both of the ground and of the issue. There may be some further debates in the Duma; this agrarian bill, for instance, may be discussed and passed, but it must finally be sent to the Council of the Empire, where it will surely be interred. Then Russia's best men will withdraw or be withdrawn, and the monarch will find himself confronted with the nation. Then a series of conflicts, disorders, jacqueries, will probably begin of which the present generation has no adequate conception.

THE STRUGGLE OF ARCHITECTURE AGAINST UGLINESS.

AT the vast industrial and commercial expansion of our day brings with it the tendency to bend the structure of cities to its requirements regardless of the element of beauty, which ought to be an essential consideration, although that needs no demonstration. In discussing this subject with much warmth in the issue of the *Woche* (Berlin), Professor Reinlein, of Darmstadt, pictures a wanderer whose "unstilled longing" leads him to his native village, whose every tree and flower are dear to his heart. He finds it transformed into a popular summer resort, with all the modern conveniences.

The old church spire, the poplars at the entrance, have disappeared, and the wanderer has not the right to enter the renovated church. The village, like many other places, has been extended. The plans of a first-class surveyor have been adopted by the authorities, "choking every free effort in the

direction of sound common sense." Most of the building plans emanated from the parties in charge of the building construction. Plaster and panel-work gave way to glazed bricks, destroying the harmony of the quaint colored window-frames, of the simple doors with their symbolic ornaments.

People have no doubt grown conscious, the writer says, of the flagrant offenses of this nature which have been and are still being daily perpetrated, and consciousness is a road to betterment. But along with this knowledge, resignation and discouragement have also spread. Is there, then, no way to stem the destruction of the old culture? Must modern architectural efforts infallibly lead to aesthetic vulgarity, to brutality of sentiment? Must the modern life on one hand and industry with its prosiness on the other irresistibly do violence to and dishonor a nobler culture?

These questions can best be answered by



A GERMAN VILLAGE SCENE IN WHICH ÆSTHETIC BUILDING IS EXEMPLIFIED.
(One of the model houses and streets exhibited at the recent Dresden Exposition.)

casting our eyes upon a small section of Germany where during the past few years successful efforts have been made in various ways to harmonize modern requirements with æsthetic considerations. That section is Hesse.

The meaning of all the forces at work here is best expressed by the words "We want to fit in." He who fits in steps modestly back without surrendering his distinctive character. This modesty implies a certain self-restraint that shuns every sort of conspicuousness and has due regard for others' feelings. It is in striking contrast to that striving after "individuality" which so many seem to recognize as a peculiarity of our time as distinguished from other epochs of civilization. This individuality does, indeed, appear to be an expression of our day, but the question arises whether it is a necessary or desirable one.

The individual who forms part of a community,—and this is a matter of choice,—must submit to social considerations. He must have a regard to the rights of others. The private owner has not an unlimited right over his possessions; his neighbor must be considered. The height of buildings, for example, may be limited in the interest of the public. If not, an anarchic state of things would prevail. The rights of the individual are, in general, restricted by building laws. This restriction is necessary and a source of blessings if the provisions of these laws serve the common welfare. But "reason becomes folly, benefits a curse," if instead of serving the public they shackle natural sentiment.

In Hesse, "unnecessary and irrational clogs are sought to be avoided" by a judicious in-

terpretation of the building laws, and by a most liberal system of dispensations. Here every artistic idea has a chance of acceptance, provided it does not run counter to the public good. In the first place, the greatest care is taken that the streets should present picturesque views. Of what avail is the finest structure if it cannot be properly viewed? We must remember, also, that there are no absolute standards; that a great edifice or monument does not appear great under all circumstances. Too large a

surrounding space makes a great structure appear small. This is noticeable in the case of most of our cathedrals and monuments.

Finally, we may ask: Are we in reality a species intent only upon going rapidly from one point to another, that a straight line must be the standard of our streets? Do we not like to saunter and gaze as we walk, and does a slight curvature of the street obstruct communication? Is it not, on the contrary, of extraordinary value, since we thereby generally obtain a view of something worth looking at, instead of always steering toward the desolate "vanishing point"—toward nothing? With this consciousness, efforts are made throughout Hesse to select salubrious and artistic sites for building purposes. After the new streets, laid out in accordance with the principle referred to, shall have been completed in Darmstadt and the public edifices shall unfold their beauty on every side, like jewels in a setting of handsome avenues, the superiority of these as contrasted with the many prosy, straight streets of the city will be generally recognized.

But even the best plans may be marred by the erection of tasteless buildings. The government of Hesse is aiming to further artistic development without involving increased expense. In selling land, it reserves the right to pass judgment upon the æsthetic features of the building to be erected upon it. Anybody may design and build—provided he offers something good. If a thing is objected to, it is not simply forbidden, but efforts are

reason with the builder and teach better way.

greatest blessing for the land, however, it comes from the famous monument-designer.

Its object is to protect all artistic work from encroachment. A list of such work, and also of street prospects, is drawn up. He never wishes to make any change in the monument until he must publish his intention. "Defenders," assisted by a voluntary committee, to it that the changes are not to the detriment of the structures to be preserved. The selection must naturally be conducted with the most sensitive regard for the requirements of our time. The men selected for the state are both eminently artistically experienced, so that their judgment has redounded to the benefit of the state as well as of the community.

Even the smallest venture is deemed worthy of attention, and the best solution, artistically and economically, is sought. Private enterprise is thus incited, leading to beneficial results.

All this rouses a love of country which manifests itself in many ways. And this influence is exerted in such a quiet, elevated way that but few are aware of it. This is the true culture of art. We participate thus in the history of art. For we pass away, but the evidences of our activity remain, and upon these depend the judgment and estimation of our time by our posterity. . . . Therefore, in consideration of the successes in Hesse, no one whose heart is touched by the miseries of the present should despair. There is a road to betterment, but only a few have found it. The magic words are: Culture of the heart instead of a one-sided culture of the intellect. Put men at the helm profound in feeling, rich in knowledge, great in achievement, and they will bear you to a splendid future!

WEST POINT AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

FARMY academies are not commonly recognized as institutions especially fitted for the development of citizens. It is assumed that their discipline is of a technical character and has little to do with the training of character in its broader sense. Col. Charles W. Larned, of the West Point faculty, writing in the June number of *Army and Navy Life* (New York), says, "I ground that in this matter of ethical training the military schools are doing better than the civil schools, since they seek to have control of the student in all his relations of life. In this regard Colonel Larned of the United States Military Academy is correct."

There are, without doubt, in its operation, some constraints imposed by its limited resources and some mistakes in method. A limit-range and certain amount of violence to the independence of initiative is inseparable from the technical specialism of a military academy. It compels the trimming of idiosyncrasy to a common pattern; but for citizen-training the moral and virile elements of personal character and physical rectitude and vigor, the work of West Point is so great and unique that, had it no other merit, its product would be an invaluable one to the country.

In the period of adolescence, when character is being formed, impulse wayward, before the stereotype control and constraint are the essential elements in forming permanent form upon young men.

If the material can be removed from congenital impurities, fused in the furnace of hard work kept in its mold until it has set, the best that education can do for character,

provided the mold is a noble one. What West Point does for its cadets is precisely this: It takes its youth at the critical period of growth; it isolates them completely for nearly four years from the vicious influences that corrupt young manhood, and from the atmosphere of commercialism; it provides absorbing employment for both mental and physical activities; it surrounds them with exacting responsibilities, high standards, and exalted traditions of honor and integrity, and it demands a rigid accountability for every moment of their time, and every voluntary action. It offers them the inducement of an honorable career, and sufficient competence as the reward of success; and it has imperative authority for the enforcement of its conditions and restraints.

Colonel Larned summarizes the formative influences at West Point as follows:

I. Restraint.—For four years, with the exception of one furlough of two months, the cadet is in a place of ideal natural beauty and completely aloof from every form of vicious influence, but with sufficient social enjoyment and abundant unremitting physical exercise.

II. Discipline and Compulsion.—By which all faculties, mental and bodily, are directed into channels of professional activity and kept working at full normal pressure without undue relaxation or possibility of evasion.

III. Tradition.—The cumulative moral sense of the spirit of the corps for a century, by which its standards have been formed and vitalized.

IV. Personal accountability for every conscious act.

V. Mental Training.—Resulting from a wisely selected and a vigorously maintained high minimum standard, exacted relentlessly by daily recitations and rigid examinations, admitting of no neglect,



THE NEW WEST POINT AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM THE HUDSON.
(From a painting by E. D. Robb.)

together with habits of concentrated study at regular hours.

VI. Reward.—The diploma of West Point, which is a comprehensive guarantee of character and of all-around actual accomplishment—physical and mental—having but few parallels on earth, and a commission in the United States army—an honorable life profession, with certainty of advancement.

In the same number of *Army and Navy Life* the new West Point building scheme, which is already well under way, is described

in detail by Gen. Albert L. Mills, the retiring superintendent of the academy. Prominent among the new buildings will be the new Cadet Barracks, the Gymnasium, the Cadet Chapel, the new Academic Building, and the Superintendent's Office. The new Administration Building (opposite the Cadet Mess), and the new Riding Hall, will be the first of the group of buildings to be seen on the river from the south.

IBSEN AS A WORLD FORCE FROM MANY VIEW-POINTS.

IN many biographical and critical articles appearing in the monthlies and weeklies of this country and England the career and influence of Henrik Ibsen are set forth. Noteworthy among the more serious articles on this subject is the one in the *Atlantic* by the eminent English critic, Edmund Gosse. A striking coincidence between the careers and deaths of Ibsen and Nietzsche is pointed out by Mr. Gosse. Each of these two men, he says, "who represented in the second half of the nineteenth century pure intelligence in its proudest and most independent form, ceased

before the close of their mortal life to enjoy the light of thought. It is probable that both Nietzsche and Ibsen suffered the penalty due to excessive tension of cerebral effort." Perhaps, however, continues Mr. Gosse, Ibsen's ultimate physical exhaustion was in part due to the struggle he maintained all his life.

Few of us could endure the strain of universal opposition to the world around us. During the greater part of his life, Ibsen accepted and endured this strain. He was in the position of a man who finds himself in a lunatic asylum, and whose whole effort is concentrated on preserving his sanity intact

ldst of a world of illusion and absurdity. That European society, and in particular in society, appeared to Ibsen from about 35. He was opposed to everything; he felt to be a perfectly normal individual in danger swept away by a leaping, foaming flood and ignorance. He had not merely to try to free other individuals from the mass of which he had the infinite strain and anxiety of keeping himself from any unintentional contact with the mass.

found Norway "in a state of imbecile and remote civilization, . . . a land of timid thoughts and vapid appreciation. It needed an Ibsen to make his people run deep into its substance and breathe fresh air by breaking up the old traditions and smashing the hypocrisies to pieces. He early assumed his "self-constituted *stats-satyrisk*, or public hangman, and vigorously lashing those who abused power."

forces and conditions which surrounded him. His years were of a nature to destroy an vitality less vigorous than his. Ibsen, however, was strengthened by these forces. Sometimes forgotten that he came from a Puritanical family. In this connection Mr. Gosse says:

use in Skien, where he was born in 1828, and died a few years ago. I once expressed my sympathy for the inhabitants of Skien, who lived of their only hostage to immortality. I said: "Don't pity them for losing my birthright; they didn't deserve to have it."

the great Norwegian's aim in writing



IBSEN MAKING A SPEECH.
(From a pastel by Oscar Lob.)

his plays, Mr. Gosse says that it may all be summed up in the assertion that "he tried, not to produce a more or less satirical entertainment, but to stagger the national conscience by presenting to it an absolutely momentous dilemma." Ibsen was not an optimist; at least, not a fighting optimist.

He was one who doubted "clouds would break," who dreamed, since "right was worsted, wrong would triumph." With Robert Browning he had but this one thing in common, that both were fighters, both "held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better," but the dark fatalism of the Norwegian poet was in other things in entire opposition to the sunshiny hopefulness of the English one. Browning and Ibsen alike considered that the race must be reformed periodically or it would die. The former anticipated reform as cheerily as the sower expects harvest. Ibsen had no such happy certainty. He was convinced of the necessity of breaking up the old illusions, the imperative call for revolt, but his faith wavered as to the success of the new movement. The old order, in its resistance to all change, is very strong. It may be shaken, but it is the work of a blind Samson, and no less, to bring it rattling to the ground.

As to the tone of his message, Mr. Gosse admits that it was acrimonious, "tasting in the mouth like aloes."

He prepared a dose for a sick world, and he made it as nauseous and astringent as he could, for he was not inclined to be one of those physicians who mix



SKIE IN SKIEN, IN WHICH IBSEN WAS BORN.
Is the one on the right, nearest the church.)

jam with their julep. There was no other writer of genius in the nineteenth century who was so bitter in dealing with human frailty as Ibsen was. By the side of his cruel clearness the satire of Carlyle is bluster, the diatribes of Leopardi shrill and thin. All other reformers seem angry and benevolent by turns; Ibsen is uniformly and impartially stern. That he probed deeper into the problems of life than any other modern dramatist is acknowledged, but it was his surgical calmness that enabled him to do it. The problem plays of Alexandre Dumas flit flutter with emotion, with prejudice and pardon. But Ibsen, without impatience, examines under his microscope all the protean forms of organic social life, and coldly draws up his diagnosis like a report.

As to the tremendous influence of the poet-sage, Mr. Gosse says:

Scarcely will a voice be found to demur to the statement that Ibsen let fresh air and light into the national life, that he roughly but thoroughly awakened the national conscience, that even works like *"Ghosts,"* which shocked, and works like *"Rosmersholm,"* which insulted, the prejudices of his countrymen were excellent in their result. The conquest of Norway by this dramatist, who reviled and attacked and abandoned his native land, who railed at every national habit and showed a worm at the root of every national tradition, is amazing. The fierce old man lived long enough to be accompanied to his grave "to the noise of the mourning of a nation," and he who had almost starved in exile to be conducted to the last resting-place by a parliament and a king.

Regarding the reasons for Ibsen's lack of popularity with the two English-speaking peoples, Mr. Gosse says this of the grudge borne against him by Englishmen and Americans.

It is that his moral anger, his violent appeal to conscience, are with difficulty understood by those who have grown up in the atmosphere of Anglo-Saxon optimism. Americans and Englishmen are alike in this, that they admit with extreme difficulty the idea that their national characteristics are capable of improvement. That a poet should want to diagnose the diseases of "God's own country," when it is obvious that there can be no diseases there, seems as preposterous as to rob the satire of interest. No one could successfully attack the conventions of either of the Anglo-Saxon nations except under the disguise of gross national flattery, such as Mr. Rudyard Kipling practises, because in no other way could he secure any attention. The Germanic and Scandinavian races are less confident of their virtues, and more amenable to reflection, and they will sit through a performance of such a drama as *"The Wild Duck,"* asking themselves how it affects their inner nature, and what message it has to their souls. The American or English audience merely says: "What funny people! Do you suppose they are intended to be funny?"

Universality of Ibsen.

Ibsen's universality, according to the eminent Danish critic, George Brandes (in an article appearing in the *Independent*, was due

(first) to the fact that his essential modern plays are written in prose, in short, firm sentences easy to translate; (second) that he wrote less and less for Scandinavia alone, keeping a universal public in view; and (third) because he had really brought about a revolution in his art.

The most esteemed German dramatists before him, as Friedrich Hebbel, came to be looked upon as his mere forerunners. The French dramatists, who in his youth were masters in the European theaters, became antiquated compared with his art. With them there is still an intrigue in an antiquated form. Some one is made to believe something and reacts. Since the artificial intrigue in Ibsen's youthful play, *"Lady Inger,"* such plots never more occur with him. From within, their characters are disclosed. A veil is lifted, and we notice the peculiar stamp of the personality. A second veil is lifted, and we learn its past. A third veil is lifted, and we catch a glimpse of its profoundest nature. In all these leading characters there is a deeper perspective than with any other modern poet, and it is disclosed to us without subtlety.

An Interpreter of American Life?

In the same number of the *Independent*, Edwin M. Slosson elaborates his idea of Ibsen as an interpreter of American life, John Gabriel Borkman is well known on the streets of American cities, says this writer. "He is the typical financier of the kind who are now being pilloried in the market-places by official and unofficial investigators." "Pillars of Society." Mr. Slosson believes, further, is a "dramatized insurance and Slocum scandal," and the question of "tainted money" is treated in the play *"Ghosts"* as part of the general bad inheritance of Oswald. Ibsen is needed in the United States, says Mr. Slosson, further.

In this country, especially, where some of the plays are never seen and rarely read, the ideas of Ibsen have the freshness and interest that they had when they first startled Europe. And nowhere is their galvanic shock more needed than here. . . . Even more than Norway, America lies apart from the great currents of modern thought, and there are eddies of provincialism to be found in all parts of the United States that would match anything of the kind in Scandinavia. Ibsen describes our small towns better than our own writers. The vices of the village, its narrow interests, its gossip, its exclusiveness, and its rigid control of the conduct and opinions of the individual, are the same here as in Norway, and need the same drastic exposure.

His Fighting Radicalism.

The editor of the *Outlook* cannot forget the Viking blood in the old fighter's veins. "Ibsen stood during his whole life with his back to the wall, his face to the world, his keen eye searching the organization of society and the

of men with relentless and penetrant intensity." As to his dramatic presence, this writer says: "Bare, hard, repartial, and in the profoundest sense, as Ibsen's interpretation of life skill as a craftsman, his sense of drama, his command of dramatic situations made him one of the most influential of his time."

His Character Had a Soft Side.

litor of the *Dial*, on the other hand, point out the least grim side of the Norwegian's character. His severity of eyes this writer, was due to nothing as the iron restraint dominated by imposed task.

I sufficient strength of will to make this but there is much reason to believe that keenly, and that volcanic fires were at play he cold crust of his outward seeming. . . . reads with discernment the plays and Ibsen will have no difficulty in finding which reveal the warmest of human sym- passages which fairly throb with the feelingly sensitive nature. Not only the effusions of his early manhood, but the series of dramatic social studies, yield as this. And the ineffable tenderness of ones in "Brand" and "Peer Gynt" most ally give the lie to the assertion that their as a "cold hater of his kind," a morose and spectator of the tragi-comedy of life. mes make us feel that he had to subject strong compulsion to keep from lapsing notionalism that would have defeated the purpose of his work, and to ignore them is fully blind to his deepest teachings.

A Great Heart-Searcher.

inevitable, says an editorial in the *York Sun*, written the day after the poet's death, that Ibsen should shock rises and Philistines of all countries. alist himself in respect of his beliefs, future possibility of the human race, avowed skeptic and a defiant cynic ls his estimation of existing men and existing conditions, political and so- He is now recognized in the United id England as "a great heart-searcher, rger, and truth-revealer."

en depicts vice, but for him it has no fas- punishment dogs it as relentlessly as Nem- ned *Orestes*, or as remorse overtook *Mac-* ie divine lawgiver we may abjure, as we le penal statutes; but Ibsen teaches that s human beings dwell together in organ- ties they are subject to a moral law that is out and enforced by penalties from which no appeal, a law which men must obey or retribution which, by the very nature of tends its violation, a law by whose myste-

rious and resistless workings goodness on this earth harvests blessings, while the evil-doer reaps a curse.

His Personal Appearance.

Mr. William Archer, the English critic and translator of Ibsen, who knew the old Norwegian well, in a paper in the *Monthly Review* has the following to say of his personal appearance and disposition:

An undersized man with very broad shoulders and a large leonine head, wearing a long black frock coat with very broad lapels, on one of which a knot of red ribbon was conspicuous. I knew him at once, but was a little taken aback by his low stature. His natural height was even somewhat diminished by a habit of bending forward slightly from the waist, begotten, no doubt, of shortsightedness and the need to peer into things. He moved very slowly and noiselessly, with his hands behind his back,—an unobtrusive personality. . . . But there was nothing insignificant about the high and massive forehead, crowned with a mane of (then) iron-gray hair, the small and pale but piercing eyes behind the gold-rimmed spectacles, or the thin-tipped mouth, depressed at the corners into a curve indicative of iron will, and set between bushy whiskers of the same dark gray as the hair. The most cursory observer could not but recognize power and character in the head; yet one would scarcely have guessed it to be the power of a poet, the character of a prophet. . . . One would rather have supposed one's self face to face with an eminent statesman or diplomatist.

An Old Friend's Recollections of His Early Life.

An intimate view of the early days of Ibsen is presented in an article in the current number of the *Critic*, by C. L. Due, the only living man who was a friend of his youth. Referring to the great man's first attempts at verse, this writer relates the following incident:

Like so many young people, I myself was in the habit of writing poetry. One day, when I had composed some verses on "Sunset" that I was proud of, I took them with me in the evening when I visited Ibsen. He was immediately interested, and asked to hear them. Having listened to my recitation, he remarked, "I, too, write poetry;" and at my request he read aloud his latest poem, "Autumn." It pleased me very much, and I said at once that he should get it published. But this he found it impossible to arrange. There was no newspaper in Grimstad, and publication in one of the Christiania papers he thought too much to expect. I thought it might be done, however, and as I was the local correspondent of the *Christiantaposten*, I sent the lines on "Autumn" to the editor. A few days later I received a copy of the paper, and opening it hurriedly found the poem in the first column on the front page. It was signed "Brynjolf Bjarne." I was impatient for evening to come, and when at last I proudly showed my friend his "first in print" he became pale from emotion. The next moment joy glowed in his face; and never again, in all probability, did he find such pride and pleasure at seeing a printed copy of anything he had written.

THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONALISM IN ROUMANIA.

THE recent riots in Bucharest, the capital of the young, progressive Balkan kingdom of Roumania, furnish the editor of the *Hollandsche Revue* (Haarlem) with the text for an article on the country and people and their future as an independent nation.

After describing briefly the riots and pointing out their seriousness, in that they kept the city in a state of siege for four days, the writer asks, What was the cause of these riots? Was it a desire to compel the government to grant political concessions? No; it was simply the feeling of a number of students against a theatrical exhibition given in French. There is in Bucharest a society of ladies of the higher classes, known as the *Obole*, a benevolent institution, which has for several years given theatrical exhibitions in French. For the past two years the patriotic students have objected to the performances,—not because of their character, but because of the language in which they were given. The students demanded a programme entirely in the Roumanian tongue, and upon this being refused, the students organized to prevent the exhibition by force. This they did. Why, asks the editor of the *Hollandsche Revue*, should Roumanian students be such irreconcilable Chauvinists that an innocent theatrical exhibition in French arouses them to the commission of violence? In replying to this question the writer makes a brief survey of Roumanian history, from which we condense his argument.

The higher classes in Roumania, without distinction as to politics, the descendants of the Boyars, as well as the rich citizens in general, know no other language than French for their daily intercourse. Only in cases where the use of the Roumanian tongue is prescribed by law,—in the Parliament, in the courts, and so forth,—can its melodious sounds be heard. Many of the representatives from the higher circles of the land are either wholly ignorant of Roumanian or, if they know anything of it, speak it abominably. A striking example of this is found in the case of Prince Constantine Brancovan, who, when recently elected representative, made his maiden speech in French because he was not master of his mother tongue. Chagrined at the ridiculous position in which this had placed him, this nobleman took a solemn oath not to return to the legislative chambers until he had mastered his native language.

According to the writer above quoted, the ignorance of Roumanian is still more evident among the Roumanian women. "Any woman who would try to move in the higher circles

of Bucharest without speaking French to perfection might as well give up her ambition." No woman of the higher rank seems to have any interest whatever in her native melodious Roumanian. "She would not deign to write the least important note in that tongue, and the young man who should attempt to confess his love to his adored one in Roumanian would make himself ridiculous, and would be in serious danger of a contemptuous refusal." What is the reason for this? It is found in the fact that the children of the Roumanian upper classes are all educated in Paris, or, if at home, by French nurses and governesses. This was true up to within the past hundred years.

But for a century a rich literature in prose and verse, based on the Roumanian folk-lore, has grown up in the country and produced glorious fruit,—a literature which, however, is as yet quite neglected by the well-to-do classes, while the latest trifles from the Parisian boulevards find eager purchasers and readers. Even the language of the common people suffers under the oppressive and suppressive incubus of the French tongue.

The flexible Roumanian tongue, which is itself a sister tongue of the French in its descent from the Latin, deserves better treatment. According to this writer, who has studied the subject, Roumanian lends itself with extraordinary ease to "Frenchification," so that, "even among the lower classes, the common speech is a wretched mixture of ill-understood French expressions with Roumanian terminations." This is particularly regrettable, since the Roumanian tongue itself possesses so many powerful and expressive words originated in the mouths of the people themselves.

Against this Gallicizing, which has begun to lend itself, not only to the language, but to the morals and customs, of the people, the prominent Roumanian educators are protesting. Many of the best-known professors of the universities of Bucharest and Jassy, whose nationalism has grown with the increasing development of their country, have struggled against this for years. In an article recently contributed to the *Courrière Européen*, Professor Xinopel, of the University of Jassy, declares that he never concludes a lecture, no matter what may be his theme, without impressing upon his students their obligation to use and develop the language of their fatherland.

Really, however, the French is not the only

language that has a wide influence in Roumania. For nearly forty years a German of the house of Hohenzollern, whose name is a highly honored author in the German language, has ruled Roumania, and an German has been indicated as his successor. The financial relations between Germany and Roumania are much more important than between the latter country and France.

The entire public debt, amounting to 100 francs (\$300,000), is in German hands.

The imports from Germany amount to 100,000 francs, while those from France quite reach 20,000,000. The army is purchased in Germany, and the high make the largest profits are contributed by Germans. The Roumanian Government is in close connection with the triple alliance. Among the people at large, however, there is a predilection for everything French.

At one time during the Franco-German War, at the very moment the German Empire was being proclaimed, the people of Roumania expressed themselves so violently against Germany that Prince Charles found a reason for his expressed intention to leave the country, an intention which, however, for the nation, was not carried out. Prince Charles, moreover, has never done, nor is she now doing, anything to warrant the love of the Roumanian people. On the contrary, she has constantly opposed their interests.



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

In the congress of 1878, it was one of the French delegates who, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Roumanians, pushed to adoption a measure which granted equal rights to the Jews,—a just and reasonable measure, no doubt, but at that time extremely unpopular in Roumania. In 1885, it was a Frenchman who proposed that the policing of the Danube be intrusted to Austria, just as it was a Frenchman who, ten years before that date, persuaded his country not to conclude a commercial treaty with Roumania, on the ground that the Sultan of Turkey was still the suzerain of that country. "On the part of France there has been high-handed and steady opposition to Roumanian interests."

The student riots referred to are not likely to result in a sudden cooling of Roumanian love for everything French, but, says the writer in the Dutch review, they may cause some Roumanians to remember that they too have a fatherland of their own. "For the young state on the Danube there is, perhaps, a nobler future than has been imagined in the history of the development of the human race."

Roumania from a French View-Point.

An editorial article, entitled "Our Sister, Roumania," appears in the *Revue pour les Français* (Paris). The writer sketches the history of Roumania from Roman Empire



CARMEN SYLVA, "QUEEN OF ROUMANIA."

times. He refers appreciatively to the Roumanian affection for France and things French, and compliments the Franco-Roumanian League, a young and vigorous literary and political society, on its good work in keeping up the cordial relations between the two countries. The French people and the French Government have not in the past, he admits, been careful enough to recognize the value of Roumanian friendship. It would be a great folly, however, he declares, to neglect the advantages of friendship and commerce which the Balkan nation offers, particularly when Germany and England are absorbing all Continental markets, often to the injury of French commerce.

Roumanians and Provengal French.

In the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Paul Brousse has an article in which he declares that the Roumanians and the Provençals are of the same race; that they are the direct descendants, with the Italians and the Spanish, of the Romans. Scattered along the Mediterranean, these Latins have preserved their nationality and their language, and to-day, after several centuries, they are reunited in the same literary renaissance. The Queen of Roumania takes the liveliest interest in the poems of the *Félibres*, and the *Félibres* regard the work of "Carmen Sylva" as the incarnation of the new Roumanian literature.

THE SERIOUS QUESTION OF FIRE LOSSES.

THE totals of loss of life and property in the San Francisco disaster, great as they seem, were actually less than the regular, annual aggregate of similar losses in the United States. This fact is brought out in an article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for June by Joseph K. Freitag, who pleads earnestly for the passing of legislation compelling the enforcement of general building requirements similar to those in force in European countries. His convincing article shows, at any rate, that in this respect the United States is far behind the more conservative old-world countries.

THE DANGER OF CHEAP LUMBER.

The fact that lumber is scarce and expensive in Europe, while in the United States it has been cheap and easily available, accounts for the difference in building methods.

But fortunately, in this respect at least, lumber has been steadily advancing in price, until some grades have increased as much as 150 per cent. during the past few years, while steel, brick, stone, cement, and the clay products have been gradually decreasing in price, until there are good commercial as well as civic reasons to hope that the hitherto Utopian accomplishment of universal fire-resisting construction may soon replace the era of jig-saw and wood-frame.

FIRE LOSS GREATER THAN NATIONAL DEBT.

Some of Mr. Freitag's figures are positively startling. It is estimated that the annual fire loss in the United States now represents a tax of \$25 a year per family of population. In 1904 the total loss by fire in the States was \$230,000,000, or an average daily loss of \$630,000.

To show even more plainly what this stupendous drain upon the resources of the country really means, take the actual losses by fire tabulated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and it will be found that in the past twenty-five years no less than \$3,500,000,000 worth of property has been sacrificed to this national waste. This great total may be better appreciated if compared to the national debt of the United States, which, at the highest point ever reached, on July 1, 1866, amounted to \$3,733,236,173.

In 1904, nearly seven thousand people lost their lives in fire casualties in the United States, a daily average of nineteen lives throughout the year, thus nearly equaling the deaths from railroad disasters in the country, where the statistics for such casualties show confessedly the worst conditions in the world.

CONFINING FIRES.

Mr. Freitag makes an instructive comparison between fire losses in American cities and in those of Europe and Great Britain, where, he says, fire-resistance has been recognized as a public necessity for centuries past.

The annual fire loss in Boston is now about \$1,500,000, while in an average European city of equal population the fire loss will be found seldom to range over \$150,000. And this is in spite of the fact that the daily number of fires will be about the same, and in spite of the usually marked superiority of American fire-fighting facilities. The real reason for the difference is to be found in the methods of building construction. While American cities have permitted the erection of "fire-traps" on every hand, Continental municipal regulations limit the height and area of buildings, the character of the building materials, and generally enforce adequate fire-resistive construction throughout all city buildings.

In such cities as Havre, Rouen, Milan, Rome, Brussels, Antwerp, Leeds, Sheffield,

ristol every fire in the year 1890 was confined to the building in which it originated.

In Dresden, Florence, Vienna, and other cities every fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

in Hamburg, out of a total of 682 fires in 1890, 650 were confined to the floor where they started, 660 to the building, while only 10 fires extended to the adjoining property. A conflagration, or the extension beyond the immediately adjoining property,

had not been known since 1842. And we must bear in mind that many of these results are obtained in spite of what Americans would consider the most ridiculous fire-fighting facilities.

Mr. Freitag says that the San Francisco disaster has, at any rate, proved that the steel-frame buildings are practically immune from earthquakes, and also that fireproof buildings are of little use unless they stand in a fireproof city.

THE RECENT PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

One cannot see the forest for the trees! Such is the feeling of the investigator when he tries to single out from the endless mass of material the important advances that have been made in medical science. An article in a recent number of the *Deutsche Revue* treats of the modern achievements in medicine in comments upon the great increase in medical literature. Not a year passes without it a considerable addition to the number of medical monthlies, weeklies, and other periodicals. Besides, the old-established journals are rapidly increasing in volume. The *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, for example, the most widely circulated medical journal of Germany, which in 1880 contained 2,544 pages, has increased to 2,544 pages. Medical journals devote themselves to one or several specialties. Ophthalmology alone attracts the attention, in Germany, of a weekly, semi-monthly, three monthly, and other publications. In France a monthly, and in England an annual, journal have been founded devoted to the treatment of radium activity in its medicinal aspect. Pharmaceutical literature is boundless in number and scope; chemistry in its present state can conjure up a less variety of medicaments. Anæsthetics alone aggregate several hundred. These are examined and described. The mass for this species of writing is explained in our time only by the desire to bring new remedies more to the fore. The "journalistic epidemic," in short, is not its foundation in fact.

Among the many rapidly shifting pictures of the future, it is, of course, pick out but a few. Mysterious still as at the outset is the effect of the Roentgen rays and of radium upon the human body. Great injury, as is known, is at times suddenly wrought by the slightest warning. In cases, for example, where skin troubles were needlessly

treated with Roentgen rays the most damaging results have ensued. Recently, by this means, a patient's arms were covered with a mass of boils. However, care is generally exercised in medical institutions, and it is claimed that according to the new methods the exact number of rays required can be successfully applied. It would be well, nevertheless, to temper the enthusiasm for their use. No explanation of the remarkable, stealthy, operation of these rays has as yet been reached. It has, however, been shown recently that their physical effect is in reality a chemical one. The Roentgen and the radium rays evidently decompose certain substances, and the products of this decomposition exercise a further dissolving effect upon their surroundings. This knowledge has led to the successful use of a dissolvent like cholin as a substitute for those rays. Various reports give a hopeful view of the effect of the Roentgen and the radium rays upon cancer and other tumors. Meanwhile, however, it seems advisable to apply them only to surface cancer; in other cases the patient's life would be jeopardized.

In the nourishment of the sick a new method is now followed; hypodermic injections, which hitherto were confined to fluids, are now given in the shape of dissolved food as well. In the case of abscesses of the stomach, for instance, the most essential consideration is the absolute rest of stomach and bowels. Patients, therefore, were allowed to starve. But starving, as recent researches have demonstrated, results in the production of organic acids which poison the body. Hypodermic injections have been administered to people suffering from other diseases as well who either will not—as in the case of the insane—or for some reason cannot eat.

The best form of infant nourishment is the mother's milk. A lively activity is everywhere

being displayed to further this view and to make nursing the fashion in places where this most natural of a mother's duties has been neglected. Among the poor, outward conditions make it often impossible, at present, for mothers to nurse their children regularly. Efforts, therefore, are also being made to furnish them with the purest possible milk in bottles. There is, further, the question whether boiled is as good as unboiled milk. The latter, and particularly the mother's milk, is the best.

Serum therapeutics have lately been enriched by the authoritatively indorsed dysentery serum. Two kinds of serum are made from the bacilli which are the excitors of dysentery, —the anti-toxin and the bactericide serum. Successful experiments with the former have been undertaken in Austria. In Russia, too, and in the Russo-Japanese War, favorable results have been thereby obtained, notably in mitigating and curtailing disease.

The Historic Role of Chemistry.

A consideration of the rôle played by chemistry in the economy of modern civilization leaves the lay mind astounded at the all-embracing grasp it holds upon the very means of man's existence and livelihood. The part it plays is comparable only to that played by money in the ordinary affairs of the world. It is the measure of modern existence, the condition of survival. Signor Paterno, professor in the University of Rome and president of the Congress of Applied Chemistry, recently held in Rome, delivered an address on the rôle it plays in modern civilization, which is reported by the *Revue Scientifique*. In the course of his speech he said :

Agriculture, industry, surgery, war, and art are all dependent largely on chemistry. Civil society is so constituted that the air we breathe, the water we drink, our daily food, everything we use, even our clothes, must come under examination by the chemist. It is a predominant factor in the economy of states and an abounding source of prosperity. . . . It would seem that the time-honored chimera of the transmutability of the metals has reawakened, but in a more concrete form. The conception which obtained till lately of the atom precluded all notion of the transmutability of metals, but in examining the progress made in chemical and physical theories during the last few years the idea of the alchemists bids fair to be realized. The theory of the electron has banished from science the dogma of the unchangeableness of the chemical atom, and now we may hopefully speculate upon the transformation of radium and other substances into helium. . . . It is a fact, and not an hypothesis, that the numerous substances, specific or compound, which have been studied heretofore can be reduced to certain indecomposable bodies, from the union of which all known substances spring. It is admitted that these elemental bodies, which are the same as those which are found in the sun and the stars, are formed of the same primordial matter, of electrons differently condensed, and that these electrons are considered to be the result of the condensation of a matter still more subtle. Even the mind which has had no scientific training can easily imagine that the glory of explaining the mystery of life and its origin may at any moment fall to the lot of the chemist.

For several years a great part of the labors of the chemist has been devoted to attempts to render the existence of mankind independent, so far as possible, of the earth's products, and to replace the produce of agriculture by that of the factory. "The day seems not far distant when it will be possible for man to obtain all the necessities of life without having recourse to the cultivation of the soil."

THE SO-CALLED "PATENT-MEDICINE" EVIL.

BILLS have been introduced in several State legislatures, and also in the national Congress, to compel the venders of proprietary remedies to state upon the labels the ingredients of the contents of every bottle sold. In the *Popular Science Monthly* for June, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, Jr., sets forth some of the facts which afford a basis for such legislation.

It has been estimated that more than \$100,000,000 is spent every year in the United States for so-called "patent medicines." The two principal motives leading individuals to experiment with advertised nostrums are the desire to avoid calling a physician and the

hope that a quicker cure may be had from the use of the drugs than is promised by the regular physician. In the majority of cases, says Dr. Wood, it is the indisposition to send for the doctor that explains the self-dosing, —not always from the desire to save money, but at times from a sense of shame in annoying a busy man with some trivial complaint which the patient believes will yield to self-treatment.

This feeling covers the use of a large number of the less objectionable proprietary remedies, such as the laxatives, but is also the predominant factor in the employment of the most diabolical of them all, the "soothing syrups," with which hundreds of non-

g mothers are poisoning their children. One danger, which attend all self-medication but with especial force to the habit of relieving the most trivial complaints, is that some serious ailment, still in its formative stage, when proper treatment is most efficacious, is neglected until the mischief wrought becomes irreparable. For example, a man is taken with what he believes to be an ordinary "stomach-ache," due to indigestion, and he takes a "pain-killer" or "dyspepsia tablet," with the result of experiments on himself for two or three days. A physician called too late finds appendicitis, and the patient, perhaps, where a fatal issue is probable. Again, in the spring of the year a feeling of languor is diagnosed by the doctor-patient as "fever," for which he doses himself religiously with some stimulating "blood purifier," while the true cause of the case may be a beginning of typhoid. The list of such conditions which may and may not be drawn out *ad infinitum*, but which has been said to show the great fundamental connection to all nostrums.

It is a danger, it must be confessed, however, is after comparatively remote one. The great imminent danger which threatens the life and health of the nation is the fact that a large number of these remnants of poisonous and habit-forming ingredients.

The most horrible instance of this is the use of "opium syrups." These are universally loaded with morphine. The immediate deaths which follow an overdose of some opium-containing "syrup" are numerous enough, but the death of the hundreds of children condemned to a life of invalidism, to which the use of morphine is preferable, by the formation of a morphia habit from which the delicate nervous system is unable to recuperate is horrible. The poor ignorant is usually not to blame, but the devil of the nostrum-vender who deliberately sets poison helpless infants puts him below the level of criminal immorality, and the supine government which permits such crime to flourish must bring a blush of shame to the every thinking citizen.

Another frequent offender of this class is the "cough syrup" or "pectoral." These nearly all contain opium or some closely allied drug. Those headache powders and other remedies for the relief of pain which do not contain opium almost without exception are preparations of acetanilide, a drug derived from coal tar, which, although not so dangerous as morphine, produces a dangerous weakening of the heart when used daily, and whose victims number into the thousands.

TWO KINDS OF FRAUDS.

There are a few exceptions, as the laxatives, but patent medicines are divided by Dr. Williams into two classes, the inert and the dangerous. In the latter group the harmful ingredients employed are usually either opium, alcohol, or acetanilide. The use of these drugs is likely to induce a craving for more, and this fact, of course, tends to assure the sale of the "remedies" containing

them. The inert nostrum, on the other hand, depends for its prosperity on the large number of credulous persons among whom new customers may be recruited.

It is clear that the task of the purveyors of inert nostrums is a more difficult one than that of the vender of habit-forming poisons. But the method of procuring new customers is essentially the same in each instance. To obtain fresh victims there is no depth of immorality to which the manufacturer of the nostrum will not stoop. The lies are of manifold variety, but of a few classic types.

The first of these, which may be denominated as the lie simple, is the extravagant claim to cure all sorts of conditions, based simply on the statement of the owner of the drug. Sometimes these are fortified by offer of "money back if not satisfied," or one hundred dollars, or a thousand, or a million,—it makes no difference, since it is never paid,—"for a case which cannot be cured," etc.

The second type of falsehood which is used by these manufacturers is the testimonial lie. Some obscure citizen who has been rescued from some imaginary complaint spills his gratitude to the nostrum manufacturer in a lurid if ungrammatical epistle. Sometimes, however, it is not an obscure citizen, but a prominent one, a Senator, or an admiral of the United States navy, or some one equally before the public eye. Some of these testimonials are absolute fabrications. The boldness with which nostrum-venders manufacture evidence is astonishing, and only comprehensible in view of the fact that there is usually no legal punishment.

THE DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

The effort to restrict the traffic by law has met with strong opposition. It is argued that America is a free country, and that each individual must be permitted to use his own judgment as to what is harmful or beneficial. On the other hand, in nearly every State of the Union the practice of medicine is rigidly controlled. Every applicant for a license to practise is required to give satisfactory proof of his qualifications. It is no longer held that every one has a right to practise medicine and that each individual citizen must use his common sense in choosing an educated physician. While in many States there are laws regulating the adulteration of foods, in only one or two States are there laws preventing the sale of deadly poisons in the form of patent medicines.

Government is for the purpose of protecting society from the depredations of persons whose moral intuitions are below the average of the people in general. We hang murderers in order that they may find no further victims; we lock up thieves that our property may remain safe; we allow patent-medicine monsters to murder and to steal without restraint. The proprietors of these nostrums are to be classed as moral perverts, for while they may deceive the public with various statements con-

cerning the value of their remedies, they themselves are in nowise deceived. Being so, it becomes the duty of our legislative bodies to protect the community. The general public does not, and cannot be expected to, separate the truth from the falsehood about the value of unknown drugs. When the poor uneducated epileptic whose mind has been

enfeebled by disease reads in a respectable paper an advertisement backed with some testimonial he cannot know that the testimonial is false and that the claims are absolutely impossible, but readily becomes the dupe of the charlatan, throwing away both money and life in search of the "Will-o'-the-wisp."

OUR UNWORTHY ATTITUDE TOWARD LITERATURE.

PRESENT-DAY critics of literature in more than one country have begun to realize that letters are suffering, not only from hasty, irresponsible authorship, but from hasty, flippant, and irresponsible criticism as well. Writing in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, Mr. Richard Bagot, the English novelist, declares "there can be no doubt that the present system of reviewing works of fiction is far from being satisfactory either to novelists or to the general mass of novel-readers." He points to the often ridiculously contradictory nature of press notices, and cites from his own experience a case in which a journal, in error, printed in different issues both a highly flattering and a very adverse review of one of his own books! The perplexed novelist constantly "reads in one leading organ that he has written a work which places him 'in the front rank of living writers of fiction,' and in another that he is ignorant of the very rudiments of the art of novel-writing." Mr. Bagot says, further:

In the case of every other branch of literature and art, criticism is, with rare exceptions, intrusted to critics who are recognized authorities on the particular subject dealt with by the producer of the work criticised. Works of fiction alone are in countless instances relegated to the superficial and hasty judgment of reviewers who, as often as not, lack that authority which should render them competent to record their opinion in the public press. A novel dealing, we will say, with foreign life is reviewed, perhaps, by a critic who has no knowledge of the people and of the country in which the scene of the book in question is laid. How, it may be asked, is such a critic to be a sound and reliable guide either to author or public?

Hysterical American Criticism.

Gertrude Atherton, writing in the San Francisco *Argonaut*, takes exception to that periodical's characterization of Edith Wharton as "the foremost woman novelist of the United States." She says:

Those that are carried away by booming and blinded by success—and they are more numerous than sheep—have only to glance back and ponder for a moment upon the *furors* of other years to realize

what this sort of thing amounts to. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, Amélie Rives was heralded as "the greatest genius since Shakespeare," and every scribe took up the cry with the enthusiasm of those whose mission it is ever to be in fashion. Ten years ago, and for several subsequent years, Mrs. Craigie had a boom in London quite as persistent and extravagant. She was "the greatest novelist since George Eliot." Comment is unnecessary. In 1898, I think it was, an American that had just come over to London told me, literally with an expression of awe in his eyes,—he was young and enthusiastic,—that the great American novel had been written—"Richard Carvel"—"everybody said so." About the same time I saw a serious discussion in an American literary journal as to whether "Janice Meredith" would be considered as great an historical novel a hundred years hence as at the present date. Then came Mary Johnston with her knightly and polished English. She fairly inflamed the sober pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and there was no doubt in anybody's mind that another fixed star had arisen. As far as I know, the success of the last three authors was entirely spontaneous, and also legitimate,—they responded to the public mood of the moment. But there is no question whatever of the prolonged and systematic booming of the first two; and however innocent they may have been of direct effort, the booming was the result of the same human weakness that has prompted Mrs. Wharton's,—the ineradicable and most mischievous weakness of snobbery. All three of these writers have sufficient merit to furnish an excuse for loud and continued public worship, but not one of them has the remotest claim to greatness, nor ever had a chance of endurance. . . . Although no one would listen to me at the time, I predicted the inevitable end of Amélie Rives and Mrs. Craigie. The former had talent without brain, and the latter brain without talent. I am quite as ready to predict Mrs. Wharton's. Five years from now she will have worked out her thin vein of ore, her friends will have wearied, and the public and critics will be excited over some new "genius," who, like the rest of the world, mistakes an accident for genuine popularity.

"Irresponsibility" in Germany.

A scathing denunciation of literary and dramatic criticism in Germany is contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* by Rudolf von Gottschall. This writer, in speaking of the uncertainty of dramatic success and of the artificiality of criticism, declares that what is killing dramatic criticism to-day is the vast number of

light literature submitted to journal publishers, which are accepted or solely on the ground of their possible "good sellers."

Other days, the author came into close touch with a publisher, who was frequently a man of sense and judgment. Now, however, the author is dependent upon the critical faculty of a pre-committee. So long as publishers enter personal interest in writers they would not have what they deemed of literary or scientific value though they promised but little pecuniary gain. To-day all this has changed. Publishers know only the figures on the loss ledger. Everything else is of no ac-

count newspaper criticism of works of literature and the drama this writer believes to be useless and pernicious. There are, however, a few dramatic critics of weight in France. "In general, the journalist regards literary criticism as a chance field where authors may win their spurs, and in which authors may occasionally vault when tired of describing collisions between wagons and automobiles."

A German writer is very severe on the method which dramatic criticism is penned in French dailies. The night-work of the literary critic, who must the very morning after the play furnish a decisive judgment, is out of the smell of the lamp. This overwork, he says, is provincial rather than characteristic of a great city like Berlin. Which is beyond doubt the foremost cultural center of the world, is quite satisfactory. The best papers review the theatrical occurrences at the end of the week.

As Bad in France.

Edmond Prevost, the well-known Parisian, on the other hand, sees a "book crisis" existing in France, and thinks that one of the reasons for the failing condition of the book trade lies in unsatisfactory book-criticism. If the leaders of literary opinion are blind, he declares, both critics and authors are bound to fall into the ditch.

In the *Paris Figaro*, he says: "We are here to establish something like honest and something like intelligent and intelligent criticism; but how many Parisians can to-day boast of intelligent independent criticism?"

Ugly and Fashionable Authorship.

Uzanne, writing in *La Grande Revue* (Paris), finds no longer a definite national literature in France, Germany, or Eng-

land, and alleges an increasing indifference to literature on the part of all classes of society.

A novel, no matter how great, no longer makes a great sensation in the intellectual world. The "literary event" has disappeared. Indifference in the matter of literature is increasing each day, and is affecting every class. Rarely now do we hear of people taking books with them on a summer's outing. People complain of the lack of time to devote to novel-reading, life being so strenuous in every phase. The attractions of the automobile, dining out, bridge, and poker have superseded every literary attraction. The reading of novels has given way to the perusal of illustrated magazines filled with pictures which require no mental effort for their understanding. Outdoor life has bred a kind of positivism in the way of thinking, men busying themselves now for immediate, not prospective, results, the passion for speed seeming to have brought with it a corresponding appreciation of the value of minutes and the necessity of doing things in a minimum of time.

Added to the sum of evils which are undermining modern literature is the fact that too many writers are producing. Says M. Uzanne:

The desire for literary fame is noticed on every hand. Men and women of fashion have become infected with the itch to shine in letters. Emotional women who have had a few sentimental adventures imagine they have lived a "soul-moving romance." This they proceed to put into novel shape as quickly as possible. Encouraged then by the indiscriminate praise of the press, they take to novel-writing as a profession, and every year turn out some two or three novels. Men translate their flirtations into literature in order to attract society's attention toward themselves. . . . Snobbery is the mark of fashionable authorship. On the eve of the production of his work the fashionable writer gives a reception at which the event is discussed. Journalists and critics abound at such functions, and so the writer assures himself or herself a good send-off. Nor do these persons neglect the interview, which, on the contrary, they invite on all occasions, and in which they air their literary daudism as well as advertise their work. Profit as well as honor is the cry of the society writer whose knowledge of advertising is worthy of the best traditions of modern commerce.

Our Unworthy Conception of Literature.

It all comes, says the London *Academy* editorially, of our low conception of the function of literature.

Our great fault is that we come more and more to look upon literature as an entertainment, a refuge from the trouble of living, instead of the greatest aid to living which an age, which is not an age of faith, has left to it. But for our acquaintance with literature we should find in the beauty of a sunset, or a noble deed, or human love, not a quarter of what we find in them now. Literature, in fact, makes life, enlarges the capacity of every man, doubles or trebles his power to feel and to do.

SLOW GROWTH OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE Russo-Japanese War taught the nations that supremacy on the sea demands the most rapid and the most powerful and uniform means and weapons of warfare,—what military men call “unities of combat.” The increase in the range of artillery and the new instruments of long sight have made it possible, according to a writer (who signs his article with the initials “G. C.”) in *L'Illustration* (Paris), to carry on deadly warfare at distances hitherto unknown. For instance, at the battle of Tsushima the fighting was at distances of from 7,000 to 8,000 meters. To fight so widely separated, says this writer, armies must have great unities at their disposal, and nothing but powerful and sufficiently protected artillery can make this possible.

The English cruiser *Dreadnought*, which was recently launched at Portsmouth, is the ideal modern battleship. She is a ship of 18,000 tons' displacement, armed with guns of 305 millimeters. Her engines are of 23,000 horse-power, and she is expected to develop a speed of 21 knots an hour. France does not lack initiative, but it is possible that she has received a spur from the example of England and Germany, continues this writer. Germany has on the stocks cruisers of the type of the *Dreadnought*. It is probable that all the warships of the future will be of at least 18,000 tons. France is now hastening the construction of a few cruisers of 15,000 tons which were ordered in 1900, before it was considered so necessary to have ships of 18,000 tons, running, on the average, 21 knots an hour.

These ships now under construction are expected to run 18 knots an hour. When they were ordered (in 1900) they were considered large enough and of excellent speed. They are the *Patrie*, the *Justice*, the *République*, the *Liberté*, the *Vérité*, and the *Démocratie*. Two of them, the *République* and the *Patrie*, are already afloat. They will be in commission in October. The others will cruise for the first time in the spring of 1907, and be in commission at the end of the same year. They are working day and night in the shipyards at Seyne, where the *Patrie* and the *Justice* are being finished.

It is a well-known fact, says this writer, that Frenchmen do not slight their work, and when the ships are done they will be well done; but, hard as the builders have worked, they have taken six years to build six cruisers, and even now only two of them are done. France is very far from the results obtained in Eng-

land. The *Dreadnought*, put on the stocks barely five months before, was launched at the end of last February, and will be in active service before the year is out. “We do not expect to rival England, as England is the possessor of incomparable means of action; but we do hope that the time may come when we can build a great battleship in three years. The hope is not extravagant.”

During a recent debate, the Minister of Marine (Secretary of the Navy) declared that France must make a great effort from this moment onward if she is to maintain the advanced position she now holds by reason of her submarines. England, Germany, and the United States are hurrying the construction of new submersibles. France's programme of the year 1900 promised 22 submarines. They have all been built, and most of them are now in service. In 1908, France expects to have finished 18 new submarines, and in 1909 she will have 20 more.

French statesmen and naval experts frankly admit that the republic builds her ships “far more slowly than should any power which desires to possess a real war fleet.” The building also costs her more money than her rivals. Why is this? *Engineering* (London), in a recent editorial article, attempts to answer the question. It says:

The French shipbuilding industry is neither so well organized nor so well furnished as is that of England, and the cause thereof is not far to seek; in England, at all events for some considerable number of years now, a certain continuity of naval policy has been followed by the responsible authorities of the nation, whereas in France no man could tell what the morrow might bring forth. . . . Uncertainty, lack of any guarantee for the future, is the most deadly of all diseases from which a constructive policy can suffer; and thus it has been in France that, while other nations have been going ahead with a certain rhythmical expansion, her progress, such as it has been, has been by fits and starts. . . .

Apart from the industrial question, there is another, equally grave, which vexes the souls of constructors and economists in France; this is the want of foresight on the part of those who are responsible for warship construction. It is bad enough to work by fits and starts, to have a hot fit followed by a cold one in voting credits in the Chamber, but worst of all is it when, by want of ordinary prudence, ships are kept waiting after they are built. . . .

That “they do some things better in France” we all cheerfully admit, but in the management of their naval yards and in their shipbuilding our neighbors seem to have something to learn from outside.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN SWEDEN.

IN some months' study of the match industry throughout Sweden, from the old moral point of view, Mrs. K. Hasse the Swedish social reformer, contributes the *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm) a long live article, from which we quote and select the most interesting portions.

Of the observations of this writer were Tidaholm, the center of the match industry, the product of whose factories is sold the world over. Tidaholm is the seat of a well-to-do, prosperous community. The match Manufacturing Company, of that town, was established in 1868 by the Swedish Government, and employs at the present time over twenty thousand men and girls, which is one-fifth of the population of the town. In its early days of its history the enterprise was obliged to contend with many difficulties. The company was several times exhausted, and nearly destroyed itself more than once.

It is to-day, however, a model, up-to-date factory, with modern working methods and improved machinery. In the year 1890 the losses were 20 to 30 per cent. Within five years they had reached from 70 to 85 per cent. Several years ago the company sold its entire plant to the match trust. A

good idea of its earning capacity may be gained from the fact that, while its invested capital was 500,000 kroner (approximately \$140,000), the price paid by the trust for the entire plant was 7,500,000 kroner (approximately \$2,000,000). The trust now controls five other match-manufacturing concerns in different parts of Sweden.

An analysis of the manufacturing process follows, including a description of the dangers from sulphur poisoning. In the making of the match cases and sticks women and children are largely employed. The mechanical work is done by machinery, which turns out fifty thousand cases daily. In order to keep the air as pure as possible, the working girls are placed each one in a small separate room, with a special fan for the expelling of the poisonous gases. The management is liberal and progressive in caring for its working people. There is a good library, and health and accident insurance for the workers. The corporation holds real estate for sale on terms which extend up to fifty years, on easy payments. The disadvantages of the business lie chiefly in the fact that, regardless of sanitary conditions, human strength and health must be eventually sacrificed in following it.

INSURANCE AGAINST STRIKES IN GERMANY.

The idea of insurance against strikes seems to have appeared almost simultaneously in several countries. M. Pierre Saint Girons, in the *Correspondant* (Paris) of May 1894, states that it is met with in Sweden, Austria, the United States, and Germany, but that it has found the most favorable soil in Germany.

Strikes have become an almost normal industrial undertaking, the loss which they cause must enter into the calculation of every employer. Many industries are in a state of reciprocal dependence; the prosperity may be common to all, but the loss of one often brings in its train the loss of the others. All industries are interested in avoiding the risks of strikes. Why not, then, divide the risks among all in such a way as to equalize the loss? Insurance is the means to attain this end.

Experts maintain that the principle of insurance cannot be applied to the risks of strikes. A strike being a voluntary action,

it is not considered technically a suitable risk to insure against. The writer contends that such insurance is neither so illegitimate, dangerous, useless, or impossible as its opponents pretend. What he advocates, however, is rather a system of mutual insurance of the small employers among themselves with the object of collecting a fund sufficient to indemnify all the members.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

This principle has not yet found complete realization in Germany, though it has got beyond the phase of theoretical discussion. The idea was first suggested in 1897, but it was not till January, 1904, that it was taken up with interest. In connection with the strike at Crimmitschau, in Saxony, the employers decided to band themselves together in a large association to resist the demands of the workers. In April of the same year a Central Bureau of German Patronal Syndicates was instituted, but in June certain rivalries

caused a division into two groups, one group being formed to represent the smaller industries. Absolute unity, consequently, was not attained, but a short time ago the rival organizations concluded a cartel-treaty. Round these two centers many small unions have been formed, all with the identical aim of mutual aid against strikes, and all assuring to the members the right of a proportionate indemnity,—that right, be it remembered, being dependent on the illegitimacy of the strike.

But there are strikes and strikes, and insurance ought not to be applied indiscriminately in every case, continues the writer. All claim to indemnity should be refused in cases of strikes due to evident provocation on the part of the employer or his unjustifiable refusal to accede to the legitimate demands of his workers. But who is to decide the matter? With organization and insurance, would not employers possess practically absolute power, and make any resistance on the part of the workers impossible?

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN.

FOR centuries man has tried to determine the temperature of the incandescent torch that he calls "the sun." M. Henri de Parville, writing in *Les Annales* (Paris), now declares that astronomers, doctors, and chemists have tried in vain to solve the problem, and, looking at it in one way, he says, their conclusions are amusing. The estimates of the solar temperature have varied with the epochs and the minds of men,—doubling, tripling, and quadrupling. The figures have progressed from a few thousands to millions of degrees centigrade.* Scientists have never come to any special agreement.

Father Secchi, of Rome, fixed the solar temperature at several million degrees. Waterston and Erikson were of his opinion, but Frenchmen have been much less generous. "First we gave it 20,000 degrees; then we laughed at our extravagance." According to the experiments of Pouillet, Soret, and Dessains, and according to Vicaire's estimate, the sun's heat was between 1,400 and 1,700 degrees. Thirty years ago the reaction came. M. Violle experimented in two different ways, and he came to the conclusion that the mean temperature of the sun's surface must be somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 degrees. Rosetti halted at 5,773 degrees, and the American, Langley, admitted that it might be 6,085 degrees. Very recently, Wilson settled upon the figure 6,590 (centigrade). The most authoritative conclusions vary from a very low figure to double that figure, and probably the truth lies in the intermediate estimate.

Henry Moissan, of the Institute of France,

believes that the medium figure is the correct one. Moissan, who is an eminent chemist, has succeeded in boiling all the terrestrial bodies, and he has distilled all the metals in his electric oven. Naturally, his distillations were accomplished with more or less difficulty, but his conclusions were sure. His reasoning is very clear and simple. He has distilled gold, platinum, copper, molybdena, tungsten, titanium, and other things. He has forced everything to boil and to throw off steam. That fact seems wonderful, because it has been so hard for us to fuse some of our metals. As we know, the sun contains the same simple bodies found on the earth. In the sun, those bodies are in fusion and in vapor. Consequently, the sun must have a temperature like the temperature of Moissan's electric oven. Now, the question is, What is that temperature? It is the temperature of an electric arc. Violle has found that the maximum temperature of the electric arc is 3,500 degrees. So we may conclude that the temperature of the sun's surface is 3,500 degrees (very approximately). Moissan draws out attention to the fact that the earthly temperature is taken by atmospheric pressure. Pressure plays an important part in temperature. Vapors under pressure exact an extra amount of heat for their formation. As the pressure on the sun is much greater than the pressure on the earth, it would appear that the estimate of 3,500 degrees is too low. To say the least, that figure must be the minimum. So, says M. de Parville, in conclusion, we cannot say that we have fixed the solar temperature definitely. The most that we can say is that we have narrowed our circle, and that the logical conclusion lies between Violle's estimate of 3,500 degrees and Wilson's estimate of 6,590 degrees.

* To reduce centigrade temperature to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8. The result will be above or below the Fahrenheit freezing-point, 32°.

THE STATUS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CUBA.

At a recent official celebration of an anniversary of the University of Havana, Dr. Orrero Echeverria delivered an address reviewing the history of public education in Cuba for the past two centuries. This speech reported in the *Revista de la Facultad de Letras y Ciencias* (Review of Literature and Science), and from it we gain some interesting information.

Although during all the eighteenth century there were convent and theological schools, the real history of public education on the island begins in 1783, when the Sociedad Patriótica was founded. Among other matters this undertook the direction of public instruction in elementary subjects, and numbers of schools were at once opened. This experiment continued, insufficient, but good of its kind, until 1842, when the Spanish Government took over the management of these schools. Up to this time, the situation had been as follows: Cuban society was founded on the slave-holding idea, which inevitably creates two classes,—a small upper class very highly educated and a large lower class totally in ignorance. The schools of the Sociedad Patriótica had alleviated somewhat the denseness of the ignorance of the lower classes, and the upper classes were among the most highly cultivated, and even learned. In the new world, the sons and daughters of richer families receiving their education in the best schools and universities of Europe.

After 1842, the Spanish Government almost totally neglected the schools, and they fell into a deplorable condition, only somewhat helped by a few good private schools established by those great educators, the Jesuit fathers. The unsuccessful insurrection between 1868 and 1878 was largely the work of the educated classes, and after their defeat it was natural for the Spanish authorities to throw more and more influence with the lower and more ignorant families who had been loyal to the government. During the last quarter of the century the condition of education in general, and of public instruction in particular, was at the lowest ebb.

The provisional government of the Americans took hold of the matter, and a definite attempt was made to organize a system on modern and scientific lines. Dr. Echeverria speaks with unalloyed praise of the educational work of the Americans, and says it has been of the most enormous value to the country. He gives many figures showing the really amazing increase in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils, and says that the effect on Cuban society is revolutionary. He also mentions the great benefit to Cuban families which is given by the opportunity for the women to earn their living in a congenial and suitable occupation instead of being imprisoned, according to the old Spanish ideal, within the walls of their homes, engaged in trivial and futile pastimes.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

At the present moment there is traveling through Germany and lecturing in its larger cities a certain Dr. Ernst Horneffer, the object of whose peregrinations and disquisitions is to preach the "philosophy of the religion of the future." In collaboration with his brother, August Horneffer, he has recently published a work entitled "The Classic Ideal," in which he embodies his views about religion and its bearing on man's life. Far, however, from being an advocate of any existing type of religion, least of all of Christianity, the author counsels men to throw off the yoke of present beliefs, as being will-enslaving, and to return to the form of mental religion which guided the best spirits of antiquity. This religion was, of course, a lifelong course of self-discipline, which produced the classic

calm that marked the method of conduct of the ancients. Says Dr. Horneffer:

Ancient culture was based on a strongly religious foundation,—the essence of each man's religion being a highest personal good (*summum bonum*) which he placed before him and the active striving for which colored his whole existence. The best religion of the ancients was a religion conceived on an individualistic basis, the central notion being that if each man lived up to his ideal in practice, then the world must sensibly improve thereby, not only in the actual generation, but in the generations that followed. Christianity, either through its teachers or its followers, appears to be careless of the future. Europe to-day has no religion that lives up to the meaning of the term—*re-ligio*, something binding. The faiths that govern the masses are not even good "working hypotheses" of life, since they do not teach a man reliance on his own personal worth. . . . The world has, however,

arrived at a point at which it must decide definitely. It must speak openly, for the fate of countless generations depends on the decision.

The doctor goes on to point out that as states look after the political and industrial interests of not only the present race but also of the races of the future, the obligation incumbent on them to provide for the mental and spiritual welfare of posterity is a paramount one. This, as a naturally adverse critic, Dr. Rittelmeyer, in *Die Christliche Welt* (Leipsic), points out, in reviewing the work in question, is a recurrence of the principles advocated by Schopenhauer in his *State-Philosophy*. Says Dr. Horneffer:

When Europe threw off the feudal yoke her commerce began to grow by leaps and bounds; her vast industries became possible, and political freedom ensued. When, in the sixteenth century, she threw off the yoke of Rome, she made the first step toward spiritual emancipation. She remained satisfied, however, to repose on her laurels, and her apathy was taken advantage of by leaders of Christian thought, in order to keep her mentally enslaved. . . . When men cease to surrender their free will and exploit the potential good that is in them, without reference to any specific form of religion, then a renaissance will have taken place which will mean an eventual return of mankind to the universalism of the ancients, in which true ideals of brotherhood, justice, and beauty governed the world. . . . Freedom of conscience is as essential to the total welfare of men as freedom of commerce is essential to their material prosperity. This freedom of conscience is impossible under the principles of faith and practice that obtain in the religions of the actual time, in which the theory of hell is the mainstay of the churches, not the love of a supreme being or of one's fellows.

Cowardice, thinks the doctor, prevents men seeing the artificiality of modern religions. "It requires courage to abolish the Church," and in this particular kind of courage men are wanting. Human motives, neither utilitarian nor ideal, are the foundations of all existing forms of religious thought; men are kept from the performance of high-motivated actions by the artificial conscience which religion prescribes for them. This method of conquering or controlling human ambition is as old as Asia, says Dr. Horneffer, where it originated. The Church, he adds, belongs to Asia, and it behooves Europe to drive Asia out of Europe.

The religion of the future will have no "ritual" priests, but only teachers and educators. There will be nothing of the comfortable "quasi-faith" of Protestantism. Every tenet of the new faith will be a specific one and a tangible; there will not be a multiplicity of theories about any given doctrine; there will be one universal belief, just as there will

be one common end sought,—the good of mankind. . . . The old god is dead, and Darwin having shown us that Creation is an accident, men are beginning to see that a belief in God "was the worst misfortune that ever befell the human race," since it meant a corresponding slavery of the conscience.

Dr. Rittelmeyer refuses, of course, to accept any of the theories of the author of "The Classic Ideal." He admits, however, that Dr. Horneffer has spoken a modicum of truth. "There is no doubt," says the critic, "that there are at present in the world the signs of a religious renaissance."

It has followed on the revulsion of sentiment evoked by the gross materialism of the era of industrialism. Christianity is, however, still safe on its foundations. . . . The speculative philosophy of Dr. Horneffer may be enshrined as a curiosity among other anti-Christian philosophies. In the history of religion the doctor will play no important rôle.

The Radical Gospel the Church Needs.

In a series of papers appearing in the *Churchman*, the illustrated weekly organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, compiler of the *Encyclopædia of Social Reforms*, maintains that it is the faint-heartedness and laxity of the Church that is largely responsible for the feeble hold organized Christianity now has upon the world's masses, particularly in America. It is without question the Church's emphatic duty, says Mr. Bliss, to be interested in social matters,—to tone up the social sphere by the Christly spirituality of her work. Very often, he says, our spiritual laymen in the churches are wealthy or dependent upon wealth. They say to the ordinary folk: "Think about heaven or the blessed sacrament. Do not trouble about such a low thing as rent; the Lord will provide." While endeavoring not to be unjust to or severe on many of these good people, Mr. Bliss says:

I fear that in this loved church of ours, this the most democratic and the most Christian church of which I know, we have many actual bandits who do not know that they are bandits. Their thoughts are above rents and dividends and rebates; yet they take them, and the income gives them leisure to be "spiritual." But the people who pay the rents and dividends and rebates are perhaps naturally more conscious of the hands that are in their pockets than of the eyes upcast to heaven.

It is the fault of the Church, he continues, that she does not speak out the thunder of the prophets of old. Her dilemma is largely due to the fact that she is trying to live the gospel of Christ, while the American social structure is built on the gospel of Adam Smith and Jean Jacques Rousseau. These two

onomists were the economic and political parents of the United States, says Mr. Bliss. Their great economic and political principles of competition govern America. It is our political creed, the apotheosis of self-seeking, the burden of Adam Smith, the gospel according to Jean Jacques Rousseau." "must not," continues Mr. Bliss, in our addition for Rousseau's motto, "back to nature," forget that our real supreme duty is to "back to God."

We must follow, not the economics of self-interest but the life of sacrifice, the economics of the gospel. And see how we need this, for everywhere this gospel, this gospel of self-seeking, has led us, where it has led the Church. See how upon it we build our political, our economic, our whole social life, and see how upon it the Church herself has become dependent. While it holds sway we can do nothing permanently for reform; even the Church itself can do virtually nothing. The vice-president of our great life insurance companies said to me the other day that even the far-reaching reforms demanded to-day by popular indignation could accomplish only temporary good; the old will slowly reassert themselves, because we have not reached, and under the present system we cannot reach, their economic root. For if Adam Smith and Professor Sumner and most of our American business traditions are right, if it is duty to compete, if competition is the life of trade, if self-inter-

est is the divine order and the divinely chosen motive for human progress, then the battle for self must go ever grimly on, the strong must subdue the weak, the rich the poor, the able the unable. Why, upon this basis, have not the millionaire and the multimillionaire a perfect right to roll up their untold millions, even as the workingman has a right to seek his hard-earned wage? Where, upon this basis, is the justice of the Income Tax or the Inheritance Tax? "May I not do what I will with my own," if it is all mine? And if individuals may compete, why not combinations of individuals? I cannot see how any followers of Adam Smith or Thomas Jefferson can complain against trust or trade-union. For the life of me I see no ethics in trusts against trade-unions, or in trade-unions against trusts, or in independent dealers against combines, or in so-called free labor against union labor. All in different ways are seeking their own. All belong to Adam Smith's divine order, and the most intense competitors are the best men. Let us Americans bow down to the trust, and the laborer to the trade-union; let us freeze and starve while trust and trade-union fight out who shall get our money. Great is Competition of the Americans!

Religion is not dead, concludes Mr. Bliss, but the people are as sheep without a shepherd. The literal application of the gospel of Christ in contradistinction to the cruel competition of twentieth-century America is the remedy.

IS THE AMERICAN PRESS COMMERCIALIZED?

It is not strange that the charge of commercialism should be brought against the press, since almost every other American institution has had to meet the same accusation in one form or another. Mr. Rollo, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, writes in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, pleads that if it is true that the commercial spirit rules the press, it is at least in good company. Mr. Ogden admits that there are occasional instances of corruption in the financial control of newspapers. Some newspaper proprietors are men who will sell themselves for gain. When the press as a whole is charged with commercialization it is usually meant, that some particular editor or owner is grasping, but that the newspaper is handled as a money-making enterprise. In reply to a clergyman's question, "When shall we have a newspaper that will be published without advertisements?" Mr. Ogden answers, "Never, at least, I hope so, for the good of American journalism." If we had an endowed press in this country, Mr. Ogden is quite sure that it would have little or no influence.

A newspaper carries weight only as it can point to evidence of public sympathy and support. But that means a business side; it means patronage; means an eye to money. A newspaper, like an army, goes upon its belly,—though it does not follow that it must eat dirt. The dispute about being commercialized is always a question of more or less. When Horace Greeley founded the *Tribune*, in 1841, he had but a thousand dollars of his own in cash. Yet his struggle to make the paper a going concern was just as intense as if he were starting to-day with a capital (and it would be needed) of a million. Greeley, to his honor be it said, refused from the beginning to take certain advertisements. But so do newspaper proprietors to-day whose expenses per week are more than Greeley's were for the first year.

THE DECLINE OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

One important consequence of the increased capitalization now required in the publishing of daily newspapers in large cities, as Mr. Ogden shows, has been to make the newspaper more of an institution, less of a personal organ.

Men no longer designate journals by the owner's or editor's name. It used to be Bryant's paper, or

Greeley's paper, or Raymond's, or Bennett's. Now it is simply *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, and so on. No single personality can stamp itself upon the whole organism. It is too vast. It is a great piece of property, to be administered with skill; it is a carefully planned organization which best produces the effect when the personalities of those who work for it are swallowed up. The individual withers, but the newspaper is more and more. Journalism becomes impersonal. There are no more "great editors," but there is a finer *esprit de corps*, better "team play," an institution more and more firmly established and able to justify itself.

Large capital in newspapers, and their heightened earning power, tend to steady them. Freaks and rash experiments are also shut out by lack of means. Greeley reckoned up a hundred or more newspapers that had died in New York before 1850. Since that time it would be hard to name ten. I can remember but two metropolitan dailies within twenty-five years that have absolutely suspended publication.

Only contrast the state of things in Parisian journalism. There must be at least thirty daily newspapers in the French capital. Few of them have the air of living off their own business. Yet the necessary capital and the cost of production are so much smaller than ours that their various backers can afford to keep them afloat. But this fact does not make their sincerity or purity the more evident. On the contrary, the rumor of sinister control is more frequently circulated in connection with the French press than with our own. Our higher capitalization helps us. Just because a great sum is invested, it cannot be imperiled by allowing unscrupulous men to make use of the newspaper property; for that way ruin lies, in the end. The corrupt employment has to be concealed. If it were surely known, for example, that Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Ryan, or Mr. Harriman owned a New York newspaper, and was utilizing it as a means of furthering his schemes, support would speedily fail it, and it would soon dry up from the roots.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WHAT has our adhesion to the Monroe Doctrine done for the extension of American commerce? This question has been raised in connection with the coming Pan-American Conference at Rio. Harold Bolce, a writer in the July number of *Appleton's Magazine*, ventures the assertion that our trade with South America would be greater if England owned that entire continent.

The latest figures show that little British Guiana bought more goods from America, by one million dollars' worth, last year than the whole of Venezuela did, and Venezuela has an area equal to all that of the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the fringe of Gulf States. The Britisher the world over is a big buyer of American merchandise. To Canada, with its less than six million people, we sell more goods in six months than we do in a whole year to all the republics of South America, with its upward of forty million inhabitants. Theoretically, it would appear that a practical nation like America would gather material benefits from its guardianship of a continent. The opposite is true. It is the European nations, protesting against the Monroe Doctrine, who have prospered most in the southern portion of the western hemisphere. In the past decade, for example, Germany's progress in Brazil has been phenomenal, while we have lost ground in that republic.

The latest returns show that the amount of merchandise bought by all nations, exclusive of the United States, amounted last year to 11.6 billions of dollars. Of that America supplied 14.33 per cent. If the Monroe Doctrine were of any value in getting foreign trade for the United States, our proportion of the commerce of South America would be greater than our share in the trade of countries beyond the pale of our political protection. But of South America's imports we supply only 13.28 per cent.

After recalling the disasters resulting to the London banking house of Baring and to American financial interests from the failure of Argentina to meet her obligations, in 1890, this writer continues:

Some people question Uncle Sam's right to act as the receiver for insolvent San Domingo, but any one who will study the path of panics will realize that it is a solemn obligation upon the part of the American nation to avert, whenever possible, any financial collapse in the countries of Latin America. The disaster that began in Buenos Ayres reached America when our harvests were prodigal, and when our factories were running overtime.

It is more picturesque, perhaps, to think of the Monroe Doctrine as safeguarding our export trade with South America. In 1890 we were shipping at the rate of \$32,000,000 worth of goods to the southern half of this hemisphere, but twenty years of such commerce would not compensate the United States for the loss we sustained in the three years of failures following the fall of the house of Baring. In that brief period of panic the liabilities of failures in the United States amounted to \$650,000,000.

Summing up the lessons of the past, Mr. Bolce shows that the downfall of a Latin-American republic represents, — first, the alarm of Europe and the collapse of some of its financial houses; second, a reflex disaster in the United States, and, third, the utter demoralization of the South American people who hold the spurious paper of the defunct republic.

The total export and import trade of South America now exceeds \$1,000,000,000,—a sum greater than that representing the trade of the United States in 1870.

first May number of *La Revue* (Paris) turns to the question of Franco-Russian friendship and the duty of France in the further loans to Russia before the war has been accomplished. This time the editor, M. Finot, who seeks to justify the policy of refusal on the part of France,

?

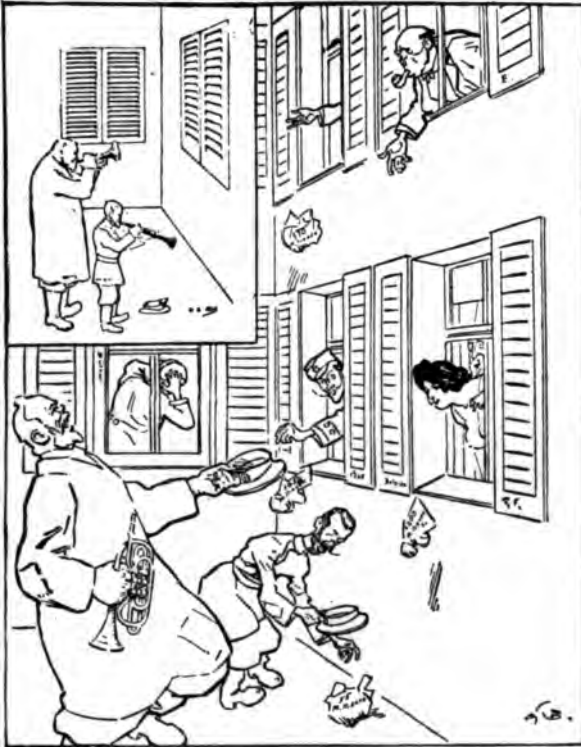
Russian
have al-
en the sin-
iends of

EVIL GENIUS OF THE AUTOCRACY.

tragedy, for the innocent have been punished along with the guilty. Both during the war and after the conclusion of peace, Russian political opinion has indulged in recriminations against France, the evil genius of the Russian Government.

A DISASTROUS OPERATION.

On the one hand, moral interests forbid France to lend more financial support to the Russian autocracy, and, on the other, France's interests are opposed to such a crime against humanity. Under what mental aberration did



THE BEGGAR MUSICIANS.

A lucky day! Something flutters down from every window except one (Germany shows Bülow stopping up his ears).

[The small cartoon in the corner appeared the previous month.]
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

the French Government permit this new loan? In authorizing the loan in April the French minister of finance has by a stroke of the pen reduced the public fortune of France very sensibly. And why this sacrifice? What does France, or even Russia, gain by this disastrous operation?

M. Poincaré has committed an unpardonable act. The fate of France's national savings and the welfare of the Russian people both hung on his word. If he had made his consent subordinate to the rational working of the Duma and the establishment of proper

budget control, Russia would have seen in a few months the organization of a regular parliament for the good of the Russian people and the security of the French loans past and future. In not doing so, M. Poincaré has deceived France.

The Russian people have no reason to doubt France, though she will not continue to com-

mit suicide in helping to ruin a friendly and allied nation. But everything encourages the belief that the next request for money will come from the Russian parliament, and the Russian Government of to-day will soon find that France has no more ministers complaisant enough, or financiers criminal enough, to continue the present work of ruin.

RADIUM AND LIFE.

SEVERAL articles dealing with Professor Burke's investigations of "radiobes" have already been summarized in these pages. The latest contribution to the discussion is a paper by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the July *Harper's*. In this paper the writer maintains that Professor Burke has told us nothing whatever as to the origin of life because, in the first place, his experiments offer no correspondence at all to the conditions which must have obtained on this planet "hundreds of millions of years ago, when its temperature became low enough to permit of the existence of water in liquid form and the formation of those first entities which correspond to what we are pleased to distinguish as living matter."

In the second place, there is no evidence, though the likelihood of it cannot be entirely excluded, that salts of radium were present upon this cooling earth of aeons ago in any proportion comparable to that of the radium in Mr. Burke's test tubes. More important still, it is evident that even should Mr. Burke carry out his proposal to prepare tubes of sterilized gelatine inoculated with sterilized earth, and have them examined at intervals of two or three thousand years, and even should these tubes display to posterity living organisms generated by the influence of the radio-active earth upon the beef gelatine the experiment would still leave men unsatisfied. Its success would not explain the origin of life in the past, and would not explain the origin of life in the present, if we assume that spontaneous generation is no myth, but is constantly occurring everywhere to-day. His experiment would be irrelevant, since not only the experimenter, but also his beef gelatine, are themselves products of life. This most se-

rious criticism cannot be met by the argument that chemists can now build up substances not dissimilar to beef gelatine by laboratory manipulation of their very elements, for there were neither laboratories nor chemists upon the earth ten thousand, let alone five hundred million, years ago; and, moreover, the processes by which chemists, in defiance of the old vitalism which asserted that organic compounds can be formed only by the action of living matter, succeed in synthesizing artificial albumens differ as the poles from the methods by which these organic compounds are built up by that wisest and oldest of chemists, living protoplasm.

CONTINUITY IN NATURE.

These considerations make it evident that Mr. Burke, even though the utmost be conceded to him, —far more, indeed, than he claims for himself,—has not demonstrated or explained the origin of life. What he has accomplished, however, is signal enough,—he has gone far to show that spontaneous generation occurs in the world to-day, as Dr. Charlton Bastian has maintained for a third of a century in the teeth of universal opposition. And he has given us in radiobes an illustration of entities,—I do not know, indeed, why I should not call them organisms,—which serve to demonstrate the essential continuity between inorganic and organic nature, a continuity denial of which is denial of the meaning, the lesson, of all the knowledge that man has accumulated since he began to think. Hence, I maintain that life must be looked upon, henceforth, as a *relative term*, and I will maintain, further, that whoso believes the universe to be a universe indeed and no multiverse must think with me.

It must surely be evident that since the discovery of radium and radio-activity the problem of life has definitely entered upon a new phase. There seems to be scarcely any department of natural inquiry wherein we may not fitly speak of radium the revealer.



BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

Biographical Sketches.—Three character studies of Speaker Cannon appear in the July magazine. The most elaborate of these is the article by Creelman, entitled "America at Flood Tide," in *McClure's*. This is one of Mr. Creelman's characteristically clever pen pictures of a most engaging type. Briefer sketches are contributed to *Outing* and *Appleton's* by Allen D. Albert, Richard Weightman, respectively.—"The Case of Robert Louis Stevenson and Jules Verne" is related in the *Century Magazine* by H. Vrooman. Simoneau was the old French caretaker of Monterey with whom Stevenson made up a lifelong friendship. The *Century* is fortunate enough to gain access to Simoneau's letters from Stevenson, and, best of all, to the man himself, who was full of reminiscences of his glib friend. Not the least interesting feature of the article is the glimpse that it reveals of the mystic old Frenchman.—Writing in the July number of the *Outlook* for July, Mary Hartt gives much information about Haakon VII, the new King of Norway.—In "The Story of Insurance" now running in *McClure's*, John J. Hendrick writes, this month, of the career of the Equitable, Henry B. Hyde.—An installment of the *Cosmopolitan's* series "Treason of the Senate," by David Graham Phillips, is devoted to Senator Bailey, of Texas, and the minority members of the Senate are mined by Mr. Phillips' limelight.—Among the actors of American history that receive magazine treatment in the July numbers are Andrew Jackson, whose story is related by Allyn Lewis in the *Cosmopolitan*, and General Sherman, who is the subject of a vivacious sketch by W. Sprague, in *Outing*.—A pleasing bit of biography is the paper entitled "What Life Was," by Julia Ward Howe, in the *Cosmopolitan*.—A graceful tribute to William Dean Howells, the novelist, by his old friend Mark Twain, appears in the July *Harper's*.

War in the Making.—A vivid description of the Russian Duma is contributed to *Everybody's Magazine* for July by Vance Thompson. John Foster Carr's sixth paper on the Panama Canal, in the *Outlook*, is devoted to the civil administration.—Agnes P. Mahony, in *Appleton's Magazine*, describes "Liberty and Example of Negro Self-Government."—In the famous "Autobiography of a Southerner" Civil War," which appears in the *Atlantic*, much light is thrown on post-bellum conditions in the South, and the sure touch of the writer in the genuinely Southern origin of these engaging reminiscences.—In an article contributed to *McClure's*, Bishop Talbot, of the Protestant Episcopal

Church, relates certain of his Western experiences which have a distinctly human interest.—In the series entitled "The Builders," in *Outing*, Ralph D. Paine deals in the July number with "The Men of the Untamed Desert."—Mr. Henry Anderson Laffler's account of his own observations of the San Francisco earthquake and fire is given in *McClure's*, under the title "My Sixty Sleepless Hours." In the *American Magazine* (formerly *Leslie's*), Julian Willard Helburn writes of the spirit that animates the surviving San Francisco.

Economic and Industrial Topics.—The July installment of Mr. Herbert N. Casson's very interesting serial on "The Romance of Steel and Iron in America" describes the exploits of the Carnegie Company under H. C. Frick.—In the *American Magazine*, Mr. Henry K. Webster continues his exposition of the financial problems related to the cotton crop of the South. The question of crop estimates and their effect on speculation is ably discussed.—"Our Unelastic Currency" is the subject of an article by George von L. Meyer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July.—A second article on "Bucket-Shop Sharks" is contributed to *Everybody's* by Merrill A. Teague.—John L. Cowan writes enthusiastically in the *Century* concerning "Dry Farming—The Hope of the West," as opposed to irrigation.—A novel and suggestive line of treatment is followed by René Bache in a paper which he contributes to the July *Outing*, under the title "What an Average Day's Horse Racing Costs." A rough estimate of the various items of cost connected with the maintenance of horse-racing as an American sport under present day-conditions foots up to the total of more than a quarter of a million dollars for every week-day during the racing season. This includes the cost of ticket, expenses and profits of book-makers, maintenance of track and park, expenses of stable-owners, and last and by far the greatest item of all, the maintenance of one thousand poolrooms.—In the *American Magazine*, an educated woman gives a suggestive account of her own struggle to support herself and those dependent upon her. The editors welcome further discussion of this important problem of the single woman's economic independence.—In his progress around the world, Mr. Charles Edward Russell has reached Japan, and in the July number of *Everybody's* he tells how the wise men among the Japanese have studied the economic policies of other countries as the basis for a new system of their own. He shows how they are substituting government monopolies for trusts, how the Government is standing back of tea stores in American cities, and how Japanese markets are being developed all over the world.—In the *Forum* for July, the department of "Applied Science," edited by Henry Harrison Suplee, contains an interesting

reference to the engineering difficulties connected with the completion of the great dam at Assouan, Egypt, to which frequent reference has been made in earlier numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It appears that an additional height of six meters is necessary if this dam is to fulfill its intended function in connection with the proposed extension of the irrigation works, but it is believed that the structure will not permit of such additional construction. At any rate, Lord Cromer's recent report maintains a discreet silence on this subject.

Social and Political Discussions.—"The Social Unrest" is the subject of a symposium in the *Cosmopolitan*, in which Morris Hillquit, Ambrose

Bierce, and Robert Hunter participate.—Under the title "The Grading of Sinners," Prof. Edward A. Ross utters a pointed protest in the *Atlantic* against the modern confusion of ethical values in the discussion of social facts.—The question "Why Do the Boys Leave the Farm?" is partially answered in the *Century* by Prof. L. H. Bailey, in the form of statements of reasons derived from interviews with country boys who have turned their faces cityward.—The important part played by Canadians in the development of the United States is well brought out in an article contributed to *Munsey's* by Herbert N. Casson.—"The Waifs of a Great City" is the subject of an interesting descriptive article by Luellen Teters in the *Metropolitan Magazine*.

SPRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

The World's Present Supply of Coal.—According to some optimistic figures published in the well-known German trade journal *Stahl und Eisen*, the coal deposits in Germany at present equal 280,000,000,000 tons. This amount, at the present rate of consumption, ought to last a couple of thousand years, at least until the year 3000 A.D. Great Britain and Ireland, according to this journal, have 193,000,000,000 tons, with an annual consumption twice that of Germany. If these figures are correct, Great Britain's supply would be exhausted in about four hundred years. The figures for Belgium are 23,000,000,000 tons; for France, 19,000,000,000; for Austria, 17,000,000,000; and for Russia, 40,000,000,000. The entire deposits of North America are estimated by this authority to be 681 billions of tons. The total for all Europe this journal places at 700 billions. The deposits in Asia are so vast that even an approximation is not possible. China is supposed to have inexhaustible supplies. Indeed, some German scientist has estimated the deposits of the province of Shansi at 1,200,000,000,000 tons. Siberia and Saghalien are also credited with vast deposits of unestimated extent.

Prospects of Christianity in China.—Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, is somewhat despondent as to the chances of Christianity in China. He says: "The conviction of sin and the longing for salvation do not enter into the Chinaman's purview of life, and when we reflect that many things which we call sin are virtues in his eyes, it is hard to see how we are to bring these things home to him." He consoles us by reflecting that "Chinese philosophy and morality are breaking down of themselves before the impact of materialism, and that, dark as the outlook has been and still is for the spread of the dogmas of Christianity, there is reason to believe that the efforts of Christian men to raise the Chinese standard at just those points where it is lowest,—in humanitarianism, respect for women, and other respects,—will eventually win for the religion which prompted them a recognition which no propagandism could attain."

Scotland's Political Aspirations.—Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., remarking that Scotland is still

a nation, although the English tourist loves to describe her, "in abbreviated insult, as N. B.," reviews (in the *Independent Review*) the principal Scottish problems before Parliament this session. There is the statute law revision (Scotland) bill, repealing a number of acts dating before 1707, and thus turning out much that is obsolete. In a practical programme education must take first place, and the three Unionist Scottish education bills have certainly prepared the way for a Liberal one. Next comes temperance, Scotland being more drunken than England, and more willing to be made sober. The temperance party, moreover, is very powerful. The government is already tackling the land problems, which are highly complicated, and a select committee is discussing the taxation of land values. Finance, perhaps, cries out most loudly for simplification. "Scotsmen are all for economy; but if money is going, they demand a portion." Government grants to Scottish institutions are most inadequate. The English Academy and College of Music get £1,000; the Scottish, nothing. The Royal Geographical Society of England gets £500; the Scottish nothing, and has, moreover, to pay a rent. At present, adequate discussion of Scottish business in Parliament is impossible; and should the Liberal Parliament not stand its trial well, Mr. Gulland predicts a strong agitation for some form of Scottish Home Rule, for which, of course, a much better case can be made out than for Irish.

The Movement for Labor Inspectors in Italy.—*L'Umanitaria* (Rome), the organ of the Humanitarian Society of Italy, makes a strong plea for the organization and intelligent application of a system of labor inspectors, paid by the government, who shall look into the conditions in Italian factories, which *L'Umanitaria* declares are excessively injurious to the health of the operatives, especially the women and children, employed in large numbers. The article calls attention to various model factories in America, where the work-rooms are made attractive by plants and flowers, where the operatives have a chance for decent lavatories with plenty of water for washing both their persons and their clothes, where there are libraries and social rooms attached to the factory for recreation in leisure hours, and social organizations of various kinds. The employers

who furnish these ideal conditions do not claim credit for disinterested motives, so the Italian journal insists, but claim that it is simply a matter of good business to keep their employees in good physical order. *L'Umanitaria* urges that the proposed board of labor inspectors be made up from all classes and ranks of people,—not only professors, doctors, economists, etc., but ex-factory hands who have had practical knowledge of what life in a factory really is. There is, of course, difficulty in finding factory workers, even among the most intelligent, who have sufficient general broad knowledge of proper conditions all over the field to judge wisely of a given problem. *L'Umanitaria* proposes, to supply this need, a school for factory inspectors, where courses are to be given under the direction of the Committee on Labor of the Humanitarian Society, and where general questions of legislation and practical economics are to be taken up. The titles of the courses are given at the end of the article, and a brief summary of the nature of the instruction, which is admirably suited, not only to Italian labor problems, but to those of any country where there are many factories. Lectures began on the 15th of April, so that this is not only a project, but an accepted fact.

The Medicine of Our Great-Grandfathers.

—An article on the history of medicine in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome) brings home in a startling manner the really extremely recent development of medicine as a science. The author, Dr. Vidi, has gathered together in a long and elaborate monograph some of the remedies in use, not only during the Dark Ages, but up to the nineteenth century. Many of them are too grotesquely revolting to mention, and it is astonishing to read of the immense and dark ignorance of doctors in periods otherwise enlightened. France in the seventeenth century, under the great Louis, was scarcely more advanced in this respect than in the most benighted part of the Middle Ages, and Molière's scorn and ridicule of the profession can be understood readily on reading this account of the medical practices of that day. Nothing, however, is more surprising than the blind belief in these absurd remedies of men otherwise intelligent whose names have come down to posterity as giants of the intellect. All parts of the human body were thought to possess great medicinal powers. As late as the seventeenth century the fat from human bodies was greatly sought after as a remedy for rheumatism. Indeed, Dr. Vidi says this is still true of remote regions of Italy. A French historian says that after the massacre of St. Bartholomew the people of Lyons threw the bodies of the murdered Protestants into the river, "with the exception of the fattest, which were reserved to extract the fat from them." In the century which held Cromwell, Milton, and Descartes one of the fixed convictions of doctors was that human or dogs' brains, dried and pulverized, were a sovereign cure for many diseases, chief among them being epilepsy. If brains covered with green mold could be obtained, the pharmacist's fortune was made, for this could be sold for fabulous sums. Parts of Egyptian mummies were in great demand, and all gentlemen of wealth and rank carried constantly with them, in case of accident, mummy dust ground up with rhubarb. This fashion became so universal that real authentic mummies could not supply

the market, and there grew up a lively trade in making and selling false mummies. Wax from the human ear restored defective eyesight. Earache was cured by ground dogs' teeth. The liver of a lizard was excellent for toothache. Flagellation was in great favor from the time of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the eighteenth century, since it was in 1698 that a famous and learned German doctor wrote a long work recommending flagellation as a cure for every known ill. It is to be remembered constantly that these grotesque stories are not of remote, dark ages, but of periods noted for their enlightenment in other ways. The story of the discovery and rapid popularization of quinine and ipecac about the middle of the seventeenth century is of great interest. These two immensely important drugs were brought to Europe as one of the results of the opening up of South America. Quinine was first handled and sold by Jesuit missionaries, and was so universally connected with them that it was everywhere known as Jesuits' powder. Helvetius, a famous Dutch physician, made a fortune of several millions out of the monopoly of the sale of ipecac granted him by Louis XIV. for curing his daughter. The appearance of these new and powerful drugs of prompt and unvarying action was greeted with the same widespread interest and enthusiasm as in our day greets the discovery of the X-rays or radium. With their use begins the real development of medicine as a science.

Literary Possibilities of English in India.

—At a recent dinner of the British Society of Authors, Lord Curzon, late Viceroy of India, in speaking of the possibilities of English literature in India, said, according to the *Guardian* (London): "At present it is supposed that little over 1,000,000 men, including Europeans and Eurasians, out of a population of 300,000,000, can read and write English. But the number will constantly increase, and India will almost certainly produce in the future its own great writers of the language of Shakespeare. We laugh at the rhetoric of the 'Baboos'; but, as Lord Curzon said, their mistakes are not so astonishing as the wonderful proficiency they attain in a foreign tongue that differs from their own to an extent that those who know only the speech of western Europe can hardly conceive. Whatever the political destiny of the English people, there can be no doubt as to the imperial future of the English language, or as to the wonderful variety of poetic, historic, philosophic, work that it has yet to evolve. Will England remain the Attica of that new Hellenism, or will haply the dialect of Benares be held the purer idiom, say in the twenty-fifth century?"

Woman Suffrage in Italy.—An article in *La Rassegna Nazionale*, by Solone Monti, treats the question of the right of women to vote from a very advanced and liberal point of view, affirming, as do so many American writers, that as they have a share in the burdens of the nation they should be allowed a voice in its government. The question of woman suffrage is being agitated more and more in Italy, although so free and radical an article as this is rare. It is of value as showing that ideas on this subject are changing in the most conservative of European nations,—the most conservative, that is,

in matters of social and personal condition. Signor Monti goes over the pros and cons of the question, which have become so familiar to American readers, with a fresh enthusiasm for his cause, and treats the whole matter in a direct and unsentimental manner. A woman writer, Laura Gallo, wrote an article against woman suffrage, on the ground that "A few intelligent and forceful women would lead the mob of feebleness, uncertain of their opinions, and ready to submit to authority. It would not be universal suffrage, but a form of oligarchy." Monti does not deny this, but says it is equally true of men. As to the exercise of the suffrage having a demoralizing effect on refined women, making them masculine and neglectful of their homes, he states, in the first place, that it is not a question of whether it would be good for women to vote, but whether they have, as a fact, the legal right to do so. Further, he quotes Australia and several of the United States, where women vote without thereby becoming less good wives and mothers. The argument that women should not vote because they cannot go to war he answers by saying that logic should, then, exclude the sick and old men who are incapacitated for active service.

Colonial Exposition at Marseilles.—The *Nuova Antologia* publishes an account of the progress of the Colonial Exposition at Marseilles, a notable indication of the greatly developing interest in colonies which is to be seen in all European countries. After the exposition of 1900 in Paris, the great success of the colonial section in the Trocadero gave rise to the idea of an exposition devoted entirely to colonies. In October, 1902, the municipal council of Marseilles decided to have the exposition there, and since then preparations have gone steadily on. At first it was to be a local affair, but the recognition and patronage of the government have made it national. Marseilles gave 250,000 francs, and the Chamber of Commerce the same sum. The French colonies contributed a large amount, and the sum total rises to five and a half million francs. Every effort is being made to have the exposition not only picturesque, gay, and attractive to casual sightseers, many of whom are expected, but of practical value to the colonies on the one hand and to potential colonists on the other. Near the entrance of each building is to be placed an inscription giving a brief but complete summary of the natural advantages and the state of development of the colony represented. Congresses of various kinds are to meet and discuss questions of interest to colonial life and industry.

Would Japan Buy the Philippines if Asked?—Ever since the appointment of ex-Governor-General Wright, of the Philippines, to be American ambassador to the Tokio government, it has been persistently rumored in the island empire that he has been empowered by Washington to treat with the Japanese authorities for the disposal of the Philippines. A number of the Japanese dailies have discussed the subject with much earnestness. The *Yorodzu* (Tokio), though disinclined to take the rumor very seriously, believes that it would be to Japan's advantage to buy the islands. The *Asahi* (Osaka) enthusiastically speaks of the advisability

of procuring the Philippines, while the *Nichi-Nichi* (Tokio) and the *Kokumin* (Tokio) consider it impolitic to discuss such a delicate question openly and unreservedly, asserting, in an apologetic tone, that Japan has no ambition for territorial expansion in the direction of the Philippines. "We earnestly hope," says the *Asahi*, "that the current rumor will prove to be well founded, for Japan is able, we believe, to accept the offer of the United States. Whatever may be the origin of this rumor, it may be taken as an indication that the American statesmen and publicists are awakening to the unadvisability of following the guidance of imperialism. The United States is yet young and inexperienced as a nation. Quite naturally, her merits are often followed by gross blunders. The liberation of Cuba, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and the establishment of the Panama republic add greatly to the credit of the foreign policy of America; but the annexation of the Philippine archipelago is decidedly a failure, being neither in consonance with her traditional policy nor impelled by political or economic necessity." The *Asahi* thinks that should Japan take care of the Philippines the United States would be enabled to bend her energy to the promotion of her interests in China.

An Artificial Man.—Of late, says a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris), a German has invented a mechanical man made of wheels and springs, which enable it to walk, write, and ride a bicycle. All that it lacks is speech and hearing. The inventor has named his androïde "Enigmarelle." It is about six feet tall, and contains 305 compartments and 7 motors. Forty-five accumulators, or 84 volts, work the "wheels within wheels" that empower the androïde for work. The "Enigmarelle" is kept in equilibrium by an apparatus copied by the inventor from the semicircular canals of the human ear. Tubes containing mercury vary their position with the androïde's change of attitude. The physical arrangement which suggested the mechanism to the inventor is our organ of the sense of space. The result of the inventor's imitation is an arrangement establishing a rupture of electric currents, which act on the many wheels and definitely restore equilibrium. The movements of walking are regulated by the same arrangement, and another arrangement enables "Enigmarelle" to write his name. That is his star feat. The androïde has been exhibited in Berlin, and the whole world will see it in time. But it is misnamed,—there is no enigma in it. It is nothing but an ingenious piece of mechanism. The inventor is Frederick Ireland.

Electroculture.—At different times the illustrated *Umschau* (Frankfort-on-Main) has reported facts about "electroculture" experiments to improve the fertility of the soil through artificially produced electricity or by gathering the electricity of the earth. Especially the natural philosopher Lemstroem, of Helsingfors, has done a great deal of experimenting on this subject. Recently Dr. R. Loewenherz, of Berlin, has taken up these experiments, and his first efforts were to furnish a stronger scientific foundation, because of the reproach against the result of Mr. Lemstroem's experiments being

accidental and not sufficiently proved. The ing necessary to ascertain some measure of was, therefore, to investigate the influence umidity of the soil, of weather and light, and, to pay attention to the electric currents in . Furthermore, it was absolutely necessary first and most important foundation of these ents to work with currents that were exactly ed, a circumstance evidently neglected by oem, and later on by Pringsheim. Now, the st experiments led to the discovery of an ing fact. Loewenherz intended to test the in- of the electric currents upon seeds and the ating process, and he used for this purpose osts, each containing twenty-five barley- which he put entirely even and regularly in as. If he permitted the current to pass in a ular way with the axis of the seeds through , no influence at all was perceptible; there eat difference, however, when he fixed the ste so that the current ran through the seeds rise. Then the current exercised a very un- le influence, and to such a degree that almost eeds were destroyed; especially was this the en the positive pole plate was fixed toward ning points of the seeds. When the nega- le plate was fixed that way only one-half of ds were destroyed. A change every twelve n the direction of the current showed no whatever, but the oftener the current was d the more favorable its influence seemed to e seed developed quite normally when the as was changed twice every minute, and later ry beneficial influence was observed.

British Liberal Cabinet and the An-panese Alliance.—When the last general in England resulted in the installation of a ministry a great deal of anxiety was shown Mikado's empire in regard to the possible at- of the new cabinet toward the Far Eastern on. Although the Campbell-Bannerman cab- lared its intention to adhere to the foreign of its predecessor, its sentiment toward Japan, feared, could not but be different from that ormer cabinet. Contrary to this generally ing pessimism, Dr. S. Tachi, in his article in panese semi-monthly the *Gatko-jtho*, voices an optimistic opinion of the situation. Reg- the traditional principle of the Liberal Dr. Tachi says: "It is not just to surmise, e political doctrine of the Liberal party, that sent cabinet is but half-hearted in adhering provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of e." No view is more superficial, according to olar, than regarding all Liberals as advocates trinaire anti-imperialism. Dr. Tachi, while ing that there are among the Liberals a num- Radicals, nevertheless believes that the views Radicals do not represent the *esprit de corps* party. "The Liberal Imperialists, under the hip of Lord Rosebery, though still professing nce to Liberalism, are in fact ardent advo- f imperialism, striving to modify the tradi- policy of the Liberal party in accordance with r needs of the times. It was Lord Rosebery , foreign minister, some ten years ago, first sed the real strength of Japan and the exist-

ence of common interests between the two insular powers. When Russia, in complicity with France and Germany, robbed us of the Liao-tung peninsula, Lord Rosebery assumed toward us a distinctly friendly attitude. It was also he who led the Western powers in abolishing extraterritoriality in Japan by the revision of an iniquitous treaty. If the Earl of Rosebery is not directly responsible for the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, he must be credited with having paved the way toward this fortunate consummation. Although he himself occupies no portfolio in the new cabinet, the Liberal Imperialists are represented in several important portfolios. Sir Edward Grey, the present minister of foreign affairs, maintains the same diplomatic policy as Lord Rosebery, having occupied the post of undersecretary for foreign affairs from 1892 to 1895, when the latter was foreign minister. From these facts it is natural to infer that the new ministry will not fail to respect not only the letter of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but also its spirit." So long as the present public opinion in England does not change, the British Government, whatever party it may represent, will, Dr. Tachi believes, abide by the alliance.

The Personality of Michelangelo.—A character sketch of the great Italian artist appears in the *Revue de Paris*. M. Romain Rolland, the writer, describes the artist as a man of medium height, with broad shoulders and strong muscles. In his physiognomy sadness and indecision predominated. No man was ever such a prey to genius. His life was a frenetic exultation in a body and a soul too weak to contain it. He lived in a continual fury. His excess of force obliged him to act, to act incessantly, without a single hour of repose. He wrote: "I think of nothing but work night and day." This unhealthy need of activity degenerated into a mania. When he was to make a monument he would lose years in choosing his materials and in constructing routes for the transport of them. He would be engineer and everything. He did not allow himself time to eat and to sleep. He complained of poverty, and yet died a rich man, owning six houses and lands. It is not surprising that he had many serious illnesses, and that at forty-two he was an old man. His mind more than his body suffered from the life he led. His pessimism was hereditary, and he had attacks of panic. Beethoven was sad owing to his circumstances; at heart he was cheerful and happy. Michelangelo's sadness was in himself as much as his need for perpetual work, and it isolated him from his fellow-men. Yet he had a tender heart, and he had much to endure from his family. His father and three brothers, who were always quarreling among themselves, were agreed on one point,—that Michelangelo should work for them and supply them with money.

Can "Bad Humor" Be Cured by Diet?—Most people have occasional outbursts of mental irritability, but few recognize the fact that such outbursts can be averted if the subjects will follow a treatment. "Temper" is simply a question of over-nutrition, or excessive indulgence in food which acts unfavorably upon the blood. There is an article on this subject in *L'Illustration* (Paris). The people

who are most subject to fits of temper, says the writer, are "arthritics;" generally they are hard workers,—very active people who seem to be in good health, and who eat a great deal of meat. From time to time they become morose, bitter, and, as companions, very disagreeable; and then the people who are fond of them say that they "have worked too hard." Their real trouble is the result of uric-acid poisoning. Certain doctors give such subjects the different bromides, because they "need something to calm them." That is malpractice. As a rule, men and women who are subject to fits of temper need nothing but a well-ordered diet. They should reduce the daily ration of meat. It is not necessary to cut off the whole supply. Mrs. Hart, the widow of the founder of the *British Medical Journal*, declared that many Englishmen prove that the meat diet is abused in their homes—or abused by them—by their outbursts of temper.

At What Altitude Is the Atmosphere Fatal to Life?—How high in the air can a man rise without dying? Twenty years ago it was thought that it would be impossible to breathe at an atmospheric altitude exceeding 8,000 meters,—or, at the most, 9,000 meters. It was supposed that a man would lose consciousness if he were to be carried about 6,000 meters into the upper air. A writer (Henri de Parville) in *Les Annales*, of Paris, recalls the fact that two aeronauts out of the three who died in the memorable ascension of the balloon "Zenith" lost their lives from accidents produced at an atmospheric height of 8,000 and 9,000 meters. Paul Bert proved that repeated inspiration of oxygen makes it possible to avoid fatal accidents in the greater heights of the air, and, three years ago, Messrs. Behring and Suring, at Strashourg, reached the greatest height ever attained—10,600 meters. Yet they inhaled oxygen, fainted toward the finish of the ascension, and since then no one has tried to go higher. Professor Mosso, of Turin, experimented over a theory concerning the cause of asphyxiation at great heights, and it is important to remember that he arrived at the conclusion that a man must respire oxygen mingled with a strong proportion of carbonic acid if he would successfully fight the dangers of the rarefaction of air. The theory was new, and it appeared questionable, but it is said to be correct. A pupil of Professor Mosso (named Agazarotti) repeated the experiments made by Mosso. He did not go up in a balloon, but shut himself up in a bell, where, by means of a pump, a gradual increase of rarefaction was produced. In the bell was a faucet connecting with the outer air, and all the products of respiration were pumped out of the bell. Agazarotti covered his face with a mask furnished with two valves. One of the valves let out the vitiated air, and the other let in oxygen mingled with carbonic acid. The proportions were: 67 per cent. oxygen, 13 per cent. carbonic acid, and the remainder azote. Within thirty minutes the air was rarefied to a pressure of 440 millimeters (which is about the same as the atmospheric pressure on Mont Blanc). The experimenter felt nothing abnormal, but a few minutes later, when the rarefaction reached 360 millimeters, there were symptoms of asphyxia. Then the oxygen and carbonic acid mixture was sent into the bell, and Agazarotti was relieved immediately. He then

found that he could bear a pressure lowered to 140 millimeters. Later, the air was rarefied to 122 millimeters of mercury, and, said Agazarotti, as he came out of the bell, "I could have resisted even a greater rarefaction, for my memory was clear and my movements were normal." Some time afterward, Agazarotti made his third experiment, and the rarefaction produced corresponded to an altitude of 14½ kilometers (a kilometer is 1,093.6389 yards), which exceeded by 4 kilometers the greatest height ever reached by man.

Is Chewing-Gum Really Beneficial?—A French scientist, Dr. Léon Meunier, writing in *Les Annales* (Paris) on the habit of gum-chewing, says: "A man must thoroughly masticate his food if he aspires to digest well. Mastication is a very important physical function. Three successive digestions are indispensable. The first takes place in the mouth; influenced by the ferment of saliva, we begin to digest amaleaceous substances, an operation which is continued in the stomach. . . . When people who have hyperchlorhydria, the salivary digestion is seriously affected, and the more so when nothing is done to take up the elements of saliva." Dr. Meunier signals the utility of exciting the flow of saliva in hyperchlorhydria, and of artificially producing a secretion of salivary ferment. He says: "During a trip that I made to the United States in 1904 I was struck by an empirical treatment which has been employed by Americans many years to facilitate stomachic digestion. In all the cities of the United States and Canada I saw large numbers of people chewing a substance to take the place of the vulgar 'quid' of tobacco. That substance is sold everywhere under the name of 'chewing-gum,' or 'pepsin gum.' I analyzed that gum, and found that there was not a trace of pepsin in it. In all cases the gum was an insoluble aromatized resin. The gum-chewers are 'legion,'—one man of every two, and one woman of every three, will tell you that he or she delivers himself or herself so ardently and with such docile persistence to that exercise after every meal in order to facilitate digestion." Being anxious to know whether or not the practice of gum-chewing is useful, Dr. Meunier prepared a test gum,—made of flavored, completely insoluble resin,—to see if, by reason of its agreeable character, it could be utilized to engender a digestive saliva devoid of any foreign substance. Following are the results of his experiments: When the patient had not chewed the gum half an hour after the beginning of the repast (that is to say, when the amylatic phase is nearly over), from five to thirty grams of sugary matter was found. Under the same conditions, when the subject had chewed gum, from six to thirty-eight grams of soluble amylaceous matter was found, which proves that the starch digested, estimated either in dextrine or in amylaceous soluble matter, is superior when the digester has chewed gum. Generally speaking, saliva dilutes the food in the stomach, and the digestion of amylaceous matter gains 50 per cent. by the action of the gum—or by the action of chewing the gum. So we may conclude that gum-juice judiciously chewed empirically exercises a real therapeutic action on the stomachic digestion. "The Americans are right; when the salivary function is weak, let us chew."

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

NUMBER of volumes on exploration and biography dealing with the early history of the Ican continents, North and South, have recently issued, two of which are noteworthy. Mr. rick A. Ober's "Pizarro" is the latest issue in ries of "Heroes of American History" which is brought out by the Harpers. This is the story of arkable man and his remarkable achievement. account of the conquest of the empire of the is bound up in the personality of the Spanish r, whose personality Mr. Ober has succeeded nging vividly before the reader. A good deal ormation hitherto only accessible in bulky his- has been condensed and made entertaining in olume, which is illustrated with portraits and

Mr. Charles Morris' volume, "Heroes of Dis- y in America" (Lippincott), lays emphasis on ote of heroism. It treats of the European ex- s and navigators, from Leif the Lucky to Sir Franklin. This volume is also illustrated.

as P. Fordham's "Personal Narrative of Trav- Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, In- , and Kentucky; and of a Residence in the is Territory: 1817-1818" has been published in land by the Arthur H. Clark Company. This sting work has been edited by Frederic Austin who gives an introductory account of the con- s in the Mississippi Valley during the years diately following the second war with Great n. Fordham was a young Englishman of ex- t education who assisted Morris Birkbeck in ishing his Illinois settlement. The volume

ins much new material on the local history of glion over which Fordham's travels extended. in W. Audubon, son of the famous ornitholo- was a member of Colonel Webb's California ition in 1849. The manuscript record of his rom New York to Texas and the overland y through Mexico and Arizona to the gold of California, has just been published (Cleve- The Arthur H. Clark Company). The volume 'aced by a biographical memoir contributed by bon's daughter, Maria R. Audubon, together in introduction by Prof. Frank H. Hodder, of iversity of Kansas. The difficulties of an over- ourney to California in the middle of the last y are well described in this journal, which also s much light on the interesting years imme- y following the discovery of gold in California.

Eugene Aubin's "Morocco of To-day" (pub- by Dent, in London, and imported by the Dut- is a scholarly work which was crowned by the h Academy. It is the result of almost a year's n in Morocco, and was originally published in s of letters in the *Journal des Débats*, the : *des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue de Paris*, and *naissance Latine*. M. Aubin finds that e has not taken full advantage of her opportu- nity political and commercial, in the Moorish



FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.
(From an old print.)

A complete edition of Josephus (in all, 990 pages), with notes and index, has been brought out by Routledge, of London, and imported by the Duttons. It appears as "The Works of Flavius Josephus," the translation being by William Whiston and the editing by Dr. D. S. Margoliouth.

"Lord Curzon in India" (Macmillan) is a selection from the English statesman's speeches as viceroy and governor-general in India from 1896 to 1905. It is supplied with a frontispiece portrait, with explanatory notes and an index, and there is an introduction by Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I.

Another of the beautiful series of books on famous historical places, illustrated in color, has been issued by the Blacks, of London (Macmillan, New York). We have already noticed those on "Ireland" and "Bruges and West Flanders." The present one is entitled "Greece." The country is described by the Rev. J. A. M'Clymont, and the colored illustrations reproduced from the printings by John Fulley Love. There are seventy-five colored plates, with a sketch map of Greece, and an index at the end.

"A Modern Slavery" is the startlingly suggestive title of a book by Henry W. Nevins, the traveler and explorer (Harpers). This book describes a journey taken by the author in the Portuguese province of Angola (West Central Africa) and in the Portuguese islands of San Thome and Principe

during the years 1904 and 1905. Mr. Nevins made this journey under great difficulties, much of the time suffering from illness, and was compelled to keep the object of his travels secret. We are accustomed to think that slavery as a recognized institution has disappeared, but Mr. Nevins's revelations make it clear that it is only the name that has been abolished. The condition itself persists, and shows few signs of decadence. It may be partially concealed and modified under forms of law, but it is slavery still, and traffic in human beings is quite as odious as it ever was.



HENRY W. NEVINS.

A new edition of the late George Jacob Holyoake's "History of Coöperation," in two volumes (E. P. Dutton & Co.), with a preface signed by the venerable author just before his death, has recently appeared. This work has long been recognized as a standard account of the coöperative experiments of the past century in England, written from the point of view of a participant. Mr. Holyoake had a remarkably extensive acquaintance with persons who had to do with the founding and direction of these experiments, and in the course of his long life he had amassed a unique collection of the literature of English coöperation. The third part of the work brings the history down to the present year.

Lieut.-Col. George A. Bruce has compiled the Civil War records of the Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This regiment served throughout the war, standing fifth on the roll of those which suffered the heaviest losses, and, because it was largely officered by young men fresh from Harvard University, was popularly known as the Harvard Regiment. Its roll of officers contains the names of many men eminent in the public life of Massachusetts.

Henry W. Elson's "School History of the United States" (Macmillan) has many of the characteristics which have given popularity to the author's larger works, published by the Review of Reviews Company. Mr. Elson writes entertainingly on topics of real interest in our colonial and national history. This is more than can be said of most writers of school text-books in this department of learning. Mr. Elson has shown us how a history may be made interesting as well as instructive.

The growth and spirit of American life as expressed in literature are shown very graphically in Dr. Augustus White Long's (Princeton) collection of "American Poems, 1770-1900," which has been brought out by the American Book Company.

"On the Spanish Main" (Macmillan), with twenty illustrations and a map, is an account, chiefly in the words of the old chronicles, although edited by John Masefield, of some of the more famous English forays

on the Isthmus of Panama, "with a description of the buccaneers and a short account of old-timeships and sailors." The illustrations are mostly reproductions of old prints.

"French Blood in America," by Lucian J. Foedick (Revell), traces the presence and influence of the French Protestant element in American life. The first portion of the work is devoted to the rise of religious reform in France and the two centuries of war and persecution that killed off or drove out of France her best class of citizens, permanently awakened her as a nation, and paved the way for the French Revolution. Although many of the attempts to found Huguenot colonies in North America ended in failure and the whole number of Huguenot immigrants was relatively small, the French Protestant influence is not to be estimated by numbers. A remarkably large proportion of the men most eminent in American history, from the Revolution down, have been of Huguenot ancestry.

A FEW VOLUMES OF BIOGRAPHY.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have brought out in book form "The Life of a Star," which is the record of the stage career of Miss Clara Morris. Miss Morris' first book, "Life on the Stage," was, she says, "calmly offered out of boundless courage and perfect ignorance." In preparing this second volume, the actress has "learned enough of the great profession of letters to be afraid."



CLARA MORRIS.

Therefore, she makes all proper apologies in her preface for the "shreds and patches" character of the experiences, anecdotes, and descriptions which make up this volume. Yet they are full of human interest, human pathos, and dramatic intensity. Many of the prominent people of the time, in politics and commerce as well as in the arts, figure in these pages, among them Henry Bergh, President Garfield, Rachel, "Major" McKinley, L. Q. C. Lamar, the elder Salvini, and Dion Boucicault. The volume is dedicated to "those sister women who tasted sorrow and defeat before they won success."

Of the making of books about Tolstoi there seems to be no end. The latest to appear in English is a translation (Volume I.) from the Russian, entitled "Leo Tolstoi, His Life and Work" (Scribners). The work really consists of autobiographical memoirs, letters, and a mass of biographical material compiled by Paul Birukov and revised by Count Tolstoi himself, who has also written an introduction to his reminiscences. The first volume treats of the philosopher's childhood and early manhood. It is illustrated with many portraits of famous Russians, and with other views.

In the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan),

lan), Mr. A. C. Benson has written a volume on Walter Pater. This little volume is the best summary of Pater's life and work we have yet seen. An analysis of the English stylist's works and a history of his career are presented in a very readable way.

The latest contribution to Whitmaniana is Mr. Edward Carpenter's "Days with Walt Whitman" (Macmillan). This is a pleasantly written reminiscent book, in the entertaining style of Mr. Carpenter's other works. Two portraits of Whitman and one of Emerson serve as illustrations. Mr. Carpenter's personal acquaintance with Whitman covered only a few months in 1877, and again in 1884.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard's "Italian Reminiscent Writers" (Brentano's) considers fourteen of the modern Italian authors of fiction, from Alexander Manzoni to Gabriele d'Annunzio. The historical, biographical, and political background against which these writers composed their reminiscences is painted by Dr. Kennard with very entertaining strokes. Individualism, he says, is the keynote of the Italian character and of the Italian novel. D'Annunzio, he claims, has formulated the real tendency of the Italian race,—"the craving for sensuous beauty, the glory in pagan ideals, whether expressed by chisel, brush, or pen."

One of the important biographies that have recently come to us from England is the "Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe," written by himself (Macmillan). The author's reputation in this country is confined to scientific circles, where he is recognized as one of the leading contemporary authorities on chemistry. He is now a man of seventy-three, and in his long life has frequently taken part in public affairs. He is an enthusiastic Liberal, and in Gladstone's time was a member of Parliament. Before that he had been an active member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, to which subject he has all his life given much thought.

The seventh volume in "The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin," edited by Albert Henry Smyth (Macmillan), covers the very important Revolutionary years 1777-79, during which Franklin was actively employed in France in the interest of the colonies. As this excellent edition of Franklin's writings approaches completion its superiority over all former editions is increasingly evident.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

In Mr. J. Ogden Armour's book, "The Packers, the Private Car Lines, and the People" (Philadelphia: Henry Altman Company), we have the fullest statement of the beef trust's side in the private-car controversy that has yet been given to the public. Mr. Armour describes the conditions that brought the private-car line into existence and tells what it has done to facilitate traffic and improve the business situation. Needless to say, his version of private-car history differs in several particulars from that given recently in some of the magazines. He does not stop with a defense of this branch of the trust's operations, but enters into an interesting discussion of the trust's relations with the cattle trade and closes with a chapter on the much-mooted points of cleanliness and sanitation in the Chicago stock yards. Although Mr. Armour writes in a rather bitter tone of what he regards as deliberate attempts



SIR HENRY E. ROSCOE.

to prejudice the public mind against the packers, we venture to say that his book will have many readers among American business men who have been shocked by the recent revelations but who honestly desire that full justice be done to all the interests involved. Mr. Armour may not succeed in convincing all of these readers, but no appeal to the American sense of fairness is in vain.

In the "American Public Problems" series (Holt), Prof. George H. Haynes contributes a volume on "The Election of Senators." This author shows what the results of our present system of election have been, traces the growth of the movement for popular elections, reviews in detail the arguments for and against the Constitutional amendment permitting the election of Senators by popular vote, and in the concluding chapter gives his own reasons for the belief that the election of Senators directly by the people would have conspicuous advantages over the present indirect method. Dr. Haynes looks for the most decisive advantages of such a change in its effects, not upon the federal government, but upon the individual States. For, in his opinion, one of the main reasons why our State legislatures have sunk to a comparatively low level has been the fact that the election of federal Senators, devolving, as it does, upon members of the State legislature, has blurred the issues in State legislative campaigns and made voters and representatives alike negligent of important State interests.

"Guarding a Great City" is the title of a readable book by ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo, of New York City (Harpers). The unique sociological conditions of the American metropolis are vividly described in this volume, which has a human interest that places it in a class apart from the ordinary category of manuals and treatises on good government. Mr. McAdoo writes clearly and fearlessly,

as one who has nothing to conceal from the public, and one is sometimes surprised at the apparent non-chalance with which he speaks of conditions in the department which was recently under his control, in which there seems to be little reason to expect immediate improvement. The book, however, does not belong to the once "popular literature of exposure." Mr. McAdoo writes of these things almost as if they were matters of course, but his revelations tend to heighten one's respect for the ability that is required in any successful administration of the metropolitan police.

In his earlier work, "The Shame of the Cities," Mr. Lincoln Steffens exposed certain phases of political corruption in a number of leading American municipalities. His new book, entitled "The Struggle for Self-Government" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), describes the movement in six of our States in the direction of a return to the political cleanliness of former times. It is the general movement against bossism, of which the elections of 1905 gave many cheering indications. Mr. Steffens' account of what has been accomplished in Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri is full of encouragement to friends of popular government in other States. Mr. Steffens is not of those who believe that the mission of civic reformers ends when clean streets are secured in our cities, but his attempts to trace American political corruption to its sources have led him to the conclusion that it is more important that the people should have self-government than that they should have merely "good" government in the accepted sense of the term.

Eight essays dealing with the moral aspects of modern business and law come from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title "Moral Overstrain." The writer, Mr. George W. Alger, who is a New York lawyer, discusses "graft," the influence of corporate wealth, the irresponsible use of money, and the man with the "muck-rake."

A little book entitled "How to Buy Life Insurance," by "Q. P." (Doubleday, Page & Co.), has been written and published in the interest of the policyholder, primarily. It undertakes to free the subject from the technical obscurities that so frequently interfere with a clear understanding of its elements, and to give the plain citizen straightforward advice and information as to the various types of policies in the market and the relative advantages of each. It is a helpful and suggestive manual.

Dr. John B. Huber's treatise on "Consumption: Its Relation to Man and His Civilization, Its Prevention and Cure" (Lippincott) is not a medical text-book, but rather a sociological and humanitarian description of one of the most vital problems of our time. It is interesting to physician and layman alike, but the strictly technical material has been arranged in the form of appendices. The main body of the work contains chapters dealing with modern methods of prevention and cure, and especially with the numerous sanatoria that have been established within the past few years in this country and in Europe. Unlike many works in this field, Dr. Huber's book will be found readable, and even entertaining, from cover to cover.

It did not need the establishment of the American International Law Association to convince the reading American public that the general interest in the

subject of international relations has attained quite respectable proportions in this country. This interest is attested by the publication of a number of



PROF. EDWIN MAXEY.

works on international law. One of the latest and most ambitious is that of Dr. Edwin Maxey, who is professor of international law at the University of West Virginia. This volume, which is printed by the F. H. Thomas Law Book Company, of St. Louis, embodies the result of Professor Maxey's many years' experience as a

teacher. It is entitled "International Law, with Illustrative Cases." The analysis and style are clear and concise, and in treatment the emphasis is thrown upon peace and neutrality rather than upon war. The questions arising out of the recent Russo-Japanese War are discussed freely and impartially. There is also a very complete chapter on contraband.

"Citizenship and the Schools" is the title of a collection of essays and addresses by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of Cornell University (Holt). The subjects of greatest popular interest treated in this volume are training for citizenship, the making of citizens, and the policy of the state toward education. There are also suggestive papers on the social basis of education, the relation of the public schools to business, education for commerce (the Far East), and free speech in American universities. Of special interest to educationists are the essays on "A Critique of Educational Values" and "School-Book Legislation." Professor Jenks is a university professor who has had, in recent years, much experience in practical administration, having served with conspicuous ability on several important governmental commissions, notably the international monetary commission in the Far East.

President William DeWitt Hyde's little book entitled "The College Man and the College Woman" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is an interpretation of modern college ideals, based on twenty years of observation from the administrative view-point. College students themselves are not the only class interested in knowing what college graduates may be expected to become. The relations between college life and the world of affairs are closer to-day than ever before, and an interpretation like this of Dr. Hyde's is of distinctive value to every broad-minded citizen.

A very suggestive pamphlet on German-American relations has been issued by the *Engineering Magazine*, being a reprint of one of its articles by Louis J. Magee, on "The American and the German 'Peril.'" It is a thorough study of the commercial and economic relations of the past quarter of a century between the United States and Germany.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Statesman's Year-Book for 1906 has just gone to the press of the Macmillans. This is the third annual publication, revised after official of this most excellent manual. It is edited, chiefly, by Dr. J. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Geographical Society and member of many geographical associations, assisted by Mr. I. P. Rick. The present edition is very considerably enlarged. More than one hundred pages make up the section devoted to the States, each State of the Union being considered separately, and the entire section, in the form of an American sale, appearing first in the

The dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway; the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War and subsequent events in Russia; movements in the colonial empires of Great Britain, France, and Germany; results of the recent election in England, and other very recent events of interest have been given authoritative and impartial treatment. The statistics are brought up to date of the year of publication. A number of maps are an additional feature of interest. It seems ungracious to criticise so excellent and useful a publication on a minor point. Magazine and newspaper editors, however, will be grateful if, in the editions of the Statesman's Year-Book, the names or initials of statesmen, diplomats, and officials are printed. This can very easily be done and it is of immensely greater value to be able to give the full names of German or French functionaries than to read simply "Herr" or "M." In any case, however, it may be said that the Statesman's Year-Book is one of the *sine qua non*s of the library office.

The twelfth and last volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia (Funk & Wagnalls Company) contains a number of articles of permanent interest, which may be mentioned those on the Talmudology (from the purely Jewish point of view), typography, trade-unionism, the Twelve Tribes of Israel, Turkey, United States, Venice, and Ungwill. In connection with the completion of the great encyclopædia it is interesting to note that the twelve volumes more than 150,000 subjects have been treated in 16,606 general articles; furnish this material it is estimated that separate works were consulted, excluding the Talmudic, and Apocryphal books and their lions.

WOMAN AND THE FAMILY.

man's life-story which is manifestly genuine written with an earnest desire to help others "What Would You Have?" which the publishers, H. West & Co. (Boston), have sub-headed "Woman's Confessions." In an introductory letter the writer asks if she can tell her friend her thoughts from the days of infancy, through life, to final widowhood. The writing has the touch about it, and it is evident that her life, which might have made her bitter, has been opened and sweetened her life. No name on the title-page.

H. West & Co. have brought out an attractively printed little volume on "The Problems of Life," by Rachel Kent Fitz and George Wells

Fitz, M.D. The discussion is chiefly of the points of building a constitution and forming a character, and the subject is treated from "the controllable aspects of child development." The standpoint is that of (first) the physician, (second) the teacher, (third) the mother, and (fourth) the father.

A FEW NATURE BOOKS.

A very handsomely illustrated book, partly in color, is Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "The Life of Animals" (Macmillan). When Mr. Ingersoll writes about animals he has few superiors in clear, graphic description. Scattered throughout the five hundred

and fifty pages of this book are the results of many new observations. The text is confined to the most familiar and important class of animals, the mammals.

A wonderfully interesting, not to say romantic, tale is that told by W. S. Harwood in the volume entitled "The New Earth" (Macmillan), in which he attempts a recital of the triumphs of modern agriculture



ERNEST INGERSOLL.

in America. From the scientific workers in the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture at Washington and on the staffs of the agricultural experiment stations in the different States Mr. Harwood has secured important data concerning such subjects as soil-inoculation, the enemies of plant life, modern forestry, modern dairying, the foods of the new earth, and a great number of other topics of the highest importance to the farmer.

"The Seasons in the Flower Garden" is the title of a handbook of information and instruction for the amateur by Louise Shelton (Scribners). The book was especially prepared for those who have small gardens, where space must be economized if there is to be variety. Short directions are given on plans, planting, and soil, but the bulk of the book is arranged in the order of the months, beginning with September, the time for planning next season's planting, and giving under each month a few introductory suggestions and a list of its flowering plants, together with practical hints for garden work during that month. In November, winter causes a break in the order, and the record begins again with March.

Another book by "Barbara," the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." The title of the new volume is not less alluring,—"The Garden, You, and I" (Macmillan). What suburbanite could resist that invitation to a chat about hardy plants, roses, lilies, pinks, and rockeries? There is abundance of good advice here for all amateur gardeners who will take it. Those who read "Barbara's" earlier book and perhaps wished for more specific guidance on many subjects should not fail to consult this new and attractive epitome of garden knowledge.

OTHER BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"The Old and the New Magic" (Open Court Publishing Company), by Henry Ridgely Evans, is a scholarly document, with illustrations, and an introduction by Dr. Paul Carus. A portrait of Robert Houdin serves as the frontispiece, and the reader will note the faces of most of the other historic magicians and prestidigitateurs scattered throughout its pages.

"Stories of India," by Rose Reinhardt Anthon, is a collection of moral, mystical, and romantic tales found in the religions and folk-lore of Hindustan. It has been issued by the author, at Los Angeles, Cal.

The volume entitled "Enigmas of Psychical Research," by Prof. James H. Hyslop (Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.), may be considered as a supplement to the author's earlier work on "Science and the Future Life." The present work traverses the whole field of the supernatural. To his discussions of telepathy and apparitions the author has added material on crystal gazing, coincidental dreams, clairvoyance, and premonitions, with some illustrations of mediumistic phenomena. Professor Hyslop distinctly disclaims the purpose of quoting the various experiences in the work for purposes of scientific proof of the transcendental world, but merely presents these experiences as evidence of something which needs further investigation. The cases cited by Professor Hyslop have received the formal recognition of the Society for Psychical Research.

Two little illustrated volumes in a series entitled "Studies in the Faiths" (published by J. M. Dent,

of London, and imported by the Duttons) are "Buddhism" and "Islam," by Annie H. Small.

Another book on the well-worn topic "How to Look at Pictures" (Putnam's) has been prepared, with specimen illustrations (reproductions of famous paintings), by Robert Clermont Witt.

A little volume entitled "Boyville," by John Gunkel, president of the National Newsboys' Association,

has been issued, with illustrations, by the Newsboys' Association of Toledo, Ohio. It consists of a number of anecdotes and experiences going to show the possibilities for good and progress in the heart of the city "new-sie." President Roosevelt has written a brief introduction to the little book.



JOHN GUNKEL.

The latest book by that charming Japanese author,

Okakura Kakuzo, is entitled "The Book of Tea" (Fox, Duffield). It is an historical sketch about and an appreciative tribute to the great drink which, according to this writer, began as a medicine and grew into a beverage a thousand years before Christ.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Agreement Between Science and Religion. By Orlando J. Smith. C. P. Farrell, New York.

American Baptist Year Book. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Commentary on the Old Testament (Leviticus and Numbers). By George F. Genung, D.D. American Baptist Publication Society.

Biology of the Frog. By Samuel J. Holmes. Macmillan.

Book of Boats. By Raymond Cavanagh. Randall Printing Co., St. Paul.

Cæsar, Gallic War, Books I.-V. Edited by Harold W. Johnston and Frederick W. Sanford. Sanborn & Co., Boston.

Capitán Ribot. By Armando P. Valdés. Heath.

Chronique de France, La. By Pierre de Coubertin. Albert Lanier, 43 Rue de Paris, Auxerre, France.

Clark's People's Commentary: Hebrews to II. Peter. By O. P. Eaches, D.D. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Complete Hostess, The. By Clara E. Laughlin. Appletons.

Composition-Rhetoric. By Stratton D. Brooks and Marietta Hubbard. American Book Company.

Cornish Saints and Sinners. By J. Henry Harris. Bodley Head, New York.

Declaration, The. By J. B. Elwell, New York City.

Down in Porto Rico. By George M. Fowles. Eaton & Maina, New York.

Duval's Artistic Anatomy. Edited by A. Melville Paterson, M.D. Cassell & Company, New York.

English Studies in Interpretation and Composition. By M. S. and O. I. Woodley. Macmillan.

From the Crucifix to the Cross. By George Edmond Soper.

Handbook of Gasoline Automobiles. Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, New York City.

Handbook to the Works of William Shakespeare. By Morton Luce. Macmillan.

Hither and Thither: A Collection of Comments on Books and Bookish Matters. By John Thomson. George W. Jacobs & Co.

House Hints for Those Who Build, Buy, Improve, or Rent. By C. E. Schermerhorn. House Hints Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

In the Furrow. By Lewis W. Smith. Baker-Trisler Company, Des Moines.

Lectures on Homiletics. By H. C. Graves. American Baptist Publication Society.

Leontine Stanfield's Book of Verse. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.

Liberty of the Press in the American Colonies. By Livingston R. Schuyler. T. Whittaker, New York.

Life's Progression. By Edward C. Randall. Henry B. Brown Co., Buffalo.

Mindeblade. By Metthea K. Mathiasen. Rasmussen Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Modern Justice (A Drama). By Rhoda O. R. Reichel. St. Paul, Minn.

Narrative Writing. By Gertrude Buck and Elisabeth W. Morris. Holt.

Object of Living, The. By Will J. Erwood, La Crosse, Wis.

On Life After Death. By Gustav Theodor Fechner. Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

Origin and Permanent Value of the Old Testament, The. By Charles F. Kent, Ph.D. Scribners.

Orthopædia or Atomic Solution. By G. H. Walsor, Liberal, Mo.

Plant-Breeding (fourth edition). By L. H. Bailey. Macmillan.

Practice-Book in English Composition. By Alfred M. Hitchcock. Holt.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1906.

The American Girl Who Became First Lady of India.....	Frontispiece	Aladyin, Russia's First "Walking Delegate".....	168
		By Kellogg Durland. With portrait.	
The Progress of the World—		Oregon as a Political Experiment Station.....	172
American Interest in the World at Large.....	131	By Joseph Schafer.	
Sympathy with Russian Progress.....	131	Rio Janeiro: Scene of the Pan-American Conference.....	177
The Great Struggle for Liberty.....	131	By John Barrett. With illustrations.	
Building Up a Russian Citizenship.....	132	Brazil, the Great Republic of the Tropics.....	184
"Classes and Masses" in England.....	132	By G. M. L. Brown and Franklin Adams. With maps and other illustrations.	
Position of the House of Lords.....	132	Opening of Shoshone Reservation.....	197
Will the Lords Be "Reformed?".....	133	By N. H. Darton. With illustrations.	
"Caste" in English Life.....	134	Ellen Terry's Fifty Years on the Stage..	199
Ideals and Practice in France.....	134	With portrait and illustration.	
Strength of the Republic.....	134	The Historical Pageant at Warwick, Eng-land.....	201
French Prosperity.....	135	With illustrations.	
Italian Advancement.....	135	The Largest Ship Afloat (Illustration)....	203
Better Things in Spain.....	136	The Traffic Manager and the Shipper....	204
Spain, and American Policy.....	137	By Philip S. Fiske.	
The Situation in Central America.....	137	Free Alcohol in the Arts and as Fuel....	211
The South American Outlook.....	139	By Charles Baskerville.	
Value of International Acquaintance.....	139	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The Work of Congress.....	139	An American View of British Railways.....	215
Laws for Pure Food.....	140	Calvo and the "Calvo Doctrine".....	216
Canal Legislation.....	140	Mexico on a Gold Basis.....	218
New States in Prospect.....	140	A Frank German-American on Porto Rico..	220
Niagara Falls Reached.....	141	Why San Francisco Must Be Rebuilt,—A Dutch View.....	221
A New Naturalization Law.....	141	Lawyers and the Trusts.....	222
Several Important Measures.....	141	The Usefulness of the Social Secretary.....	223
Other Postponed Measures.....	142	Norwegian Emigration and Our Interest in It.....	224
The Coming Campaigns.....	142	Austria Becomes a Real Constitutional State.	225
Churchill and New Hampshire.....	142	The Political Future of Belgium.....	226
Independent Voting in Oregon.....	143	Socialistic Progress in Scandinavia.....	227
Brazil and the Pan-American Conference...	144	Public Opinion and Foreign Policy in Germany.....	228
The Central American War.....	144	Revival of the "Polish Question".....	229
Law and Government in Great Britain.....	145	A Quarter of a Century of Russian Music...	231
Other Happenings in England.....	146	The <i>Rôle</i> of Protestantism in the Modern World.....	233
Justice to Dreyfus at Last.....	146	Lombroso as Seen by His Daughter.....	234
History of "L'Affaire Dreyfus".....	147	What Shall Be Done with the Press in War Time?.....	236
"The Only Jew on the General Staff".....	148	Cancer: Can It Be Cured?.....	237
Degradation and Exile of Dreyfus.....	148	Divorce by Mutual Consent.....	240
Zola's Famous Letter, "J'Accuse.".....	148	Immunity Against Tuberculosis.....	240
The Rennes Verdict and After.....	149	The Independent Press.....	241
Progress in Italy and Spain.....	149	Wealth and Democracy in American Colleges.....	242
Affairs in Belgium and Switzerland.....	149	A Frank South American View of the Monroe Doctrine.....	244
The Russian Revolution.....	150	An Academic Coöperative Factory.....	245
Reports on the Bialystok "Pogrom".....	151	With portraits and other illustrations.	
The Political Barometer Falling.....	151	Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals.....	246
The Army and Officialdom.....	152	The New Books.....	253
The Detested Bureaucracy.....	152	With portraits.	
General Trepov versus Prince Urusov.....	152		
Real Revolution, Says Leroy-Beaulieu.....	153		
Will Russia Disintegrate?.....	154		
England's Fear as to Egypt.....	154		
The Dreaded Moslem Uprising.....	154		
Palestine Itself as the New Zion.....	155		
"Progress of the World".....	155		
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations.			
Record of Current Events.....	156		
With portraits.			
Current Topics in Cartoons.....	160		
William Torrey Harris: Teacher, Philosopher, Friend.....	164		
By James H. Canfield. With portrait.			
The New Commissioner of Education (Dr. Elmer E. Brown).....	167		
With portrait.			

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



Stereograph. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE AMERICAN GIRL WHO BECAME FIRST LADY OF INDIA.

(Lady Curzon, who died on July 18, was of the best type of American girl. She was the daughter of L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, and one of a family of four children. In January, 1895, she was married to the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, who a few months after his marriage became British under-secretary for foreign affairs and privy counselor, and in January, 1899, was appointed Viceroy of India, his title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston having been confirmed the preceding year. Much of Lord Curzon's success at Calcutta and Simla has been justly attributed to the tact, humanity, and fine womanliness,—in short, to the charming, effective, and graceful personality,—of his wife.)

AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1906.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

It is pleasant to note the steadily growing interest of American readers in the affairs of the world at the present time. Much of the present friendliness of our country is due to the great extent of our knowledge of the conditions and problems of the other nations of the world. Sympathy usually grows with a better understanding. Americans have less prejudice and less prejudice than ever before in spite of the fact that the real power of the country is greater and more widely distributed than at any previous time. Take, for example, the conditions set forth in the Russian Empire day by day during the past few years, evoking the intelligent good-will of our American readers.

The people of this country have been looking on with solicitude at the great movement for popular government in Russia. They have seen the rise of a representative body which, once elected, has declared that the Russian people never again go back to the old system of autocracy and bureaucracy. Every one knows that the election of the Duma was an important landmark in Russian history, but not any one, whether in Russia or outside it, had realized that the Duma would so very outset assert itself with wisdom and commanding strength, as well as with the spirit of change. We seem to be looking at a sharp transition, in Russia, from autocracy to constitutional monarchy,—a reversal of theory and practice in the government of that great empire. Men previously unknown have at once taken their place as parliamentarians and debaters equal to the best in the representative chambers of Great Britain and America.

*The Great
Struggle for
Liberty.*

This marvelous change in Russia does not, of course, mean an end of political and social unrest for the present or for a long time to come. We must look on at a struggle of frightful intensity between the prerogatives of the crown and the new-found self-governing power of the people. Great tragedies may lie in the near future. It is going to be well-nigh impossible for the influences that have surrounded the Czar and that have controlled the empire to accept even the indispensable minimum of power that the parliament will insist upon exercising. There is no doubt about the real sympathies of the American people as they look on at this awe-inspiring spectacle. Americans are in sympathy with a restrained, orderly, legal development of democratic institutions in the great Russian Empire. With the Duma as a starting-point, Russia ought to be able to work out her political problems without revolutionary strife or civil war. But the Czar will have to accept, one after another, a series of sweeping reforms, if revolution is to be averted. In some respects it is true that the vast upheaval now evident in Russia bears marks of resemblance to the French Revolution, which swept away many of the surviving institutions of feudal ages. Yet France could not substitute at once the institutions of a trained and disciplined democracy. A hundred years finds that process still incomplete. The great task for Russia is the development of a capable citizenship. Land reform will help in its measure, and so will better schools and a reform of the military system; but the element of time must be allowed for, and neither by revolution nor by parliamentary action, nor yet by imperial ukase, can the work of a generation be accomplished in a year or a decade. The great need is for patience and harmony.



THE RUSSIAN DUMA IN SESSION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

*Building Up
a Russian
Citizenship.*

There are shortsighted people who are now speaking of Russia as a factor that can be almost wholly neglected in international affairs, because of loss of military prestige consequent upon the success of Japan. But the wiser student of the situation knows that this defeat was the best thing that could have happened to Russia, and that the time had arrived when Russia's future required domestic reforms that would build up—in the political and economic sense—a Russian nationality capable of making the most of its human and material resources. Since the outbreak of the war with Japan there has been awakened in Russia the wholly new power of public opinion that finds expression in newspapers and in popular assemblies. For the first time in Russia's history, people are talking openly with one another about the problems of the country. And all this is destined to make Russia far more powerful in the future than she has ever been in the past, with the difference that her future power will be beneficent rather than militant and aggressive. There is something very cheering in this Russian situation for those who believe in the progress of right and of justice in the world. It is well to remember that the Czars and their ministers have often, if not always, intended to govern for the well-being of the people as a whole. And it is not worth while to hold individuals responsible for the undue persistence of a vicious and outgrown system. There is bound to come a time when nations, like individuals, will insist upon freedom from arbitrary authority. From this time forth the Russian people will insist upon having a large part in their own government. Meantime, the adjustment of conflicting interests will make friction and trouble for an indefinite period.

*"Classes and
Masses"
in England.*

Even in England, with its experience of constitutional government and its steady broadening of democratic power, the struggle between special interests and privileged classes on one hand and the principles held by leaders of the democracy and of the working classes on the other hand still goes on, the end is not in sight. So long as England keeps the House of Lords as a law-making and judicial body, maintains an established church that participates in the government of the country, and protects a land system which is part and parcel of a legalized social and political aristocracy, the struggle will continue.—sometimes intense, sometimes passive, but never abandoned. Last month, for example, after protracted effort and discussion, the great Radical majority in the House of Commons virtually completed an education bill, the chief motive of which was the lessening of the hold of the Established Church upon the elementary schools supported by general taxation. It was regarded as practically certain that the House of Lords would reject this education bill. And it seemed to be a very clear and strong purpose on the part of the Commons, led by the prime minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, to resort to extreme measures, if necessary, to compel the Lords to accept the education measure.

*Position
of the
House of Lords.*

Theoretically, the majority in the House of Commons, under the English constitution, can come all opposition and force its will upon the House of Lords and the sovereign. In practice the deadlock generally yields before heroic methods are attempted. Behind a determined majority of the E

hundreds of Liberal squires and Nonconformist merchants. The time cannot be far distant when the English people will have to consider the abolition of the House of Lords and the creation of a senate, or upper chamber, upon some wholly different plan.

It is not that the House of Lords is a corrupt body or at all times obstructive. A number of its members are very able, experienced, and conscientious statesmen. But it represents the legal and political survival of a system of caste and class that had its reason and meaning in former centuries but that vitiates English life in the present time more than anything else. There are a few snobbish Americans who find themselves in sympathy with the English aristocratic system, but American opinion at large could not well help feeling strong disapproval of the hereditary legislative body and the special class privileges that are maintained under the English system. During the Salisbury and Balfour administrations, there was an insolent reassertion of caste and privilege in England that seemed a sad reaction from the days of John Bright and Gladstone. But the atmosphere has wonderfully changed with the incoming of the present Liberal government, supported by an immense Radical majority, in a House of Commons that has fifty members belonging to the Labor party. The revolution in England is almost as striking in some respects as the revolution in Russia. And with both revolutions right-minded Americans are in full and pronounced sympathy.

*Ideals and
Practice
in France.*

When France does things well there is always an instinctive feeling of satisfaction in America. The French mind recognizes justice in the ideal and the abstract, and however far short in practice French institutions have come of meeting the ideals, there is always the effort to bring life into harmony with truth and justice. And for this reason there was a deep thrill of satisfaction last month throughout the whole of America when the news came that the long-delayed legal vindication of Captain Dreyfus had been accomplished, that Dreyfus had been restored to the army with advanced rank, and that he was to receive the insignia of the Legion of Honor. It is true Dreyfus had been released from captivity and had received a certain moral vindication; but the episode could not be complete until the law courts, the legislative chambers, and the executive government had

done everything legally possible to right the great wrong and make atonement before the world. This has now been done, and the friends of liberty and justice must rejoice everywhere. The condition of France after the war with Germany had resulted in the building up of a huge dominating military machine. The French people had felt that everything they held dear depended upon the army, and thus it came to pass that the military power came gradually to assert itself as higher than the civil authority.

*Strength
of the
Republic.*

It was under such conditions that the unjust conviction of Captain Dreyfus came about. France has made great progress in the past ten years, and the republic is stronger to-day than ever before. The return of Dreyfus, and the honors also conferred upon his staunch defender, Colonel Picquart, mark, not only the triumph in France of justice over prejudice, but also the restoration of the government of the country to its proper place and authority over the army as one of its public services. Furthermore, in spite of friction and serious difficulties, the recent separation of Church and State in France is proving a success. There is a great body of American Catholic opinion that believes the Church will be stronger in France for being separate from the civil power and authority. On the other hand, it is the general American opinion that



UNSHACKLED.

From the *World* (New York).



A SCENE IN THE COLONIAL EXPOSITION AT MARSEILLES.

French republic will be the stronger for
 ting full equality and freedom to all
 s of religious worship, treating church
 nizations with the respect that is their
 but dissociating itself fully from all at-
 t at direct or indirect exercise of author-
 a ecclesiastical affairs.

The French people as a whole
 are industrious and prosperous.
 They seek to maintain peaceful
 ions with their neighbors, and they now
 their position more secure and hopeful
 they have felt it to be in past years. The
 ome of the Algeiras conference over
 ccan affairs has left a better feeling be-
 n France and Germany than had previ-
 7 existed, and in this matter the French
 le are appreciative of the efforts of the
 ed States, and particularly of what Presi-
 Roosevelt is known to have done. While
 successful at home than in colonial and
 gn ventures, France is doing something
 evelop her outlying possessions. French
 ence and progress in North Africa are
 bily increasing, and they are this year
 mplifying colonial life and development
 n exposition at Marseilles, their great
 iterranean seaport. France has been par-
 arly fortunate for some years past in the
 ic men who have directed her affairs, and
 resent cabinet, like its immediate prede-
 ors, is able and patriotic, while President
 ères well maintains the dignity and in-
 ce of an office that has been filled by men
 very high order of fitness in statesman-
 sound judgment, and personal character.

In the splendid and thriving city
 of Milan, Italy, an exposition is
 now in progress that owes its
 ial timeliness to the completion of the

great Simplon Tunnel, constructed jointly by
 Switzerland and Italy. This exposition is
 devoted to a setting forth of everything that
 relates to the world's progress in transporta-
 tion, electrical applications, and other modern
 devices and inventions that are changing eco-
 nomic conditions. While the Marseilles ex-
 position is picturesque and amusing, the one
 at Milan is serious and practical. It behooves
 Americans to know more than ever about the
 Italian people and their concerns, in view of
 the large immigration to this country every
 year from the Italian peninsula. We are
 only beginning to appreciate the admirable
 qualities of the Italian people, and their
 cheerful temper and sturdy industry are mak-
 ing them sought after wherever in this coun-
 try there is hard work to be done. In the
 north of Italy they are marvelous farmers,
 with the most perfect system of irrigation
 anywhere to be found. They flock to this
 country and to the Argentine Republic, not
 so much because of adverse conditions at
 home as because of the very large average
 birth rate, which provides an exportable pop-
 ulation surplus of about half a million a year.
 The average population of Italy per square
 mile is above three hundred, and the total
 population of the country is about thirty-four
 millions, having doubled within a century.
 The Italians have suffered from an overex-
 pensive military establishment that they do
 not need for the security of their interna-
 tional position. Italy's membership in the
 triple alliance with Germany and Austria has
 been renewed, but her friendly relations with
 England and France are of quite as much
 importance to her as the formal arrangement
 with the German-speaking countries. In spite
 of her military burdens, however, Italy is
 gradually improving her financial condition.
 More deep-seated than any of Italy's troubles



MILAN EXPOSITION,—AUTOMOBILE BUILDING.

has been the feud between the national government and the Church, arising from the loss of temporal authority by the Vatican. But this unfortunate division of sentiment shows a tendency to become less marked, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found in the near future to bring about a complete reconciliation. Cabinets come and go in Italy without attracting much attention among readers so far away as America. But people in this country do not fail to note the steady growth

of modern institutions of government, and the unceasing progress in education, science, and industry that marks the Italian people, and that is reflected in some of the features of the Milan Exposition.

*Better Things
in Spain.* Even from Spain there

come cheering words, from time to time, of some step in the direction of the progress that other European countries are making. Since our war with Spain, there has been a peculiarly friendly feeling in this country toward the Spaniards, and a much better understanding of the Spanish people as a whole. What they need most is education, and this will inevitably come, with a corresponding development of energy that will be applied to the utilization of the untouched resources of the Spanish peninsula. It is said by those who know the facts that not 5 per cent. of the mineral wealth of Spain has been as yet opened up. With the awakening of South America and the great develop-



A BUILDING IN THE REMARKABLE BAVARIAN EXPOSITION NOW BEING HELD AT NUREMBERG.

ment that awaits the Spanish-speaking peoples from the river Rio Grande all the way to Patagonia, the Spain of the future may reasonably expect to play a great and influential part in the world. The most widely extended of European languages are the English, Russian, German, French, and Spanish. It is quite possible that a hundred years hence there may be more people using the Spanish language than the French or the German. Spain as the home country may have a profound influence throughout the Spanish-speaking world, just as England will always retain such an influence wherever the English language is used. And along with the influence that belongs to language, literature, race, and historical tradition there should be opportunity for a large commercial influence, if Spain will but arouse herself and step into line with the progressive nations of Europe.

*Spain,
and American
Policy.*

All this is of deep interest to Americans, who are taught from their earliest years the history of Spain in her great period of empire and conquest. We have deprived Spain of her political control of Cuba, yet Cuba will remain a Spanish country in language and feeling, and will as an independent republic find more bonds of sympathy with the parent country than were possible in colonial days. We have also driven the Spanish out of the Philippines, and we shall do our best to justify the work by which we are endeavoring to build up under our auspices and protection a self-governing Philippine republic. But the Philippines will remain Spanish in language, religion, and many bonds of tradition and association. And Spain may hope to keep both trade and influence in the Philippines if she cares to make a reasonable effort. Spanish periodicals and Spanish books are still circulated to a fairly influential extent in the Spanish-speaking countries of America. And it might greatly assist us in our friendly and beneficent policies as respects the Latin-American republics if our relations with Spain were so frank and cordial that Spanish public men and journalists could fully understand our views and motives. Thus, our construction of the Panama Canal is a wonderful boon to the Spanish-speaking world, for which we are entitled to great praise and popularity. Our arrangement with Cuba makes for Spanish dignity and independence in the world. Our good understanding with Mexico has helped to create those stable conditions there which in turn are encouraging the world to await with

patience the coming of orderly and responsible institutions in Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela.

*The Situation
in Central
America.*

Thus, the united efforts of our government and that of Mexico, last month, brought to an end a harmful and disastrous struggle between Central American republics, an account of which will be found in a subsequent paragraph. It would be very fortunate for Central America if the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica could join the new republic of Panama in a federation that would bring them all under the protection and guarantee of the government of the United States. Such an arrangement would give them full freedom and independence for all legitimate purposes, while protecting them at once from internal war and outside molestation, giving them the financial strength that Cuba now enjoys, and assuring them of a rapid development of their agricultural and mineral resources, because of the certainty of peace and order. If President Roosevelt and Mr. Root could bring about so fortunate a condition as this for Central America, they would be benefactors of the whole world. Such an arrangement would enable Central America to benefit to the utmost from the opportunities that go with the construction of the Panama Canal.



A DIFFERENT GAME.

"Uncle Sam will find that he is umpling the real American game this time. No Jap-Russian croquet about this."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE GERMAN EDITORS' VISIT TO ENGLAND.
(The opening banquet in London.)

South American look. In like manner, it behooves the people of Colombia to lay aside their resentment and to see clearly in uniting their coast with a great water freely open to their use Uncle Sam is offering them a service of incalculable value, in comparison with which their loss of the continent of Panama is not to be considered for a moment. Mr. John Barrett, as minister at Bogotá, is making marked progress in bringing about a better feeling toward this country, and the business forces of Colombia are now unitedly advocating the negotiation of new commercial treaties with the United States and with Panama, and coöperation in all reasonable ways for mutual benefit. It is Venezuela that offers the most vexing problem, at present, in the Latin-American world. But there is nothing new or conclusive to be said this month upon the affairs of that strangely administered country. Attention is fixed rather upon Rio Janeiro the great conference of American republics that is now in session upon Brazilian soil.

Secretary Root's South American tour includes a visit of several days' duration to this conference, and whatever specific results the diplomatic gathering may or may not have to show for its credit, there is reason enough to believe that it will in its measure have a very useful effect in the promotion of good relations throughout the republics of western world.

line of national assistance. Many men of significance or importance in the Latin-American republics are attending the conference at Rio, and the very fact that they come now each other well helps to assure diplomatic settlements when questions of difficulty arise. Mr. Root's visit will of itself have some sentimental value in improving the understanding between Washington and the Latin American capitals. The visit, several weeks ago, of a number of leading German lords to London in response to a cordial invitation to see that metropolis and accept British hospitality for some days will turn beyond question, to have helped not a little to improve the relations between England and Germany. It has been the sharpness and bitterness of the newspapers more than anything else that on several occasions in recent years has endangered the relations of Great Britain and German empires. If German lords had known England better, and if English editors had known Germany better, there would have been far less danger of war.

From this point of view there can be no doubt of the real value of the visit to this country several years ago of Prince Henry, the brother of the German Emperor. It would be an exceedingly good thing now if all the leading editors of Germany could be brought to accept French hospitality, and if the Parisian editors in a body could be made to see and understand what is going on in Germany. Within the past year, the London County Council has visited Paris and studied municipal institutions there with great enthusiasm and some profit, being entertained at the expense of the city. In return, the Paris municipal council has visited London and conceived a great respect for the earnest and progressive work of the London County Council. These interchanges of courtesy and acquaintanceship are of priceless value in the removing of those prejudices which have so much to do with difficulties between nations.

The Work of Congress.

The opening of July found the long session of the Fifty-ninth Congress at an end, after nearly seven months of work. Seldom has the business of a Congressional session been more seriously dealt with, and seldom has it been more closely followed by the press and the people of the country. Although the Republicans possessed a large majority in both houses, and although a Republican President with decided legislative views and policies had the unprecedented confidence and support of the people, it cannot be said that the work done by the present Congress has been either partisan or perfunctory. Every measure that was enacted into law had first been thrashed out on its merits, with very small infusion of the party spirit. The session was not quite ended when our July number closed for the press, and it will be in order to give a brief recapitulation here of the principal things completed and those deferred. First in order of importance stands the railway or interstate-commerce measure, which enlarges the commission; gives it power to fix railway rates; makes sleeping-cars and express companies common carriers; prohibits railway passes, and makes more stringent the laws against rebates and discriminations. We have repeatedly assured our readers that in our judgment this great measure is not only in the interest of the people but also of the railroads themselves. Defects in the measure will appear as the enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission proceeds to administer it, and these can be remedied from time to time.

*Laws for
Pure Food.*

The pure-food law is one that has already been sufficiently discussed in these pages. It has a wide range and a broad bearing, and will not only protect the public against adulterated foods and medicines and dishonest and misleading labels, but will also protect the honest manufacturer against fraudulent competition. In the latter part of the session the meat-inspection bill took the first place in the public notice, and it made a sensation that rang through the world. We were told that it was destroying a great American industry. The world, however, will not cease to buy food and it has found American products as a rule very palatable and wholesome. They are now going to be better than ever, and the new kind of government inspection will give the packers every incentive to turn out food-supplies of the highest quality. Foreign as well as domestic consumers will speedily understand this, and the temporary losses of the packers and their constituents will be more than made up by their future gains. The bill as passed was substantially the same as that which Senator Beveridge originally drafted and carried through the upper house, with the two important exceptions, however, that the cost of inspection is to be borne by the Government rather than by the packers, and that goods put up in cans or analogous forms do not have to be dated. When all conditions have been adjusted to the new law, the packers will have good reason to abate their wrath and to thank the administration, Senator Beveridge, and other promoters of this stringent legislation for bringing their business in so marked a way under the auspices and protection of Uncle Sam. A very important measure in the sphere of commerce is that which removes the internal-revenue tax from alcohol manufactured for use in the arts. It costs very little to make alcohol, and its practical uses are great. Those who would appreciate the vast significance of this measure should read the article contributed to this number of the Review by Professor Charles Baskerville (see page 211), which tells the story and shows what the new legislation signifies.

*Canal
Legislation.*

If there had been no new Panama Canal legislation, it would have been possible under the former act for the President to proceed with construction work. But for many reasons it was desirable to secure Congressional action upon several matters of prime importance. Thus,

Congress has indorsed the position of the President in respect to building a canal with locks at a level of eighty-five feet above the sea. Legislation putting the canal bonds upon a favorable basis renders the financing of the canal an easy matter. The question whether canal supplies are to be bought in the United States or in the world's markets has been settled by treating them as of domestic concern. So far as legislation can assist, there is nothing now to hinder the pushing of the canal upon a large scale. In the near future it must be decided whether the work will be done directly by the Government or through the agency of a contracting company. It is announced that the President will make a personal visit to the Panama Canal in the autumn in order to prepare himself completely for administering the great project that must require so much of his attention during the remaining years of his service as President.

*New States
in
Prospect.*

The creation of the splendid new State of Oklahoma will stand to the credit of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and there seems now to be a very fair chance that Arizona and New Mexico may both act favorably upon the joint Statehood proposition, in which case their admission will promptly follow. The President expresses the sound and correct view in the following letter sent by him to an official of the Arizona Statehood Association:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1906.

Hon. Mark A. Rogers, Secretary Arizona Statehood Association, Tucson, Arizona:

My earnest hope is that the people of the Territory of Arizona, in their wisdom, will decide to enter the Union as part of the great State of Arizona. No man can foretell what will happen in the future. But it is my belief that if the people of Arizona let this chance go by they will have to wait many years before the chance again offers itself, and even then it probably will be only on the present terms,—that is, on the condition of being joined with New Mexico.

If the people of Arizona come in now they will achieve what every self-respecting American ought to achieve,—that is, the right of self-government. If they refuse what is proffered them,—and what, in my opinion, is proffered on the only proper and permissible terms,—they condemn themselves to an indefinite continuance of the condition of tutelage.

I have a peculiar affection for the people of the four Territories, which, under the act of Congress I have just signed, now have the opportunity to enter as two States into our federal Union. These Territories are filled with men and women of the stamp for which I grew to feel so hearty a regard and respect during the years that I myself lived and worked on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains.

was from these four Territories that I raised argument with which I took part in the Cuban campaign. Assuredly, under no circumstances could I see the people of these Territories to do anything that I considered against either their moral or material well-being. I feel that for them now to come into the Union as States would be the best mere folly.

Very wisely the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and, I believe, the people of New Mexico have abandoned an attitude which forbade thus assuming the great privileges and responsibilities of full American citizenship. I cannot extol too heartily my hope that the people of Arizona, exercising their sober second thought, will to look at the matter in the same light.

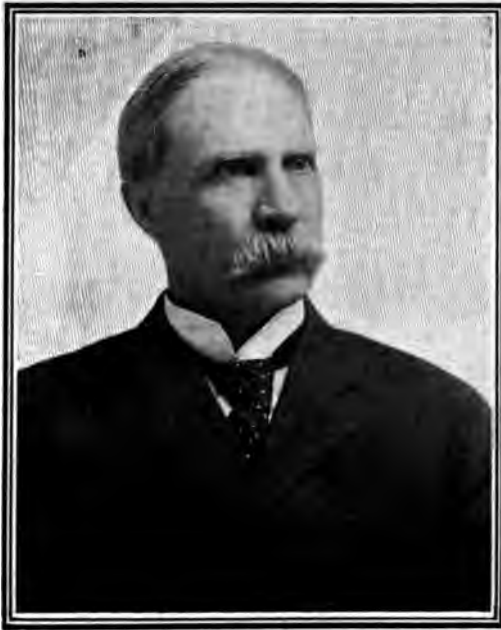
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Niagara Falls rescued. An illustration of the way in which public opinion may be aroused in an emergency is found in the passage of the bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls. A few individuals, led by the President of the American Civic Association, Mr. Horace McFarland, believed that it was worth while to make a firm stand against the power companies that were proposing to utilize the whole volume of the Niagara River for commercial purposes, with the inevitable consequence that the most famous and beautiful object of natural scenery in America would practically cease to exist. This peril and many others were glad to aid in presenting the facts to the country, and men at Washington like Mr. Burton, Chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, were ready to take the broad and right side of the question. President Roosevelt, in his message, had demanded the preservation of Niagara, and had been willing to give time and attention to the shaping of a river bill. It is a subject to which we shall return again, because there are several phases to which will require attention as time goes on the working of the law.

New Naturalization Law. The immigration bill passed both Houses, but did not get out of conference committee, owing to some differences about particular provisions. The chief feature of this bill, as our readers will remember, was the creation of a reading and writing test which if applied during the past year would have turned away perhaps two hundred thousand people. The naturalization bill was made a law, and it contains provisions which will make it far more difficult heretofore for naturalization papers to be issued fraudulently or carelessly. The five years' term of residence remains un-

changed, but the naturalized citizen must be able to understand and read the English language, and must produce affirmative evidence of character and fitness. There is a provision for the revoking of naturalization papers in the case of those who within five years become permanent residents of some other country. In times past our government has been greatly embarrassed by Syrians and others of diverse nationality who, having obtained naturalization papers here, by one means or another, return to live in the countries from which they had come, claiming the privileges of American citizenship, and calling upon our consular and diplomatic officers to intervene for them as against their own governments. The new law is designed expressly to put an end to such abuses. The functions of the Immigration Bureau are extended so that it becomes a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Several Important Measures. The law to improve the consular service was passed in the earlier part of the session, and was fully explained in our May number, in an article contributed by the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett. The authority of the general government is extended in quarantine against yellow fever. An important employers' liability statute relates especially to negligent common carriers, and will redound to the benefit of many thousands of railroad men. The immunity of witnesses in criminal cases is limited by a new law, and it will not hereafter be so difficult to obtain testimony in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law and similar statutes. It is now provided that \$25,000 shall be granted each year to defray the expenses of the President in traveling, so that he may not be obliged to accept railroad favors on the one hand or to draw upon his salary for a sort of expenditure that is public in its nature. It is not the President's personal expenses that mount up when he takes a trip, but the cost of those added services that his official duties make necessary. A number of other measures of real public interest and importance were carried through both Houses and received the President's signature. For example, after long effort, the famous Mariposa Grove of great trees in California has become a national reservation. The Battle Mountain Sanitarium reserve has been established for disabled soldiers. A new national park has been created in Oklahoma. A law has been passed which authorizes the President to acquire lands that



HON. LEWIS EMERY, JR., OF PENNSYLVANIA.

have historic value. The Appalachian and White Mountain Forest reserves belong to the category of unfinished business; but their consideration has been carried so far as to give reasonable hope that next winter these mountain areas may become nationalized. The Santo Domingo treaty, the Isle of Pines treaty, and the Morocco treaty go over to the next session; so does the measure to give the Porto Ricans full rights as citizens of the United States.

*Other
Postponed
Measures.*

Secretary Taft's Philippine tariff reduction bill is postponed, and so also is the proposition to build a government cable to the south coast of Cuba and thence to the Panama Canal. The question of Chinese exclusion will be debated again next winter, and the accomplishments of the long session, while leaving a large number of measures incomplete, have made it possible for Congress to find time in the period from December 3 to March 4 to pass several more important measures, and thus to give the Fifty-ninth Congress a record of which it may well be proud.

*The
Coming
Campaigns.*

Now that the campaign for the election of the Sixtieth Congress is beginning throughout the country, the record of the Fifty-ninth is something that the voters will be called upon to

consider. If both houses had not developed an unexpected radicalism on the part of the dominant Republican majority, there would be more reason to expect a sharp party reaction. As matters stand, it is not possible to make any valuable forecasts. The country is very much interested in public affairs, without being in a partisan mood. President Roosevelt's record will undoubtedly help those Republican Congressmen seeking reelection who stood squarely with the administration in its general programme. The State campaigns will be more ripe for discussion next month. In the State of New York, Senator Platt and ex-Governor Odell have patched up their differences, with a view to maintaining control of the Republican organization. They are opposed to the renomination of Governor Higgins, and the talk of bringing forward Mr. Charles E. Hughes as the Republican candidate has not ceased. It seems highly probable that Mr. William R. Hearst will run as an independent Democratic candidate for the governorship, although much will depend upon the standing and political views of the regular Democratic nominee. There is a strong feeling in New York that the State election this year will have an important bearing upon the Presidential election two years hence, and a tame or perfunctory autumnal campaign is a thing that nobody now expects. In Pennsylvania, the union of the Lincoln Republicans with the Democrats, as against the regular Republican organization, creates a situation that makes it certain that the campaign will be exciting to the very end. The regular Republican ticket, headed by Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, as candidate for governor, is running upon an anti-corporation, anti-railroad platform. But it is going to be a little hard for the voters of Pennsylvania to take Senator Penrose's organization seriously in its new garb of radicalism. Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., the candidate of the Lincoln Republicans, who has been accepted by the Democrats, has for years been a marked man in his attacks upon corporation control of politics and legislation in Pennsylvania.

*Churchill
and New
Hampshire.*

The name of Lincoln as adopted by independent Republican organizations has spread from Pennsylvania to New England. In New Hampshire, for example, the Lincoln Republicans are out with an anti-railroad platform, which means simply the elimination of railroad influence from the control of legislative and public affairs; and it is proposed to make

Mr. Winston Churchill the candidate of this movement for the governorship. Mr. Churchill has indicated his willingness to enter the fight, and the psychological moment seems to be favorable for his success. His new novel, "Coniston" (see page 256), is essentially a study of the rise of the boss system in American politics, and it sets forth the methods and motives under which consolidated railroad influence in so many States superseded the earlier phases of government by boss and lobby. The scene of the story is a New England State, presumably New Hampshire, and the principal character in the book suggests the well-known facts in the career of a one-time arbiter of the political destinies of a New England State. The precise issues involved in the New Hampshire situation will be set forth in a later number of the *REVIEW*. Mr. Churchill has served in the State Legislature, and was a delegate in the last national Republican convention.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Independent Voting in Oregon. A reference in these pages last month to the results of the June elections in Oregon emphasized the marked tendency toward independent voting in that State. Other interesting developments in Oregon's political life are described in this number of the *REVIEW* (page 172) by Dr. Joseph Schafer. In fact, the State is just now giving the whole country an impressive series of object-lessons in popular government. The official count of the recent election, announced after Dr. Schafer's article was written, shows that the vote cast on constitutional amendments and other measures submitted to the people for decision was remarkably large in proportion to the vote polled for State offi-

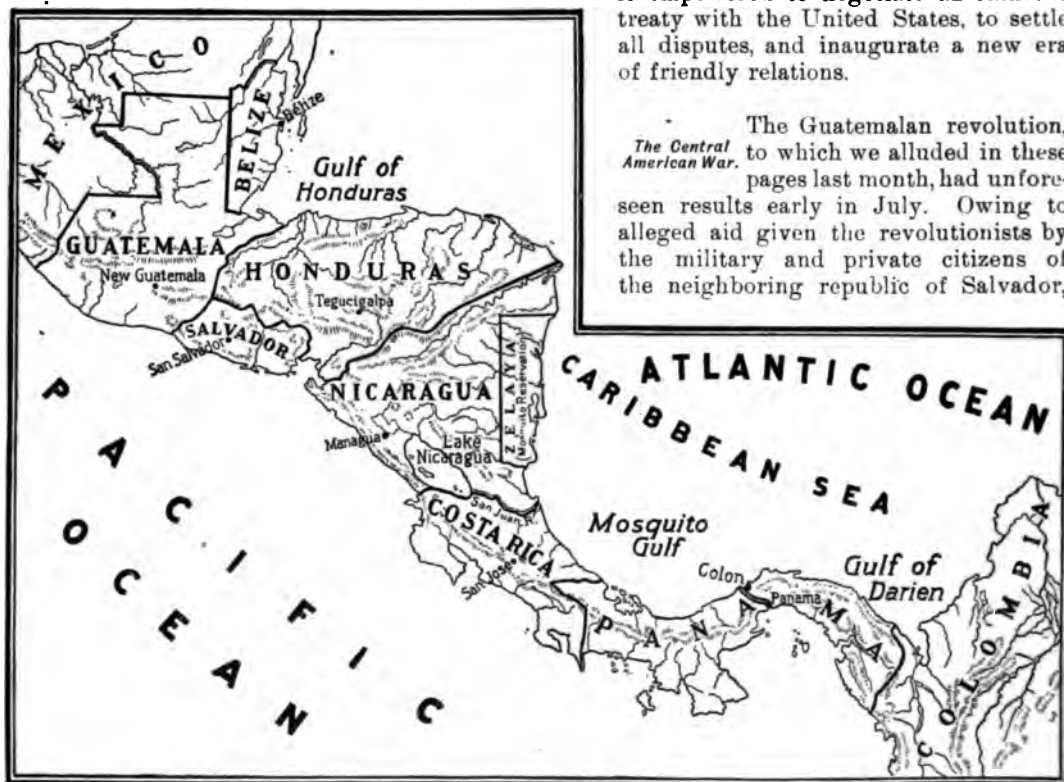
cers. Thus, the votes cast for and against the equal-suffrage amendment reached a total of 83,977, as against an aggregate vote for governor of 96,715,—almost seven-eighths. The smallest vote cast on any of the eleven propositions submitted at the June election was 64,413, or two-thirds of the vote for governor. In Oregon, the form of ballot, which requires a mark for each individual candidate and proposition, may have schooled the voters in discrimination and made it more easy and natural for them to make use of the referendum than in States where the single cross-mark votes the ticket.

*Brazil and the
Pan-American
Conference.*

With the opening of the third Pan-American Conference (at Rio de Janeiro), last month, the eyes of the American hemisphere, and, indeed, of all the world, have been turned to the vast Brazilian empire and its beautiful, progressive capital. We are especially pleased to be able to present to our readers, this month, two authoritative, informing articles on Brazil and its capital. Minister John Barrett's acquaintance with South American affairs needs no emphasis. Mr. Brown and Mr. Adams have very recently returned from a long tour of the South American continent, during which they had unusual facilities for study and observation. The illustrations in these articles are from hitherto unpublished photographs taken by a Rio photographer who knows his country thoroughly. These articles give a graphic idea of the vastness of our great Portuguese-speaking neighbor republic, so vast that in one of its provinces (Matto Grosso), itself twice as large as France, an

insurrection has been carried on for several weeks without the central government being able to send forces to the center of hostilities. The economic and political development of Brazil is a matter of no little interest and concern to more than one commercial interest in this country, and it is confidently expected that Secretary Root's itinerary (begun on July 4 and continuing until October 1), which will include most of the larger Latin-American cities in South and Central America, will result in a better understanding and the establishment of closer and more friendly relations between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil. In the northern part of South America the fact of interest during the past month was the resumption, on July 5, of the Venezuelan presidency by General Castro. It is interesting to note, in passing, also, that Señor Enrique Cortez has been appointed to succeed Señor Diego Mendoza as Colombian minister to the United States. It is understood that Señor Cortez is empowered to negotiate an omnibus treaty with the United States, to settle all disputes, and inaugurate a new era of friendly relations.

The Guatemalan revolution, to which we alluded in these pages last month, had unforeseen results early in July. Owing to alleged aid given the revolutionists by the military and private citizens of the neighboring republic of Salvador,



GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND THEIR CENTRAL AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.

(An idea of the sizes of these countries may be best obtained by comparison. Guatemala is very nearly the size of the State of Louisiana, Salvador compares with New Jersey, and Honduras with Mississippi. Nicaragua is almost exactly the size of New York, Costa Rica a little larger than Maryland, and Panama covers about as much territory as Maine. Guatemala has a population of 1,650,000, and Salvador and Honduras together about the same.)



President P. José Escalón,
of Salvador.

President Manuel E. Cabrera,
of Guatemala.

President Manuel Bonilla,
of Honduras.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE THREE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES RECENTLY AT WAR.

war broke out between these two republics. After several sanguinary battles, in which honors were about even, but in which Gen. Tomas Regalado, ex-president of Salvador, was killed, a force of Guatemalans somehow crossed the border into Honduras, with the result that this Central American state also (on July 14) declared war on Guatemala. Of the merits of the questions in dispute it is difficult to speak from this distance. It is a significant fact, however, that, ever since 1885, when President Rufino Barrios, of Guatemala, whose daring ambition had been the forming of a union of Central American states,—by military force if negotiations failed,—died in battle against the allied republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, the Guatemalan Government has been under suspicion of cherishing imperialistic designs. President Cabrera, of Guatemala, and President Escalón, of Salvador, are both known to be ambitious soldiers, as is also President Bonilla, of Honduras. The concern of the United States Government and the American people in all of this is based on the facts that we already have a Central American trade which is growing, that we are digging the Panama Canal, and that as time goes on we are speaking with more and more authority on matters concerning the political destinies of Caribbean countries. Our ministers, William L. Merry, to Salvador (who is accredited, also, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica), and Leslie Combs, to Guatemala (who also represents us at the capital of Honduras), have been assiduous in their efforts to bring

about peace between the contending peoples. Upon the initiative of President Roosevelt, and with the hearty coöperation of President Diaz, of Mexico, a meeting of representatives of Guatemala and Salvador was arranged on the United States cruiser *Albatross* (July 18), Minister Merry, our *chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala, and the Mexican minister to Central America acting as arbitrators on behalf of the United States and Mexico. On July 20 a treaty of peace was signed.

Law and Government in Great Britain. In the British Parliament the topics of imperial and national interest during July were the plans of the government with regard to the army and navy; with regard to the South African constitutional and native-war situations; the discussion of the Egyptian executions and the threatened Mohammedan uprisings, and the Birrell education bill. Secretary of War Haldane, in announcing the government's plan for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army, proposed the reduction of the regular forces by some twenty thousand men, but the reorganization of the remainder on a more efficient footing. In accordance with an intimation from the Russian Government, the projected visit of the British fleet to Cronstadt (which we spoke of last month and which excited considerable criticism in England) has been postponed "until a more propitious time." Russia, evidently, is not quite sure of the loyalty of her sailors. As for the education bill, it has passed its second reading in the



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AT SEVENTY.

Commons and will now go to the House of Lords. The real struggle for its passage will begin in the autumn session of Parliament, when the measure will be sent down from the Lords with amendments intended to defeat the objects of its authors. The agitation over the Birrell bill has already resulted in an unexpected governmental change,—nothing less than the creation of a ministry for Wales. On July 17, the government's proposal, aiming to give Parliament more control of the proposed Welsh education council, by appointing a minister for Wales, was passed by a vote of 279 to 50. The active propaganda in favor of woman suffrage has excited considerable attention in England during the past few months especially during July, when the meeting of the International Council of Women, at Paris, under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen, suggested the vigorous prosecution of the "suffragette" campaign. The premier, Mr. Asquith, and others of the ministry were

almost literally besieged in their house number of earnest suffragists, and one enthusiastic lady even permitted her and household goods to be sold at public auction for the taxes she refused to pay in contention that "taxation without representation is tyranny." As yet, no particular progress appears to have been made in this "suffragette" campaign, although British governmental officials are frank in admitting the justice of the women's demands.

*Other
Happenings
in England.*

A number of congresses and conferences held in London in July were important from an international standpoint. These included the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union attended by six hundred members of twenty-four foreign national legislatures; and the International Miners' Congress (which began its sessions in June), and the General Congress of the Socialist Interparliamentary Committee under the presidency of Mr. James Keir Hardie, M.P. Other events of particular interest to Britons were Mr. Chamberlain's celebration of his seventieth birthday and the deaths of Alfred Beit, the South African millionaire, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the famous English advocate of temperance laws. Mr. Beit was known as the diamond king and gem dealer, was a partner of the late Cecil Rhodes and an associate of Barney Barnato in exploiting the Kimberley diamond mines. For these three men in his day was worth more than a hundred millions. Mr. Beit was a capable man, the son of a prosperous Hampshire merchant. The bulk of his wealth was devoted to philanthropic purposes, among them being the endowment of a university in South Africa. In a terrible railway accident at Salisbury (on July 1), twenty-three Americans were killed. This sad affair furnished text for a great deal of discussion comparing American and British railways in the matter of the safety of passengers. While we teach our British cousins a great deal in the matter of railroading, the prompt acceptance by the London & Southwestern Company of full legal and financial responsibility for disaster sets a standard of corporation management which, we must reluctantly confess, is higher than that followed by our own road companies.

*Justice
to Dreyfus
at Last.*

In its larger aspects, the celebrated "Dreyfus affair," which was finally disposed of last month by the French government, is a complete vindication of the long-suffering F

er, was more than an ample of anti-Semitism, but more than the desperate, criminal attempt of main army officers to cover their own wrongdoing.

It was both of those, in its final analysis it a bold attempt to continue the French army and it, the conspirators joined, to dominate the policies of the French republic. For nearly twelve years this terrible miscarriage of justice has held France up to dishonor in the eyes of the world. By the decision of the Court of Cassation (the supreme court of France), delivered July 12, however, the verdict of the Rennes court-martial has been quashed,

without further trial, and Dreyfus, the victim perhaps the most terribly dramatic conspiracy in history, is proclaimed innocent to the world, reinstated in the army, and promoted to rank. But it is not Dreyfus alone who has been vindicated before the eyes of the world, — it is France itself. The band of conspirators who, headed by General Mercier, by perjury, forgery, and other discreditable means, attempted

to uphold the "honor of the French army" has either passed from power or from earth. Mercier is now old, dishonored, and detested; Esterhazy, who forged the evidence against Dreyfus, is dead by his own hand; Esterhazy, the author of the famous bordereau, by his own hand or that of another; Cavaignac, is dead. Dreyfus is now elevated to the rank of major, and is to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, while his champion among the French military, General Picquart, is promoted to a general; and, most significant of all, the present French ministry has decided that the dust of Alfred Dreyfus, the courageous, eloquent novelist who dared to defend Dreyfus, is hereafter to be placed in the Panthéon,—the highest honor a French legislature can pay to the memory of



THE DREYFUS FAMILY JUST AFTER THE CAPTAIN'S PARDON IN 1899.

a dead Frenchman. Out of the agitation over Dreyfus and the bitterness of the religious prejudice that was aroused has come the church separation law and a new, tolerant, regenerated France. Another "Dreyfus affair" would probably be impossible. It is not likely that in the future the French army will ever claim to be anything but the servant of the republic.

The judgment of the highest court in France, delivered technically upon three "new facts" which prove the falsity of the charges against Dreyfus, as well as the unfairness and irregularity of the proceedings against him at former trials, has demonstrated also the existence of a conspiracy in which high civil and military

*History
of "l'Affaire
Dreyfus."*

officers in France were accomplices, and which had for its object the absolute control of the French army. So much has been written about the now famous case that the main outlines have perhaps become obscured, and it will be well to restate them here. In the summer of 1894, when General Mercier (then minister of war) had become unpopular because of his use of military spies, some scraps of paper found at the German embassy in Paris were brought to him. These, when pasted together, formed a sheet on which were enumerated five documents which the writer promised to obtain for delivery to German officials,—documents which related to important French military secrets. This was the famous "bordereau," and its presence proved the existence of a traitor in the French army.

Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian, captain of the Fourteenth Artillery, and the only Jew on the General Staff,—a model, capable soldier, but somewhat unpopular,—had incurred the enmity of General Mercier and Lieut.-Col. Du Paty de Clam, another member of the staff. In comparing the handwriting of the bordereau with that of the other members of the staff, Du Paty de Clam noticed a similarity between it and the handwriting of Dreyfus. Being a man of great imagination, and desiring to deliver a dramatic stroke which would restore popularity to Mercier and himself, Du Paty somehow obtained letters written by Dreyfus and submitted them, with the bordereau, to Bertillon, the inventor of the well-known method of criminal measurements which bears his name. Bertillon was also impressionable, and he declared at once that the writer of the bordereau and of the letters submitted to him was one and the same. Events then followed one another rapidly. Mercier ordered Du Paty to proceed with his investigations and arrest the culprit,—a task which was dramatically accomplished on October 14, 1894. Dreyfus was thrown into the military prison of Cherche Midi, in Paris. On December 19, he was formally tried by court-martial. Although a minority of the five handwriting experts declared that he did not write the bordereau, and although the military code forbade the introduction of any evidence unknown to the defendant in a case of this nature, a secret "dossier," a document made up of forged letters, was presented by General Mercier to the court-martial, sitting behind closed doors, and Alfred Dreyfus was convicted "by order."

*Degradation
and Exile
of Dreyfus.*

On January 5, 1895, the unfortunate captain was publicly degraded, and, by the most tragic and dramatic ceremony, dismissed in disgrace from the French army. The sentence of death which had been passed upon him was commuted to imprisonment for life in a fortified place. Late in February, he was taken from France to Devil's Island (Isle du Salut), a penal settlement on the coast of French Guiana, where for nearly five years he suffered indescribable torments and persecutions, physical and mental. All this time his few friends, and his devoted wife and brother Mathieu, had been working in his cause, and gradually certain newspapers and public functionaries began to express a desire to see the evidence upon which he had been convicted. On September 14, 1896, a garbled version of the bordereau and the text of the evidence was published in the Paris journal *Éclair*, in which, however, the admission was made that secret evidence had been produced against Dreyfus. This gave his legal representatives and Mme. Dreyfus their cue, and they succeeded in bringing about the publication (in the *Matin* of November 10) of accurate facsimiles of the bordereau, and also of Dreyfus' handwriting. This publication resulted in the discovery that the handwriting on the bordereau was not that of Dreyfus, but of one Count Ferdinand Esterhazy. This person, although acquitted by a "packed" court-martial on January 2, 1898, afterward confessed the authorship of the bordereau. Meanwhile, Colonel Picquart, head of the intelligence bureau and the one friend of Dreyfus, had been dismissed and succeeded by Colonel Henry, one of the conspirators.

*Zola's Famous
Letter,
"J'Accuse."*

Party and racial feeling ran high in France at the time. The "Dreyfus affair" convulsed the country. All France was divided into Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. Many Frenchmen believed that in order not to discredit the army, which since 1870 had been looked upon as the only safety of France, Dreyfus ought to be punished, guilty or not guilty. Then Émile Zola threw into the camp of the conspirators his bomb, the famous letter "J'accuse," a long indictment of the heads of the army for perjury and falsity. Zola was prosecuted before a civil jury on February 7, following, and, by the most flagrant travesty of justice, was convicted on the charge of libel. He appealed, and his sentence was quashed by the supreme court; but another charge was brought

st him, and on July 18 he was tried

Despairing of justice, he threw up his sword and fled to England, where he remained idle for nearly a year. Then the conspirators duped General Cavaignac, who had been minister of war, into reading in the Chamber of Deputies (on July 7, 1898) a false document, and into pledging his honor and guarantee of the justice of Dreyfus' punishment. Colonel Picquart, however, proved the falsity of this document, and as a result the revelations which followed Colonel Picquart's committed suicide and Cavaignac resigned his ministry in humiliation. The Dreyfus party succeeded in having the case read before the ministry of justice early in October, 1898, and during the winter following the unfortunate man was brought back to France and tried by a court-martial at Rennes.

Despite the Esterhazy and Henry forgeries, the court-martial, after a trial which lasted from August 5 to September 9, 1899, declared, by a majority of two, that Dreyfus was guilty, "with mitigating circumstances," and condemned him to ten years' imprisonment and to military degradation. The Waldeck-Rousseau government, however, offered to pardon him, and the unfortunate man, broken in health and mind, accepted the offer. In order to cover up the tracks of the conspirators, the general amnesty law was passed, prohibiting all criminal prosecution of cases growing out of this "scélèbre." In November, 1903, Dreyfus asked the court to reopen his case, on the ground that "new facts" had been discovered.

After a long delay, the supreme court began its re-arranging of the case on June 10, last. On June 12 it reached a decision. To the world, it was perhaps worth the sufferings and sacrifices of the case to have known the heroism of Zola and a Picquart; the devotion of Dreyfus; the revelation of the nobility and character of this man who refuses to hate his enemies, declines monetary indemnity, and seeks only the restoration of honor as a French soldier; and, most of all, the reinstatement before the world of the French people to that position of justice, honor, and chivalry for which as a nation France has always been justly renowned.

In the Peninsular Latin countries, Italy and Spain, the past month has seen political, financial, and judicial progress which has been very gratifying. Early in July, the Italian minister of

finance announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the great financial operation of converting the Italian national debt had at last been consummated. This had been done so successfully that of the 8,200,000,000 lire (\$1,650,000,000) to be converted only \$2,000,000,000 lire had been called for in cash by the holders of securities abroad and but 1,500,000 lire in Italy itself. Italian trade will, it is believed, profit largely by the pending treaty, which is most likely to be ratified, with England and France in regard to Abyssinia. Spain has another cabinet crisis, resulting in the fall of the Moret ministry and the formation of a new one headed by Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez, who also holds the portfolio of war. The new ministry retains the same general policy as the cabinet which has just left office, and is liberal in its views. Both ministries have agreed upon a remarkably radical democratic programme for national regeneration, including, among other important reforms, religious freedom and the readjustment of franchise conditions.

Affairs in Belgium and Switzerland.

Belgium has just passed through an important election. The Liberals, Socialists, and Democrats were in an alliance to wrest the government from the hands of the Clerical party, which had been in power since 1884. The chief charges against the Clerical administration were the heavy increase in taxation and the ecclesiastical domination of public schools. The opposition desired to abolish these, and also to reform the franchise law. The Clericals, however, have been victorious, although their majority has been reduced. King Leopold has promulgated a royal decree dealing with reforms in the Congo Free State, as a result of the recent report of the Congo Commission. The Belgian King refuses to make public the evidence gathered by his commission, insists upon his rights as sole ruler of the Congo State, but announces that he gives free access to foreigners to settle in the larger portion of that Central African region. The Red Cross Conference, at which were present delegates from thirty-seven nations, assembled at Geneva on June 11. The new convention, which was signed on July 9, will take the place of the Geneva Convention of 1864, which, however, will remain in force for those nations which may decline to approve the new rules. One of the changes is, that voluntary societies of succor during war, authorized by their own governments, will be assimilated to the international society.



MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

(From a photograph taken during Mr. Bryan's recent visit to St. Petersburg. In this group are a number of Russian Duma leaders, including Dr. Rodichev, who sits at Mr. Bryan's right, and the peasant leader, Aladyin, next to Dr. Rodichev.)

The lines of conflict between the crown and parliament in Russia have been much more sharply drawn during the past few weeks. By the middle of July it had become evident that no immediate agreement was possible, and that a long deadlock or open actual civil war are the alternatives. Although the right of the Duma is strictly limited to that of interpellation, and although several of its demands upon the crown and the upper house have not had strict legal sanction, the Russian parliament, conscious of its power and dignity as the representative and mouthpiece of the Russian people, has been proceeding as though endowed with all full parliamentary rights and equipped with legislative machinery as complete as that of the parliaments of the rest of Europe. Certain anomalies have developed in the situation, which have not, however, hindered some real progress toward the attainment of representative institutions. The upper house and the ministry continue to regard the Duma as simply a revolutionary committee which aims at the overthrow of throne, Church,

and private property. On the other hand the Duma itself continues to officially ignore the Council of the Empire. And yet the body is practically working with the crown. By the signature of Emperor Nicholas (July 16) to the bill appropriating \$7,500,000 for the relief of sufferers from famine, money was expended for the first time in the history of the Russian Treasury with which we Western people are accustomed to regard the "authority of law." This money was voted by an assembly of representatives of the people, and although the bill was passed by the upper house, it was rejected by the ministry. Nevertheless, the Czar himself signed it. It is probable that his majesty does not realize the full force and the logical implication of what he has done. The ministry will not resign or be dismissed, as would be the case in Western nations, and the Czar probably regards his act as one of the prerogatives of autocracy. The fact remains, however, that in a matter of money in which there is a radical difference between his ministers and the popular assembly he has sided with

Mr. Winston Churchill the candidate of this movement for the governorship. Mr. Churchill has indicated his willingness to enter the fight, and the psychological moment seems to be favorable for his success. His new novel, "Coniston" (see page 256), is essentially a study of the rise of the boss system in American politics, and it sets forth the methods and motives under which consolidated railroad influence in so many States superseded the earlier phases of government by boss and lobby. The scene of the story is a New England State, presumably New Hampshire, and the principal character in the book suggests the well-known facts in the career of a one-time arbiter of the political destinies of a New England State. The precise issues involved in the New Hampshire situation will be set forth in a later number of the REVIEW. Mr. Churchill has served in the State Legislature, and was a delegate in the last national Republican convention.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A reference in these pages last month to the results of the June elections in Oregon emphasized the marked tendency toward independent voting in that State. Other interesting developments in Oregon's political life are described in this number of the REVIEW (page 172) by Dr. Joseph Schafer. In fact, the State is just now giving the whole country an impressive series of object-lessons in popular government. The official count of the recent election, announced after Dr. Schafer's article was written, shows that the vote cast on constitutional amendments and other measures submitted to the people for decision was remarkably large in proportion to the vote polled for State offi-

cers. Thus, the votes cast for and against the equal-suffrage amendment reached a total of 83,977, as against an aggregate vote for governor of 96,715,—almost seven-eighths. The smallest vote cast on any of the eleven propositions submitted at the June election was 64,413, or two-thirds of the vote for governor. In Oregon, the form of ballot, which requires a mark for each individual candidate and proposition, may have schooled the voters in discrimination and made it more easy and natural for them to make use of the referendum than in States where the single cross-mark votes the ticket.

*The Army
and
Officialdom.*

One after another, companies, and even regiments, of the army are cashiered and degraded for avowing revolutionary sentiments or expressing sympathy with the Duma. Early in July, three of the famous Guard regiments almost in a body joined the soldiers' union organized for the purpose of guarding the expected constitution and to prepare the army to come over to the people when they were ready. On the other hand, a number of the Czar's best soldiers and sailors still remain loyal, and Admiral Rozhdestvenski, who was defeated in the battle of the Sea of Japan by Admiral Togo, in May of last year, and was (on July 10) exonerated of cowardice by a court-martial in Cronstadt, bore himself with such dignity and displayed such regard for his men that it is believed his example will do much to offset the mutinous feeling inspired by such cruel martinets as Chuknin. The court maintains its faith in the army, and on July 17 it was announced that at a secret conference at Peterhof the Czar and his advisers had determined to rely on the military arm and the aid of the organized officialdom of the empire against the people and the Duma. At this point it will not be without interest to consider for a moment (in response to requests from a number of our readers) the famous—or infamous—Russian bureaucracy, which, more than even the autocrat himself, has been the stronghold of Russian autocracy. There are half a million of these government officials, exclusive of the military and the functionaries of the Church. Of the two latter classes, there are a million and a half more.

*The
Petted
Bureaucracy.*

The Russian bureaucracy has always had the reputation of being the most corrupt in Europe. Peter the Great, Catherine II., Alexander I., and Nicholas I. made honest but vain efforts to reform it. Under these rulers, however, the higher positions were occupied by the nobility, and a certain dignity kept them from committing such crimes as have disgraced the reigns of the last two Czars. After the emancipation of the serfs by Alexander II., which was followed by many other reforms, the upper stratum of the landed aristocracy was destroyed, and a regular bureaucratic caste emerged. The establishment of the zemstvos and the introduction of reforms in connection with the administration of justice, of public instruction, and of finance opened up official employment to young men of all

classes, and within a few years the aristocratic supremacy was lost and the middle class had obtained most of the offices. Railroads, steamship lines, and banks were established, commerce and industry developed rapidly, the power of the "parvenu" officials grew with every year, and with it the oppression of the "common people." In 1882, Count Tolstoi, minister of public instruction, attempted to reestablish the influence of the nobility in the local administration, but as a personal enemy of the zemstvo he only succeeded in annihilating the provincial self-government. The arbitrary interpretation of the Russian code, with its many "temporary laws," and the exceptional laws for the Jews, Poles, and other non-Russian subjects, furnished ample opportunities for the officials to levy heavy taxes and blackmail. They have recruited a powerful army whose principle is a combination of greed, selfishness, and insolence. They care only for money and arbitrary power, and in their greed for these they bully their inferiors and oppress the mass of the people. The power of the bureaucracy grew with the spread of the revolutionary ideas, and such unscrupulous chieftains of the bureaucratic machine as Plehve and Bogolyepov frightened the autocratic government of the Czar so that it soon lost its grip upon officialdom. Polyodonostzev and his pan-Slavist followers are much to blame for the unlimited power of these parvenus, and even more so the grand dukes and Alexiev, who shared in the "graft" during the Japanese War. Two of the most corrupt newspapers, the *Noroe Vremya* (of St. Petersburg) and the *Moskovskaya Vedomosti* (of Moscow) are the organs of the bureaucracy. Trepov is their present chieftain. With the help of the worst hooligans of the secret organization known as the "Black Hundreds," he is trying to stem the flood of the revolution. These bureaucrats are the head and front of the Russian reaction.

*General Trepov
versus
Prince Urusov.*

The views of four eminent authorities on different phases of the present Russian crisis (given to the press last month) furnish interesting sidelights for an understanding of the situation. General Trepov, commandant of the imperial palace, and by many believed to be the real power behind the throne at Peterhof, consented to be interviewed, early in July, by an English correspondent. The general deplored the lack of energy displayed by the government in combating the revolutionary movement. The Duma, he declared, is being used

y as a revolutionary center. He advocated a reimposition of the censorship and a gag of the powers of the parliament. Jews, he declared, are to blame for all the evil in Russia, since they provoke Christ to violence and then pose as martyrs. General Trepov declared, further, against the question of amnesty, and announced his belief in the loyalty of the troops. The land, he declared, in conclusion, is the

and carried out by a gang of ruffians imported for that purpose. The Duma, declared Prince Urusov, has tried to be loyal. Its members have been "trying to raise the Czar above and beyond the reach of political passions. They were all ready to sink their differences for the national welfare, but they felt these hostile dark forces estranging them from their sovereign and rendering impossible that union of crown and parliament without which there could be no peaceful evolution." Count Witte, who is now taking the cure at a watering-place in France, gave out an interview, on July 16, in the course of which he expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the interview attributed to General Trepov and referred to above. Count Witte was not sanguine as to the immediate future of his country, and could not resist referring to his own financial policy, which, he declared, had been tested and had proved efficacious.



PRINCE S. D. URUSOV.

is coming to be known as the Mirabeau of the Russian States-General.)

important one before Russia. Referring to a speech by Prince Urusov, a Liberal noble was formerly a cabinet minister and is now a simple, untitled member of the Duma, giving official incitement to anti-Jewish demonstrations, General Trepov charged Prince Urusov directly with falsehood. In

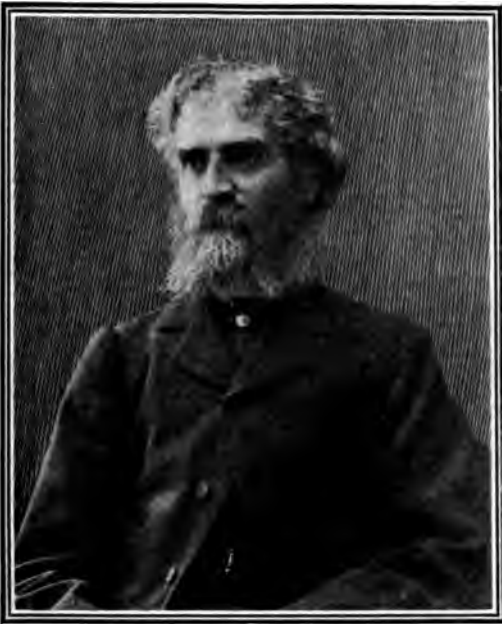
Prince Urusov produced documentary evidence of official connivance in "pogroms." In a speech to which General Trepov referred delivered in the Duma on June 21, and in the course of it this splendid patriot, who is now recognized more and more as the leader of the Russian States-General, openly declared that the Bialystok atrocities were instigated by the civil and military authorities

A highly significant statement with regard to the Russian situation was that made in Paris, early in July, by M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, director of the Institute of France, author of a history of Russia, and, after Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, recognized as the best-informed man in western Europe concerning the history and present condition of the Russian Empire. M. Leroy-Beaulieu compared the Russian situation with the condition of affairs in France in 1789, and declared it his belief that the actual revolution had begun that would, in the end, overwhelm the Romanov dynasty.

It is no crisis that can be measured by days, weeks, or months, but a vast and complete transition resembling that of the French Revolution. . . . If the government does not satisfy the nation's demands, catastrophes of the gravest nature are ahead for Russia. . . . Arbitrary autocracy is doomed. All that the present monarchy can save at the best is power within constitutional or well-defined limits. The Emperor has good intentions, but he knows very little of his own country outside of the limits of the palaces. He is always hesitating, is himself terrified by the example of the French Revolution, and does not wish to have the same end as Louis XVI., although he forgets that Charles I. of England arrived at a similar end by another route. Perhaps it is already too late to save the dynasty from going down with the autocracy, but the Emperor might stay the storm by permitting the formation of a ministry representing parliament, which represents the people. He has already lost much time, and the feeling of discontent is continually increasing.

In conclusion, M. Leroy-Beaulieu declared. "I am inclined to believe that this revolution

will continue in various stages of intensity for ten or perhaps twenty years, owing to the magnitude of the questions involved and the dangers along the way."



M. ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

(The French economist and historian, who declares that Russia is now in the throes of actual revolution.)

The unqualified statement which recently appeared in the *Paris Journal*, to the effect that during the recent visit of the German Kaiser to Vienna that monarch and the Austrian Emperor, the Czar being advised of the nature of the discussion, came to a definite agreement to intervene in Poland with armed forces in case Russia found it impossible to maintain her control over the Poles, and that the three Emperors thereafter were to act in concert for the maintenance of the *status quo* in their Polish possessions, has emphasized the fact that the national groups in the Duma have organized, outside of their party affiliations, for the advancement of their national interests. The Poles and the Baltic province delegates form one group, the Little Russians another, and the Armenians, Tatars, Georgians, and Cossacks of the Caucasus a third. Indeed, the drift toward decentralization is becoming more evident, and indicates the possibility of disintegration in the vast Russian Empire. Disintegration it is not at all unlikely to be when the soldiers refuse to shoot

any longer and the grip of the autocracy has been finally loosened.

England's
Fear as to
Egypt.

From many widely separated portions of the globe come reports of stirrings among Mohammedan peoples which may indicate a revival of Moslem political power. One of the most significant and serious statements made within recent years by a British foreign minister was contained in the address of Sir Edward Grey before the House of Commons (on July 5). The minister of foreign affairs, referring to the sentences passed upon the Egyptian natives for the killing of a British officer (resulting in the punishment by execution or imprisonment for life of six of the natives), made the following declaration:

All this year, fanatical feeling in Egypt has been on the increase. It has not been confined to Egypt but has spread along the north of Africa. It was for this reason that a little time ago the garrisons had to be increased. The attack on British officers which happened recently is something which would not have occurred a little time ago and would not have occurred to-day but for the fanatical feeling which has spread in Egypt this year. . . . We may be on the eve of further measures necessary to protect Europeans in Egypt, and for the House of Commons to question the decision of the tribunal in Egypt, composed of the highest English and Egyptian judges, is bound to have the effect of weakening the authority of the Egyptian government. As things are now, I say deliberately and with a full sense of responsibility that if the House does anything at this moment to weaken or destroy the authority of the government as it exists in Egypt, you will be face to face with a very serious situation, because if the fanatical feeling in Egypt gets the better of the constituted authority of the Egyptian government you will be face to face with the necessity for extreme measures.

The anti-foreign fanaticism of the Egyptian fellaheen (peasantry) is increasing, according to later reports, and Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, and his advisers, it is reported, have prepared elaborate plans for strengthening the British army in that country and for establishing various new military posts in the Sudan.

The Dreaded
Moslem
Uprising.

It is not an uprising of the natives of Egypt alone that is feared, but a general "jihad," or holy war, of all the Mussulmans under British rule. The Turkish Sultan has had a good deal of trouble with his revolting subjects in Arabia, and in this Arabian revolt, as well as in the recent clash between Turks and Persians on the border, certain keen observers of Oriental

politics believe they see outlines of a vast anti-British conspiracy, the first signs of which were made evident in the claims of the Porte in the recent matter of the disputed boundary in the Sinai peninsula. Under Great Britain's sway in India there are more than one hundred millions of Mohammedans, who would without doubt join their forces with the thirty-five or forty millions of Mohammedans about the shores of the Mediterranean in case of a religious war. The Maghzen, the dominant political caste in Morocco, in approving the Algeiras protocol (which they did on June 14), has, it is reported, made reservations (and published the fact to the wild tribesmen in the interior) which will not prevent their joining their Mohammedan brethren in case of an uprising. Besides, there are millions more followers of the Prophet in Afghanistan, and all have had their religious enthusiasm aroused by Japan's great victory over the "white Russians of the north." The world may be on the eve of some new, vast and terrible racial upheaval in the East.

*Palestine
itself as the
New Zion.*

After the sickening Bialystok massacre, early in June, immense numbers of Russian Jews,—numbers, in fact, vastly greater than at any other time in Russian history,—crossed the European frontiers of the empire; and England, Germany, and France, as well as this country, have had added emphasis laid upon the question of what should be done with Jewish immigration. Several conferences of Zionists in the United States and Canada, during recent weeks, have redirected the attention of the Gentile as well as the Jewish world to the Hebrew dream of reoccupying Palestine. There now seems to be real basis for the hope that the dream may some day become a reality. At the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada, held at Toronto early in July, it was announced authoritatively that the Sultan of Turkey had revoked the laws forbidding Jews to settle in Palestine. Quite recently the Jerusalem correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* telegraphed that the influx of Jews into Palestine during the past few months had been remarkable. Many thousands are coming from Russia every week. They are settling east of the river Jordan, and, in the opinion of this correspondent, are gradually but surely regaining possession of the land of their fathers. British and American consular officers, in their recent reports on the Holy Land, record evi-

dence of prosperous conditions, and British trade annuals for 1905 show trade improvement at all Mediterranean ports in Asiatic Turkey. At Jaffa, especially, business has greatly increased. There are good crops, and exports of cereals, fruits, and wine, and the land seems to be again literally enjoying the proverbial milk and honey.

*'Progress
of the
World.'*

How much of the real progress of the world, progress which consists in ethical advance and in the widespread recognition of human brotherhood, has been achieved during these summer months of the year 1906 can be read from three cable dispatches printed in obscure corners of the daily newspapers,—all, by a striking coincidence, on the same day. Item number one: The government of Siam has inaugurated a systematic crusade against gambling, which has been one of the worst vices of the Siamese people, and heretofore connived at by the government, for purposes of revenue. Now, however, if the Christian nations will consent to a readjustment of Siam's tariff, the government promises to abolish all gambling places throughout the kingdom, beginning April 1, next. Item number two: A really remarkable illustration of the humanitarian feeling of Japanese Buddhists and Shintoists toward Christians in Japan is furnished by the decision of the recent conference of priests of these faiths, held at Tokio (concluding on July 16), to contribute voluntarily to the cost of rebuilding the Christian church which was destroyed in the riots over the Russian peace terms in the Japanese capital, last September. Item number three: Mrs. Mary Labaree, whose husband, Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, formerly a missionary to Persia, was murdered some months ago by religious fanatics, has protested to the American minister at Teheran against the exaction by the United States Government of an indemnity of \$50,000. Mrs. Labaree believes that the Persian Government should be held responsible for its failure to protect missionaries, but this fine Christian lady, because of the sacredness of her husband's mission, and also because of the fact that such an indemnity would be regarded as "blood money" and be extorted from the innocent people of the province where the murder was committed, declares her unwillingness to accept such indemnity. Such facts as these deserve record, even at the cost of omitting something from the chronicle of war scares and the daily story of commercial competition.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 19 to July 19, 1906.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

June 19.—The Senate lays on the table the House amendments to the meat-inspection amendment to the agricultural bill.... The House adopts a substitute for the Senate meat-inspection amendment to the agricultural bill and passes a bill defining the conditions under which witnesses in trials affecting corporations may have immunity from prosecution.

June 20.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) speaks in favor of rigid inspection of the packing houses.... The House passes the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses.

June 21.—The Senate passes the bill for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, after defeating the sea-level project by a vote of 36 to 31.... The House begins debate on the pure-food bill.

June 22.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill and the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses.... The House debates the pure-food bill.

June 23.—The Senate sends to conference the agricultural appropriation bill, with the Beveridge meat-inspection amendment.... The House, by a vote of 240 to 17, passes the pure-food bill, and adopts the conference report on the railroad-rate bill by a vote of 216 to 4.

June 25.—The Senate orders the investigation of grain elevators by the Interstate Commerce Commission.... The House debates the immigration bill.

June 26.—The Senate sends the railroad-rate bill back to conference and accepts the naval appropriation bill conference report.... The House passes the omnibus public building bill.

June 27.—The Senate passes the naturalization bill.... The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill and the lock-canal bill.

June 28.—The Senate passes the public buildings and general deficiency appropriation bills.... The House adopts the conference report on the railroad-rate bill, and sustains the action of the House conferees on meat inspection by a vote of 193 to 45.

June 29.—The Senate adopts conference reports on the railroad-rate, pure-food, and meat-inspection bills; the nomination of Franklin K. Lane, of California, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission is confirmed.... The House adopts final conference reports on the meat-inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill and on the pure-food bill.

June 30.—The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress comes to an end.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington resumes its inquiry into the relations between railroads and the coal companies.

June 20.—The Kentucky State Railroad Commission orders a 35 per cent. reduction in freight rates.

June 21.—The Massachusetts House of Represent-

atives expels Frank J. Gethro for attempted bribery in connection with the anti-bucketshop bill.

June 22.—Attorney-General Moody announces that prosecutions of the Standard Oil Company for accepting rebates will soon be begun by the Government.

June 27.—Attorney General Moody orders suits brought against many railroad companies for violation of the safety-appliance law.... Pennsylvania Democrats nominate Lewis Emery, Jr., for governor and commend William J. Bryan.

June 28.—The Interstate Commerce Commission begins a weight investigation in New Orleans.... Wisconsin Democrats endorse William J. Bryan as a Presidential candidate.... Vermont Democrats and Independents nominate Percival W. Clement for governor.... Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominate District Attorney Moran, of Boston, for governor.... The National People's party, in convention at St. Louis, issues an address to the people.

June 29.—President Roosevelt issues an executive order making important changes in the methods of appointment and promotion for merit in the consular service.

July 2.—Secretary Wilson takes active steps to put the new meat-inspection law into effect.... Secretary Shaw offers for sale \$30,000,000 bonds of the Panama Canal loan, to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. and to be dated August 1, 1906.

July 5.—The appointment of L. R. Willfey, attorney-general of the Philippines, as judge of the new United States Circuit Court in China is announced in Washington.

July 7.—President Roosevelt appoints Edward E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.... W. R. Hearst announces that he will not be a candidate for President in 1908.

July 9.—Secretary William H. Taft, in addressing the Republicans of North Carolina at Greensboro, urges the breaking up of the "solid South".... President Roosevelt appoints Charles Earle, solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Edwin W. Sims, now United States District Attorney at Chicago.... Secretary Wilson holds a conference with representatives of leading packing houses in Chicago.

July 10.—Insurance Superintendent Kelsey, of New York State, issues rules governing the obtaining of names of policyholders from official lists to be filed by mutual companies with the Insurance Department.... The federal grand jury at Cleveland resumes its investigations of alleged violations of the interstate-commerce law.

July 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an investigation into the grain and elevator trade called for by Senate resolutions.

July 19.—President Roosevelt directs that officials in charge of public works are to detect and punish violations of the eight-hour law.

ITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

19.—The Progressive party in the Transvaal expresses its opposition to the new South African convention....The Cape Colony treasurer presents his budget in the Assembly....At the conclusion of M. Clémenceau's speech in reply to M. Delcassé in the French Chamber of Deputies, the



THE STENOGRAPHERS' TABLE IN THE DUMA.

(Many women are employed in taking notes of the debates and proceedings.)

er, by a vote of 365 to 78, agrees to the posting of the speech throughout France; M. Clémenceau declares that the government will attempt to fuse the interests of capital and labor.

21.—The Russian minister of the interior announces the sitting of the Duma to reply to interpellations and defend the actions of the government....A motion of approval of the government is adopted in the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 410 to 87.

22.—King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud of Norway are crowned at Trondhjem....The Russian Duma carries by a large majority a motion calling on the government to resign; it urges the formation of a government responsible to parliament.

23.—A great demonstration of British Liberalism is held in Manchester, which is addressed by Lloyd George, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Winston Churchill.

25.—The Russian Duma passes a resolution approving the plans to relieve famine-stricken districts in the hands of the ministry.

26.—The French budget introduced in the Chamber of Deputies shows a large deficit, which is met by a loan and by increased taxation.

June 29.—The Italian parliament passes a bill reducing the rate of interest on consols.

July 1.—In the Panama elections the government candidates are successful, except in the city of Panama, where the compromise ticket wins.

July 2.—There is a sharp debate in the British House of Commons on a clause of the education bill, and a hostile amendment is defeated by a majority of only sixteen votes.

July 3.—The government's agrarian bill is introduced in the Russian Duma....The French Chamber of Deputies annuls the election of Count Boui de Castellane, on the ground of bribery.

July 4.—Admiral Rozhdestvenski, in order to save his staff, enters a plea of guilty to the charge of surrender in the battle of the Sea of Japan.



THE LATE ALFRED BEIT.

(The South African financier.)

July 6.—The Russian Duma takes the ground that measures for famine relief must be met by scaling down the budget and not by a new loan....The French minister of marine announces that six armored vessels will be begun in the present year.

July 7.—In the British House of Commons, Winston Churchill, under-secretary for the colonies, urges the need of Liberal unity owing to the possibility of a serious breach with the House of Lords....President Castro, of Venezuela, marks his assumption of office by releasing the political prisoners, except those charged with treason.

July 8.—The commission of the Russian Duma, appointed to decide the question of land for peasants, decides to recommend to Parliament the ex-

propriation of all state, town, church, and monastery lands.... The Porto Rican executive council rejects the measure of Governor Winthrop which virtually placed control of piers in the hands of the Secretary of War.

July 10.—The Russian court-martial at Cronstadt acquits Admiral Rozhdestvenski; four officers are found guilty of surrendering to the enemy and are sentenced to be shot.

July 12.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is completely vindicated by the French court of last resort and restored to the army.

July 13.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed by overwhelming majorities bills restoring to the army Alfred Dreyfus and promoting Colonel Picquart.

July 14.—The German minister of public instruction issues an order applying a decree against the employment of members of the Social Democratic party as instructors.

July 17.—The Czar approves the famine-relief measure passed by the Russian Duma.

July 18.—The education bill passes the committee stage in the British House of Commons.

July 19.—The conservative element in the Russian Duma succeeds in adopting an address to the people on the agrarian question.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 19.—Peruvian troops invade the section of eastern Ecuador which is disputed territory.

June 22.—It is announced that Guatemalan troops have invaded Salvador.

June 26.—Congratulations are exchanged between President Roosevelt and the Emperor of Japan on the completion of the new cable from Guam to Japan.

June 28.—Four Egyptian natives are hanged and five are flogged for the recent attack on British officers.

June 30.—The Pope consents to arbitrate the territorial dispute between Colombia and Peru.

July 1.—Morris M. Langhorne, of Virginia, is appointed secretary of legation at Christiania, Norway, and Secretary Norman Hutchinson is transferred from Caracas to Stockholm.

July 3.—In the British House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey explains the situation in Egypt and the Congo and the meaning of sending British warships to Cronstadt.

July 11.—Washington receives formal notice of the breaking out of hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala.

July 12.—Tatars attack a monastery and pillage the city of Van, in eastern Turkey.

July 13.—The visit of the British Channel fleet to Cronstadt is postponed, the decision having been made at the request of the Russian Government.

July 14.—Honduras declares war on Guatemala.

July 17.—An armistice between Guatemala and Salvador and Honduras is agreed upon, and plans are made for the meeting of peace envoys on board the United States cruiser *Marblehead*.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 20.—Turkish troops in Yemen mutiny and are forced to return to duty after an engagement in which there are heavy losses.... Adherents of the Sultan of Morocco make an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Bu Hamara, the pretender.... A party of German journalists arrive in London as guests of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee.... The Belfast steamer *Empress* is sunk in the Channel by collision with the steamer *Graphic*.

June 21.—A strike begins at the Haviland porcelain factory at Limoges, France.... The Fall River cotton manufacturers avert a strike by granting a 14 per cent. increase in wages demanded by the operators.... Prince Urusov makes startling revelations as to the official organization of Jewish massacres in Russia.

June 23.—The British battleship *Agamemnon* is launched in the Clyde.

June 27.—An earthquake shock is experienced in South Wales.... The International Cotton Congress at Bremen decides that it is necessary to broaden the sources of supply.

June 28.—The sanitary committee of the corporation of the city of London submits a report recommending compulsory inspection of animals killed for human food.

June 29.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science begins its sessions at Ithaca, N. Y.... A strike of iron-mill workers throughout the Eastern States is ordered from the union's headquarters, at Lancaster, Pa.

June 30.—President Roosevelt leaves Washington for Oyster Bay, his summer home.

July 1.—In a railroad wreck at Salisbury, England, of the American Line's steamer train, carrying passengers of the *New York* from Plymouth to London, twenty-seven persons are killed, twenty-three of whom are Americans.... The Wellman Arctic steamer *Fritthjof* arrives at Tromsø, where the airship shed will be erected.... The Duke and Duchess of Aosta lay the corner-stone for a new village on the slope of Vesuvius.

July 2.—John D. Rockefeller presents to the University of Chicago the largest collection of Paleozoic fossils in the country.

July 3.—British columns in Natal meet the Zulu vanguard and kill 350 of the rebels.... Secretary Root leaves Washington to begin his trip to South America to attend the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro.

July 4.—President Roosevelt delivers an Independence Day address at Oyster Bay.... William Jennings Bryan speaks on "The White Man's Bur-



THE LATE JULES BRETON.
(The noted French genre painter.)

den" at a dinner given by the American Society in London.... A son is born to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany.

July 6.—A report of Illinois business men and pathological experts on conditions in the packing houses is made public in Chicago.

July 8.—United States cruiser *Charleston*, with Secretary Root on board, arrives at San Juan, Porto Rico, having made the run from New York in three days and nineteen hours.

July 10.—A memorial service for those killed in the railroad wreck at Salisbury, England, is held at St. Paul's, London.... The voyage of the dry-dock *Dorcy* from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines ends after 193 days.

July 11.—The Russian Vice-Admiral Chuknin is assassinated at Sevastopol.... A congress of the chambers of commerce of the British Empire passes a resolution providing for preferential treatment on a reciprocal basis.... Secretary Taft delivers an address on the Panama Canal before the Ohio Bar Association at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

July 16.—The coroner's jury at Salisbury, England, brings in a verdict that the wreck of the Plymouth express on July 1 was due to high speed.

July 18.—The work of copying the names of about 1,800,000 of the policyholders of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance companies is begun at Albany, N. Y.

July 19.—The burning of a whiskey warehouse in Dundee, Scotland, causes the loss of \$1,250,000.... Secretary Taft issues a temporary permit to certain power companies to take water from the Niagara River and to import electrical current from Canada.

OBITUARY.

June 20.—George J. Snelus, of London, the metallurgist, 69.

June 21.—Capt. C. S. Cole, of Corning, N. Y., a prominent politician of New York State, 70.

June 23.—Rev. Dr. George Barker Stevens, Yale Divinity School, 53.

June 23.—The Duke of Almodovar, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, 52.... Col. George C. Cabell, ex-Congressman from Virginia, 69.... Alberto Rositi, of New York, composer and bandmaster, 35.... Dr. Joseph Körösy, of Budapest, the noted municipal statistician, 62.

June 24.—Col. James Regan, of the Ninth Infantry, U.S.A., 72.

June 25.—Stanford White, architect, of New York, 53.

June 26.—Ex-Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, Conn., 73.... Budgett Meakin, of London, writer and lecturer on industrial betterment, 40.... Alexander Muir, author of Canada's national hymn, "The Maple Leaf," 72.

June 27.—Thomas E. Waggaman, Washington, D. C., 69.

June 28.—Dr. Robert Craik, former dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, 77.

June 29.—Henry D. Perky, founder of Oread Institute, in Baltimore County, Maryland, 63.... Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, corresponding secretary of the

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 69.... Ex-Congressman Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 68.... Rev. Dr. William Alexander, of San Anselmo, Cal., 75.... Albert Sorel, the historian, 64.

June 30.—Capt. Hank Haff, veteran skipper and commander of American cup defenders, 75.... Rt. Hon. Charles Owen O'Connor Don, M.P. for Roscommon, Ireland, 68.

July 1.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. for Camborne Division of Cornwall, 77.... Manuel Garcia, professor of singing and inventor of the laryngoscope, 101.

July 2.—Andrew V. S. Anthony, noted wood engraver of New York and Boston, 72.

July 4.—Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Chicago, the well-known naturalist, 73.... George H. Robinson, of Montana, the mining engineer and promoter, 58.

July 5.—Jules Adolphe Breton, the genre painter, 79.... Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend Meagher, of Rye, N. Y., widow of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, 76.... Alfred Vincent, of Geneva, Switzerland, member of the Federal Council and vice-president of the Red Cross Conference.

July 6.—Prof. Christopher C. Langdell, of the Harvard Law School, 80.... Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward, of the Board of Inspection and Survey.... Major-General Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan.

July 7.—Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West, a widely known minister of the Presbyterian Church, 82.... Major William H. Paddock, a well-known newspaper man of Albany, N. Y., 58.

July 9.—Congressman Henry C. Adams, of Wisconsin, 56.... James H. Tuckerman, of the staff of the New York *Tribune*, writer on turf subjects and dogs, 33.... Brig.-Gen. Louis Henry Rucker, U.S.A., retired, 64.... Lieut.-Col. John Sashoal Witcher, U.S.A., retired, 62.

July 10.—Andrew R. Culver, of New York, originator of the plan to make Coney Island a seaside resort, 74.

July 13.—Loring Coes, of Worcester, Mass., inventor of the Coes wrench, and manufacturer, 94.... Dr. Carl Sattler, one of the leaders of the National Liberal party in the German Reichstag.

July 14.—William H. Busbey, well-known newspaper man on the staff of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 67.

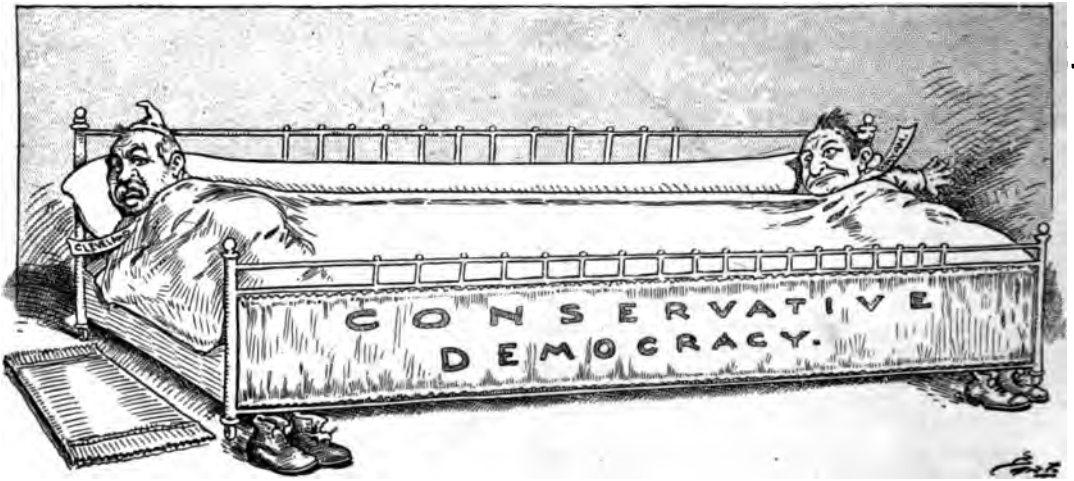
July 16.—Alfred Beit, the South African financier, 53.... City Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, of New York, 64.

July 17.—Dr. Carlos Pelligrini, former president of Argentina.

July 18.—Lady Curzon (formerly Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago).... Gen. James Gwyn, a veteran of the Civil War, 78.... Rev. Edwin F. See, general secretary of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Young Men's Christian Association, 46.... Major John William DeForest, Civil War veteran and author, 80.

July 19.—Michael H. Cardozo, well-known lawyer of New York, who had been named by a committee of lawyers for the Supreme Court bench, 55.... Walter S. Logan, a New York lawyer and at one time leader of the New York Democracy, 59.

'CURRENT TOPICS IN CARTOONS.



"Politics makes strange beifellows." But—
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



Puzzle: Why do they look so sad?
From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



"OF COURSE NOT, COLONEL."
From the *World* (New York).

(Although it is coming to be regarded as highly probable that Mr. Bryan will be the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1908, that gentleman prefers to not commit himself so far in advance.)



UNCLE SAM: "Hey, neighbor! Want me to stop it for you?"—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



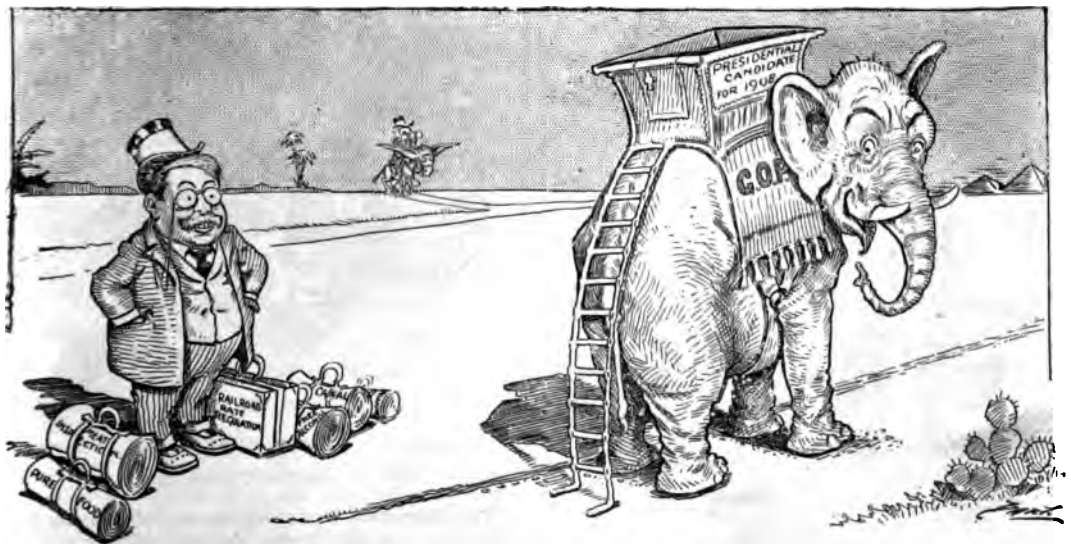
SAILED TO THE MAST. - From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



A NEW STAR ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



PRESIDENTIAL TRANSPORTATION.
THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT: "Come, Mr. President, I'll furnish you another free ride if you'll just get aboard."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM AS THE MAGICIAN.
From the *Evening Herald* (Duluth).



"Justice conquers evermore."—EMERSON.
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



THEY FANCY THEY CAN STOP THE SMOKE BY STOPPING
UP THE CHIMNEY.
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



THE DELAYED WEDDING.
From the *World* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Well, anyhow, the flag will get there!"
From the *Press* (Philadelphia).

With Lieutenant Peary seeking the Pole by ship and dog-sledge and Mr. Walter Wellman soon to venture from Spitzbergen in his dirigible balloon, the question may be settled sooner than the world imagines. At any rate, it is now between two Americans.



FRANCE REMOVING THE STAIN.
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



RESTORED.
"Pardieu, Monsieur le Capitaine, these are yours, I think."—From the *Herald* (Boston).



A CABINET MINISTER IN RUSSIA.

Formerly, the minister was comfortably settled.



Now, he is ready to turn out at any moment.

From *Slovo* (St. Petersburg).

THE two facts which absorbed the attention of Europe during July were the rehabilitation of Dreyfus in France and the long-drawn-out struggle in Russia between the crown and parliament. The restitution made to Dreyfus, though long delayed, is recognized and used by the cartoonists as the oc-

casional for complimenting France. Any day may see the fall of the Goremykin ministry in Russia. Cabinets are not such stable institutions in the land of the Czar as they were formerly, a fact which is brought out by a clever cartoon in the *Slovo*, which we reproduce above.

WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS—TEACHER, PHILOSOPHER, FRIEND.

BY JAMES H. CANFIELD.

WHEN older members of the National Educational Association meet one another during opening hours of one of the conventions of that organization, almost the first question asked will be, "Is Harris here?" and during earlier sessions the invariable request of new members is, "Will you be kind enough to point out Dr. Harris?" It is worthy of note that if it were understood that he was to be present at any educational gathering in England or France or Germany these same inquiries would be made, with quite as much interest, though perhaps with not the same quality of personal affection.

William Torrey Harris, who has just withdrawn from the position of United States Commissioner of Education, after seventeen years of most acceptable service, and who honors the Carnegie retirement fund by his acceptance of the first selection made by its trustees, is without doubt one of the most widely known, one of the most universally beloved, and one of the most influential educators of this or any other country. Rising rapidly from a teacher's position to the superintendency of the city schools in which he began his educational work, withdrawing at the end of twenty-three years' service with a reputation which was already international and which covered not only the entire field of education but that of philosophy, one of the founders of the Concord School, brilliant lecturer and writer on all phases of pedagogy and psychology, so long the highest educational officer recognized by the central government of this country, just entering his seventy-first year in such health and strength of mind and body that we have a right to expect many more years of intellectual activity—he stands at the very forefront of American educators and men of power. Perhaps there is no person in this country to-day who unites as many qualities and characteristics which make for strength and influence, both personal and official, as does he.

Dr. Harris was born on a Connecticut farm, shut away by timber lines from the outer world, thirty miles at least from what could even by courtesy be called a city, and at least a mile from the nearest neighbor. In

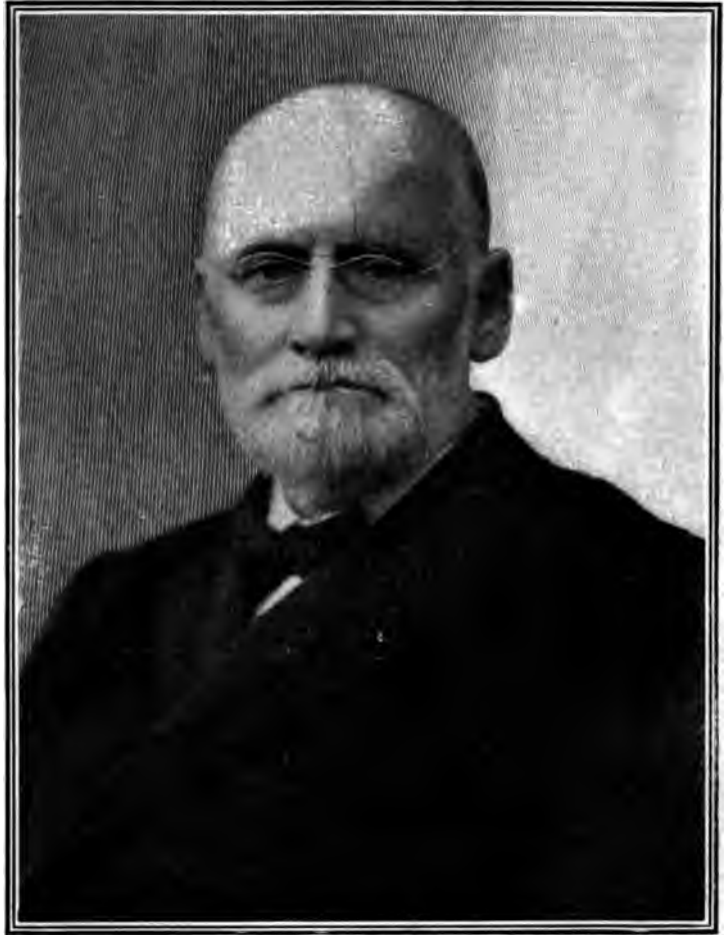
many respects that was a typical lonesome New England farm which was his home for practically his first sixteen years. He came of excellent stock, inheriting, both from his immediate and remote ancestors, not only mental power, but one of those iron constitutions that apparently can endure almost without limit any stress or strain of willing activity. He was always precocious, without the offensiveness so generally displayed with this characteristic. He began attending the summer session of the district school, a mile and a half away, when he was only four years old. At five he could read readily, and had committed to memory most of the contents of the text-books that had been placed in his hands. A year later he stumbled upon an old Latin reader, and without the knowledge of his family or his teacher committed to memory long lists of Latin sentences and phrases, which he used to recite on occasion,—on provocation, one may almost write,—to the surprise of those who heard him. In his eighth, ninth, and tenth years he went to school in Providence, R. I.; and in his thirteenth year began to know something of the work of the local academies—attending one term in each of at least five different institutions, in his efforts to find that which really interested him. At seventeen he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, where he was prepared for Yale. Meanwhile, he had taught school two winters, after the New England fashion, and had already laid the foundation for his successful later educational life.

At Yale he rebelled against the fixedness of the course, and was especially dissatisfied with the attention paid to the classics and to the literatures in general. He was anxious to know more of science, of nature—and this feeling he himself says finally so overmastered him that at the end of something more than two years he withdrew from college. He had always been interested in what was then known as natural philosophy, from his first introduction to its study at one of the academies. In the construction of apparatus for his own use and pleasure he had shown much ingenuity,—buying lenses of the local dealer in spectacles, making his own tubes, and put-

ting the two together to form a rough but effective telescope. He thus early showed that interest in astronomy which led him afterward, in St. Louis, to set up a telescope of his own and give much attention to astronomical investigation and research.

Leaving Yale, a good fortune attending American public education led him to St. Louis. Here he spent nearly a quarter of a century, as teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and superintendent,—all in the service of the public schools. Undoubtedly the mixture of population of that city, where the men of New England came in direct contact with the men of the South and both were impressed and affected by the descendants of the old French *voyageurs* and by the later Germans, exerted a great influence upon Dr. Harris, and went far toward making him the cosmopolitan that he has always been. His reports as superintendent, which position he held for twelve years, were models of clearness and of the highest and most advanced forms of sound educational theory and practice. He introduced the kindergarten and carried it with unusual favor, and long before such a thing was thought of elsewhere in this country he worked out most carefully and successfully a detailed scheme of nature-study for the public schools.

It was at St. Louis, in 1867, that he established the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, the first periodical of its kind ever published in the English language. It is said that this was the result of a refusal on the part of the *Atlantic Monthly* to publish an article which Dr. Harris had written criticising some of the earlier works of Herbert Spencer. The young philosopher was determined to be heard even if he was obliged to become his own editor and publisher—and his determination, maintained to this day (for he has never relinquished the control of this maga-



DR. WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS.

zine), has given the world of speculative philosophy one of its most able and satisfactory publications.

He resigned the superintendency of the St. Louis public schools because of what was thought to be failing health. With his philosophic turn of mind, himself a New Englander by birth and temperament, and desiring a quiet spot where he could continue his studies and could find opportunity to record his opinions and conclusions on educational and philosophic themes, it was very natural that he should turn to Concord as his home. There he became one of the founders of the School of Philosophy as well as one of its most brilliant lecturers; and there he lived for nearly nine years. Before leaving St. Louis he had not only started the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, but had published his own "Introduction to Philosophy," had edited the

Department of philosophy in Johnson's "Universal Encyclopedia," contributing something more than forty of the articles; had issued the first volume of Hegel's "Logic," in translation and paraphrase, and in a large number of articles and addresses had shown himself possessed of a mind of remarkable activity, master of one of the broadest fields, writing with a vigor and clarity which were rare indeed. Already he was exerting a most profound influence upon the teachers and the public-school system of the entire country, and was quoted more frequently and with more approval by educational journals and by public-school teachers than any other American—not even excepting Horace Mann. In 1878 he was received with unusual distinction at the Paris Exposition, where his reports as superintendent of the St. Louis schools, contributed to the educational exhibit of the United States, won for him the honorary title of *Officier de l'Académie*. In 1880 he revisited Europe, representing the United States Bureau of Education at the great Congress of Educators held at Brussels; and in 1889 he again represented the Bureau of Education at the second Paris Exposition, and was honored by the French Government with the title of *Officier de l'Instruction Publique*.

In 1889, President Harrison appointed Dr. Harris United States Commissioner of Education, a position which he has held until this present summer, when he resigned to profit by the intelligent and generous forethought which created the Carnegie pension fund. During these years of the commissionership, Dr. Harris repeated his success at St. Louis, his reports being of most profound interest and value in all educational circles. Though this office has no educational supervision or authority, and in the hands of some men would be nothing more than a bureau of statistics, gathered and presented in a perfunctory way, Dr. Harris made every report a distinct contribution to the cause of public education, interesting and engaging in the highest degree, stimulating all who have studied them aright, and through these printed pages accomplished extraordinary results in the way of arousing professional spirit, *esprit de corps*, and a desire for a constantly improved educational service, from kindergarten to university.

Dr. Harris' personality has been a great element in his success. The interpreter of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling, there has never been a moment that he was not ready and more than willing to meet in delightful

and helpful conference any of the youngest and most obscure of the teaching profession. His remarkable success in the world of speculative philosophy has never for a moment turned him away from a careful and helpful consideration of all the practical details of public education. His vast fund of information has ever been at the service of any one who could have the pleasure of meeting him personally, and he has always been one of the most accessible of men. His kindly, genial nature has never seemed overclouded by personal ambition; though not infrequently and properly indignant, he has rarely shown irritation; and while standing inflexibly for all that he believed to be best and most desirable, he has made no enemies and has alienated no friends. His whole life has followed closely and continuously the highest line of his own thought and experience,—that is, that theory and practice, philosophy and action, are most closely related, can never be safely separated, and that the highest form of philosophy is the truest and safest if not the only guide of even the simplest form of daily life.

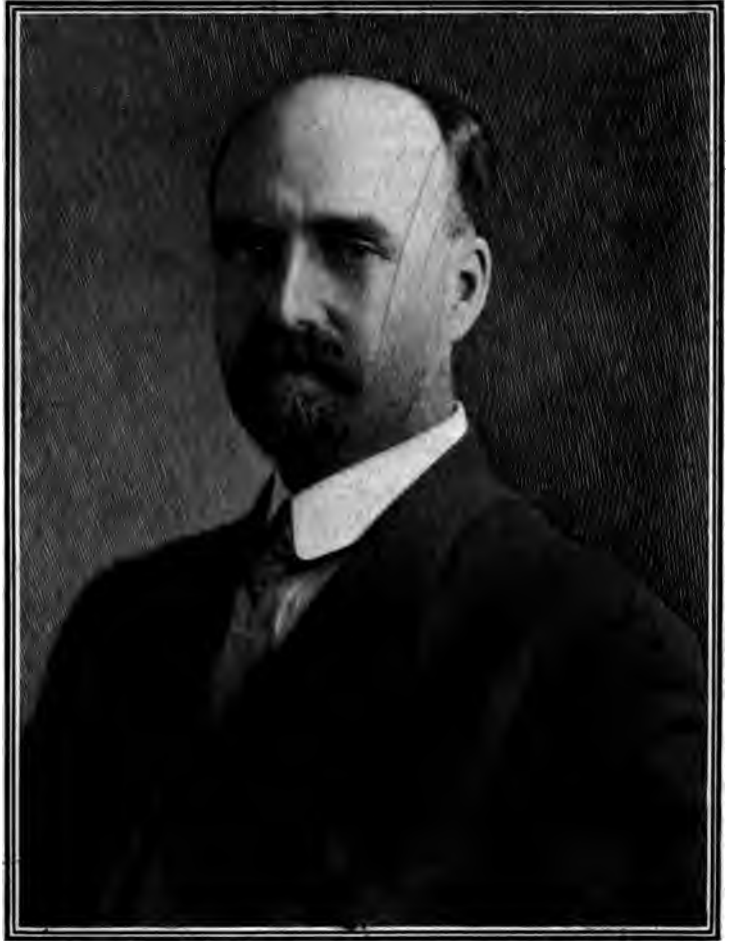
There was general rejoicing in the educational world of this country—in the entire educational world, for that matter—when it was known that Dr. Harris was willing to turn from the office which he had honored so long, and in which he had served so faithfully and so efficiently, to the life of greater leisure and larger opportunity offered by his present position. It is hardly to be expected that even under most favorable circumstances and with most prolonged days he will be able to complete the thousand and one undertakings of his active and fertile mind; but far more can now be accomplished than has been possible heretofore. As great as has been his service to education and to philosophy, and through both to the world at large, it is not unreasonable to expect that his later years will prove the crowning glory of a life already full to overflowing with all that is highest and best, most helpful, most noble, most lovable. He is indeed whole in himself, a common good—a man of amplest influence yet clearest of ambitious crime, our greatest yet with least pretense; rich in a saving common sense, and, as the greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime. His is the good gray head which all men know, and his the voice from which their omens all men draw. In the great battle of the public schools for sound and effective citizenship he is a tower of strength which stands foursquare to all the winds that blow.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

THE President has appointed as successor to Dr. Harris Professor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D., since 1893 professor of the theory and practice of education in the University of California. Dr. Brown was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1861, and is hence almost exactly at middle life, and from the standpoint of years is just ready to render his most successful and acceptable service. He was graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1881, after the thorough training in both science and practice of teaching given by that institution. In the fall after graduation he became the chief educational officer of the public schools of Belvidere, Ill., a position which he held with great acceptance for three years. From 1884 to 1887 he was assistant State secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Illinois, thus coming in close contact with the life and thought and needs of young men in every walk of life throughout the entire State. He was not yet ready to give up his work as a teacher, however, and desiring a broader training for that profession, he again took up the work of a student at the University of Michigan and abroad, receiving his doctorate from the University of Halle (Prussia) in 1890.

After a year as principal of the public high school of Jackson, Mich., Dr. Brown became acting assistant professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Michigan. Then came the call to the University of California, to the position which he resigned to accept his present office.

In all his educational work, Dr. Brown has



DR. ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN.

(The new United States Commissioner of Education.)

been peculiarly sound and trustworthy, letting practice wait upon well-considered theory and compelling theory to shape itself by and to the possibilities of practice. He has written and published much,—but not too much,—always with a certain clarity of style and soundness of reasoning which have been attractive and convincing. His personal qualities have made him friends everywhere, and there is every prospect that the continuity of the work of the Bureau of Education and the spirit with which this work has been carried by Dr. Harris will be practically unbroken under the present administration. This is a cause of very general satisfaction.

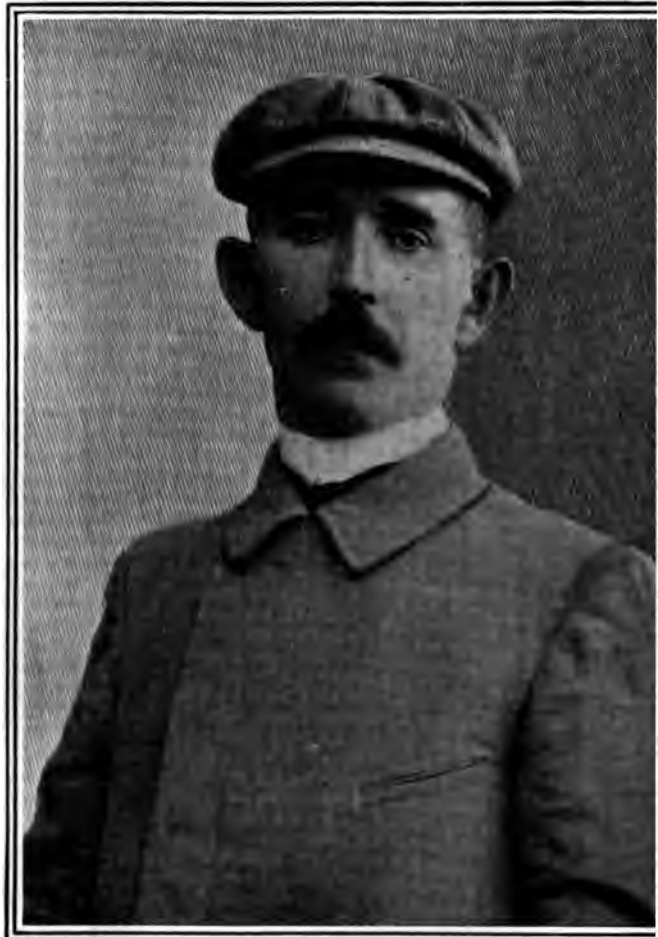
ALADYIN, RUSSIA'S FIRST "WALKING DELEGATE."

BY KELLOGG DURLAND.

[The one strong, unique, unconventional character of the Russian parliamentary situation is Aladyin—no Christian name is ever given him,—who is leader of the "Group of Toil," the Left, in the Duma. Aladyin is head of the Russian Labor party, and of the peasant party as well. Mr. Durland writes from St. Petersburg, where he is representing a number of American periodicals in the Duma.—THE EDITOR.]

ALADYIN! Odd name. Odd individuality. Molten lead is less fiery than he under stress; cooled lead less stolid when he is at rest. The Duma bristles with personalities; no congressional body more. The venerable, the striking, the warrior-like, the statesman-like, the plain people in homespun whose very simplicity is a distinction,—all are there. Only one stands uniquely apart,—Aladyin. The Westerner casts one glance at him and murmurs, "Walking delegate." He is just that type. But this is a type new to Russia. Verily, he is the first.

"Who are the most striking personalities in the Duma?" I asked of four representative men. Each one of the four named Aladyin first! Yet he is not distinguished, not prepossessing, not unusual. Indeed, he is essentially commonplace, but largely and intensely commonplace. He is the average man emphasized,—his hopes, his ambitions, his weaknesses, his failings, are all inherently mediocre and *bourgeois*. But he burns with that commonplace hope; he would be a glad martyr to that middle-class ambition; he betrays his weaknesses in his step and in his dull eye; he trips repeatedly over those ordinary failings that a cloverer man would avoid. Of reserve he has little. Of force he has much. He is fearless to foolhardiness, and outspoken beyond all courtesy.



ALADYIN, LEADER OF THE "GROUP OF TOIL" IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA
(With Dr. Rodichev, the orator-leader of the Constitutional Democrats, represented Russia at the conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in London last month.)

In other words, he is a simple, honest man. The analysis of personality is a fatuous task and one may easily go astray by elusive promises which promise what they do not reveal. Aladyin has many traits of character which are tangible. But none explains the

this, and that, and the other thing—obviously—and yet the man remains an enigma. Interests center in him because of paradoxical qualities.

Very men who sniff at the mention of his name are the first to ask, in crises: "What's Aladyin's move?" The government dislikes his bad manners. But that is so he has a disagreeable habit of calling the spade a spade and trousers "pants." "Admirably poor taste. "Murderer!" "Hang—" shouted Aladyin when an official pointed point-blank to excuse himself from leaving his dinner before dispatching a telegram to stay the execution of a group of men,"—the telegram arriving while the men were yet warm, but too late, alas! to save their lives. The unproved guilt, the loss of innocence, of the men was secondary to the dinner of the local administrator. And he was called "murderer."

The Duma passed an almost unanimous vote of censure on the ministers, and requested the emperor to appoint a new ministry whom they could trust. But still the old ministers remained, and with delightful temerity appeared again in the Duma to make proposals. A hostile house refused to consider. "Why do you continue to come here?"

cried the bold Aladyin. "We do not believe in you. We have asked you to resign. Why do you come back here to talk to us as if we were children?" When the assistant minister of the interior again appeared in the tribunal Aladyin and his men cried "Resign! Resign!" And so it comes that Aladyin is said to be "no gentleman," and to walk in the lobby with him is bad form. If the government refuses an amnesty we will march to the prisons and fling open the doors ourselves." Tut—tut! this is the way! But Aladyin meant it. Aladyin sees a bloody revolution ahead, and he is determined to meet it.

"ALADYIN SPEAKS TOO LOUD."

"See this!" he exclaimed, one afternoon, "I met him in the members' writing-room—"a telegram from home. My own father tells me that if we fail to secure amendment and agrarian reforms his door will ever be closed against me. And that my constituents who voted for me will hang me from the nearest tree if I dare return. This is my own father!" He waved the telegram back and forth. That afternoon he had the honor to address the Duma. "He speaks rather too loud," said a polished chinov-

nik next to me. Too loud. Quite right. Aladyin speaks too loud. His voice carries. People listen to him. What is more, they believe him,—a lot of them. They will act when he says the word. Foolish people! to spread unrest and turmoil through the land. It is so much pleasanter and nicer to remain still. Sullen perhaps, but tranquil. To get what they can out of one dessatine of poor land—to make the best of an annual famine—to keep up the good old practice of using home-fashioned wooden plows; and pay over all the taxes the rulers ask. Yes—Aladyin speaks too loud.

The first time I saw Aladyin close was in the Duma tea-rooms. "Here's Aladyin!" exclaimed the man I was with. "His wife was freed from prison last night." She too has heard her husband speak. But now she also is speaking. Doubtless in accents too high to be ladylike. Last autumn the government thought it time this woman should modulate her voice. She was incarcerated. No one knows precisely why. When the October amnesty was announced she was freed. She returned home one morning. That evening Aladyin and his wife thought to attend a meeting of workmen. Aladyin was delayed on the way a few minutes. His wife went on. When within thirty yards of the hall Aladyin noticed a commotion and paused. Presently the police appeared with nearly the whole meeting in custody. One of the first brought out was his wife,—she who had been freed that morning. Back to prison they took her. And there she remained till after the Duma sessions had begun, when one night her cell-door was flung open and she was told she might go.

LEADER OF THE PEASANT PARTY.

Aladyin is a peasant—or he was. He is the leader of the peasant party in the Duma. Indeed, his influence is even wider. He heads the Labor party—the workmen as well as the peasants. That is why he is a force to be reckoned with. But while he is a peasant Deputy and peasant leader, he is far from being a typical peasant. For one thing, he speaks excellent English; he is also as fluent in French as in his native Russian; I believe that he speaks Italian. His boyhood was of the kind that has turned out many a sturdy man in America. His parents were of the soil—poor to misery—overwhelmed, almost, by their poverty and suffering. But the boy of the family managed to survive infancy, and in due time went to work in the fields. He

attended the local schools, and toward the period of adolescence he became imbued with the ambition and idealism which have been the making of so many boys in history, and determined to go to college. Animals interested him on the farm. People interested him as his horizon widened. People, more and more, came to be his passion. He craved to see more of them, to be more with them, to do for them. To be a doctor seemed a practical and worthy way of realizing this ambition; so to the University of Kazan he went. At the age of eighteen he was expelled for "doubtful propensities;" but he got back again, and eventually completed the first year in the faculty of medicine. But Aladyin's mind was too comprehensive and keen to remain concentrated on medicine. It was not medicine that interested him anyway,—it was people. He studied medicine only that he might help people. He could not be blind to the condition of the people about him. Kazan, like Samara, has native government, and Sembirsk, his adopted government, was near the annual famine belt. Aladyin saw, and failed to keep his opinions to himself. Even then he began to speak too loud. An uncouth farmer-lad he was doubtless then considered. When he went up for his examination he was informed that it would be useless. The faculty had determined that he might not continue his studies.

EXPULSED FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

Undaunted, Aladyin turned to the faculty of science. His university career was not untroubled, but he managed to stick to it for three and one-half years. Then came the final expulsion. He had learned much, however, in three years, and he was by no means dissatisfied. He went at once to the outskirts of Kazan, there to labor among workmen. He organized trade-unions. He dwelt upon the value and necessity of education. The workmen listened, and were glad to be guided by him, young though he was at the time. At last the government determined to impose a severe lesson upon him,—a "children should be seen but not heard" sort of thing. He was arrested, but liberated on five hundred dollars' bail (a goodly sum to him) pending the delivering of a verdict. On the eve of this announcement he learned what the morrow would bring forth,—four years in prison, solitary confinement, followed by eight years of exile in the frozen north, in the government of Archangel. Here he would be allowed seven kopecks a day,—less

than four cents,—for food. The prospect did not please. He succeeded in crossing the frontier into Germany, but as he had no money he soon came into difficulty with the police. Belgium was the nearest point of escape. In Brussels he secured work and managed to eke out a living for a few months; then to Paris, where he remained one year. Often during that time he thought of turning to America, and at one time was on the point of setting sail when an old employer in Belgium sent him word of an opportunity on the technical staff of an electrical plant. He seized this opportunity, and during the next three years he prospered. But Belgium is a wee country. Aladyin longed for the open. Belgium's borders pressed upon him. London, over the narrow water, seemed to call, and he answered the call. In London he fared indifferently. He did not land on his feet at once. It was long before he was comfortable. The misery of his childhood days was nearly repeated. If his wits were in any need of sharpening, they must soon have taken a wire edge. A more veritable Jack-of-all-trades could scarce have been found between West Hain and Ealing. At one time he was a dock laborer down along the Victoria Docks,—one of John Burns' men,—the Right Honorable John Burns, if you please! Then he was a journalist—a stevedore of the pen—a tutor in Russian. This last led to his becoming a regular instructor in Russian to a group of officers. He worked for a time as an electrician. When hard put to it, he turned doctor. Once he did yeoman service for a lawyer, incidentally picking up many crumbs of useful information which are now proving of value in his parliamentary career.

A LECTURER IN LONDON.

Aladyin's spirit through all his vicissitudes remained indomitable. As he took to medicine that he might help people, so he never forgot in his days of struggle that others there were who were fighting just as hard as he. Nay, some harder—for theirs, perchance, was a losing battle, while he was ever conscious of marching on. However stiff the way, Aladyin always had a spare hour now and again for others. The settlement movement was in its prime then, and Toynbee Hall, that oldest of social centers, was attracting crowds of workmen. Aladyin felt his element. To Toynbee Hall he went, in the heart of Whitechapel. Here he gave three lectures a week in natural science, and sometimes a fourth on a social, economic, or historical subject. All

me, though he knew it not, he was fit himself for the real service of his life—Russia. One cannot live long in Russia without coming to have a great faith in the hidden forces which sweep on the faces of life,—forces incomprehensible in workings, unfathomable in their depth, of which one knows not whither. And not the elementary streams which are so much in the country itself, but also the tributaries, which, flowing into the main stream, with them contributory forces in the lives of individuals. Aladyin is one such. From his life from earliest childhood, especially his life abroad, one is almost led to find how largely even the seemingly wasted years have all been preparatory for the great work which may make or wreck his life.

Aladyin ever did his share of the world's work and divided whatever benefit accrued to him with his neighbors, regardless of nationality, whether in Belgium, in France, in England. This was the nature of the man, but, like most Russians, he had a deep inherent love for his fatherland. He was most of all to loose the shackles from the slaves of his own country. When the manifesto of last October was issued, Aladyin was one of the first to return. He came to St. Petersburg via Finland. He went to the workingmen, and during the first strike he was one of the leaders. He caught the eye of the police upon him, he found it prudent to leave the city. He journeyed to Sembirsk, and there found a body, of whom he had not had direct contact for several years. When the Duma election came to be talked of his villagers asked him to accept their nomination. He at once accepted an electoral committee, but upon receiving secret information to the effect that he might be "taken" at any time he again fled away. He returned to the capital, took up his home on the edge of the Fin-land frontier, and only came to the city by invitation. While here, the election took place in the new government, and he found himself re-elected to the Duma as a Deputy. Immediately upon hearing of this he took steps to organize the peasant and labor party. His residence abroad had shown him the value of organization. He gathered the strongest of the peasants about him into a kind of union, and this body invited all of the peasant Labor Deputies to hurry to St. Petersburg in order to perfect the organization as far as possible.

ALADYIN SWAYS THE LABOR PARTY.

This group is now the most important in the Duma. It has not a majority; that belongs to the Constitutional Democrats. But it has so powerful a minority that it may swing any and every vote. If the fortunes of political warfare were to give the Constitutional Democrats a ministry, then the Constitutional Democrats would become the government, and the working group the people. For after all is said and done the voice of the people is strained for something more radical than a constitutional monarchy. As things stand now the Constitutional Democrats are the Moderates—the Center—of the Duma, though to the present government this party is rabid and radical enough. The Left is the Labor party, and Aladyin sways the Labor party. It is a position of great power and influence.

"Do you call yourself a Socialist?" I asked him, once.

"A cool-headed Socialist—more or less," he replied. The way he added "more or less," with a decided twinkle, was delightful. "A kind of Fabian Socialist," he went on, after a thought. Yet he is working for the nationalization of all land in Russia, to be locally administered. He is fighting for the complete abolition of the death penalty in Russia. He will be content with nothing short of a full amnesty,—amnesty to terrorists as well as to lesser political offenders.

Each day brings sheaves of telegrams to Aladyin from all over the country. Telegrams from prisons, from whole peasant communities, from committees, and from individuals. "How can I ask for less," he asked, pointing to his littered desk, "when these messages keep pouring in upon me? The government's policy is one of foolhardiness and rashness. The whole people are uniting to give battle."

Now, this is perfectly true. Only no one else speaks so baldly about it in public,—partly because no one else may with impunity. To exile or arrest a member of the Duma is much more serious than arresting any number of ordinary citizens or university professors. Aladyin is conscious of his opportunity, and he is making the most of it. He knows that every word he utters in the Duma is carried the length and breadth of Russia. That is why he does not curb his tongue,—this *enfant terrible* of three-and-thirty. That is why the government insists that "Aladyin speaks too loud."

OREGON AS A POLITICAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

BY JOSEPH SCHAFER.

OREGON has long had in the country at large, and especially on the Pacific slope, a reputation for all-around and rather extreme conservatism. In this respect she has suffered much as Indiana did some years ago; indeed, the Posey County "Hoosier," so familiar as the butt of the Central Westerner's harmless jokes, bears many resemblances to the Willamette "Web-footer" whose legend was so industriously exploited by the Californians of thirty years ago. Needless to say, in the one case as in the other, the reputation has been only partly deserved. There was, it is true, a non-progressive element in southern Indiana, a distinctive "Hoosier" class; but it has long since become, if not exactly extinct, at least so insignificant as to constitute no appreciable obstacle to progress.

So with the corresponding element in Oregon; many of that class were "sure-enough pioneers," who lived on their donation claims of 320 or 640 acres, used the rifle in hunting, raised a little grain, some vegetables, and a few cattle, all with the minimum of labor, and cared little about the world outside.

There are a few survivals of this pioneer class still to be found in the Oregon mountains and in the remote, inaccessible valleys, but it would be just as absurd to take them as the typical Oregonians as it would be to take the Catskill quarryman as the typical New Yorker.

Oregon has unquestionably been conservative in some ways, both wisely and unwisely. But it is becoming increasingly evident that this conservatism was due to the restricted opportunities of an undeveloped, sparsely settled frontier State rather than to any inherent defect in the enterprise of the people. The recent surprising achievements in commercial and industrial lines, the complete success of the great Lewis and Clark Fair project, the organization of development leagues with far-reaching plans for future improvements in all sections of the State, the splendid growth of our public and high school interests,—all of these things tend to disprove the accusations once so indiscriminately hurled against Oregonians as a slow and unprogressive people. But there is one proof more convincing than

any of those mentioned,—the virtual revolution in political affairs brought about within the past eight years. Of this we propose to speak more at length in the present paper.

MAKING OVER THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Less than two years ago we heard a great deal of talk about the necessity of revising the State constitution, which was described as an antiquated, ultra-conservative, absurdly out-of-date document. This old instrument, drawn up by the fathers of Oregon at the Salem convention of 1857, preparatory to the admission of Oregon into the Union, had, it was argued, effectually resisted the tendency to change so characteristic of these later times. Some sections had of necessity to be violated, others could not be literally adhered to, while a few were admittedly obsolete. It had, when created, been as good a constitution as that of any American State, but the passage of half a century, marked by such astounding developments as those noted in the Pacific Northwest, had made it inadequate. It was said to hamper progress because the more recent ideas commonly embodied in such documents found no place in it; these should be grafted upon the instrument, while antiquated passages should be modernized and obsolete sections eliminated. For these purposes many favored the calling of a constitutional convention.

The views of the revisionists were not wholly unsound. Certainly, many things in the Oregon constitution would bear revision, and if a convention could be got together made up of men as wise in their generation as were the framers of the instrument one can see how much good could be done by it.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

But in one respect nearly all of those who in recent years discussed the need of revision were guilty of a serious misapprehension. They assumed that the constitution had practically undergone no change since it was issued, nearly fifty years ago, and made this the main argument for a convention. Now, the fact is that for about forty-five years there was no alteration whatever in the instru-

; but at the regular election held in 1902, an amendment was adopted which rendered its character fundamentally and rendered it in some respects the most radical of the most conservative of the State institutions. This was the so-called "initiative and referendum" amendment, which proved a field of dragons' teeth to the machine politician.

The movement for the initiative and referendum commenced in Oregon about 1892, as a result of the Populistic agitation then going on in the West; the idea, of course, was brought from Switzerland. A number of attempts to induce the Oregon Legislature to accept the principle proved

Finally, in the session of 1899, a resolution was passed by large majorities proposing a constitutional amendment to allow for it. The resolution was reintroduced two years later, as the constitution was amended, and only one vote was recorded in opposition. It then went to the people at the general election of 1902 (just ten years after the agitation for it was begun), and was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The essence of the new provision is found in the first sentence of Section 1, Article IV., which is amended: "The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or to reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve in option the power to approve or reject any act of the Legislative Assembly."

Eight per cent. of the legal voters of the State are empowered to propose laws and constitutional amendments, which go into effect on receiving a majority of votes in the State at the next general election; and 5 per cent. may demand the referendum on any law (except as to laws necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety or safety) passed by the Legislative Assembly, provided the petitions are filed within ninety days after the close of the legislative session at which they were enacted. The initiative and referendum amendment is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. It provided, first of all, a way by which the constitution could be amended in any particular within a reasonable time by the people, in their legislative capacity. Those who were responsible for bringing forward the amendment had in mind several important

reforms whose enactment into law they believed would be made possible only by this means. Governor Chamberlain, in his inaugural address delivered in the January following the adoption of the initiative and referendum, said:

Legislative contests over the election of United States Senators, and lobbies in the interest of railway and other corporations, have so obstructed legislation in years gone by that many laws actually demanded have failed of enactment, while others absolutely without merit and vicious in their tendency have found lodgment on our statute books. As a means to check these evils, the initiative and referendum is to be attempted, and there is no question but that the effect will be beneficial.

REFORMING THE PRIMARIES.

One of the reforms for which the amendment was intended to prepare the way was a primary-election system of nominating State, county, and local officers. So strong was the demand for this reform that in the campaign of 1902 both of the leading political parties pledged themselves to secure its enactment by the Legislature. The question of the popular election of United States Senators was also a most practical one in Oregon, in view of the various legislative "hold-ups" chargeable to the old constitutional method of choosing Senators, and as early as 1901 a bill was passed providing for a popular vote for United States Senator. The People's Power League, however, which had fathered the initiative and referendum, resolved upon the enactment of a thoroughgoing primary law that should include, as an organic feature, the nomination and election of Senatorial candidates. So a bill was drawn up and presented to the people at the general election in June, 1904, which was passed by a great majority.

RESULTS IN THE LAST ELECTION.

On the 20th day of April, 1906, the primary law was employed for the first time in nominating candidates to be voted on at the regular election in June, and it is not too much to say that by its means political methods in Oregon have been revolutionized. To a remarkable extent, old political leaders who had shown undue devotion to private or corporation interests were eliminated, while the great parties vied with each other in the effort to bring out candidates whom the public could trust. The measure of success attained is partly illustrated by the disgust with present conditions manifested by the beneficiaries of the old system. Bosses out of a job, corruptionists balked of their prey, and, it must be confessed, a

considerable number of respectable citizens apprenticed to time-honored political methods invoking curses on the primary law. But the plain man, whose place has always been in the ranks,—who has been a mere "voter" in the past, with only the minimum of political influence,—wears a pleased expression and cheers that political leader, no matter what his party affiliations, who declares on the stump (as the Republican and Democratic gubernatorial candidates both did) that "the primary-election system has come to stay."

INCREASED EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

The recent trial of the law reveals some defects. The most obvious one is the great financial burden which it entailed upon candidates for the higher offices. All those who wanted places on the Republican State ticket (and these were many, for in Oregon a Republican nomination is commonly assumed to be equivalent to an election) entered upon an advertising campaign which in a few cases proved enormously expensive. The newspapers arranged to sell space to candidates at fixed rates, and nearly all State candidates advertised in all local party papers; copies of precinct voting-lists were secured and pamphlet literature sent out in vast quantities to all registered party voters; the metropolitan press was freely used for advertising purposes, and candidates traveled about the State to meet voters and secure workers in the different localities. Just how much was spent by each candidate will never be known, but doubtless, with one or two exceptions, no candidate on the Republican State ticket got through the preliminary campaign with less than \$2,000; many of them, unquestionably, spent several times that amount, and there is a persistent rumor that one candidate spent at least \$75,000. Corruption has not been charged in any case; the expenditure was legitimate, but so large as to deter men of moderate means from aspiring to office in the future unless a way should be found to make such candidates less costly. The obvious way is to amend the primary law by inserting a section limiting the amount that any candidate for a particular office can spend in the preliminary campaign and providing for the publication by each candidate of an itemized expense account. If such an amendment is not passed by the next Legislature it will certainly be proposed by initiative petition, and be adopted at the general election in 1908. So there is every prospect of the speedy correction of the primary law in its one noticeably weak feature.

NEW WAY OF CHOOSING UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The most interesting thing about the Oregon primary-election law is its unique provision for nominating and electing candidates for the United States Senate. The people of Oregon had suffered so much from legislative "hold-ups" engineered in the interest of this or that Senatorial candidate, from the enforced loss of a part of their rightful representation in Congress, and in other ways well known to those familiar with the modern process of electing Senators that they were determined, if possible, to abolish this gigantic evil without waiting for an amendment to the national constitution. The method is as follows: Each party nominates its candidate at the primary election; the names of these candidates then go on the State ticket and are voted on at the general election. The one receiving the plurality is proclaimed as the choice of the people.

Now, it might be supposed that, since the United States Constitution vests the election of United States Senators in the State legislatures, this election by the people would necessarily be regarded as merely a nomination or recommendation of the candidate to the Legislature. But such is not the fact; it is, so far as we can see, an actual election. For under the primary law the people may, in nominating men to become members of the Legislature, pledge them in writing as follows:

I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I will always vote for that candidate for United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference.

The law states that "If the candidate should be unwilling to sign the above statement (called "Statement No. 1"), then he may sign the following statement as a part of his petition ("Statement No. 2"):

During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States Senator in Congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient.

It is hardly necessary to add that in the present state of public opinion very few candidates saw fit, at the recent primary election, to sign Statement No. 2. A goodly number of Republicans signed a modified Statement

agreeing to vote for the Republican choice; but so popular was Statement that the man who refused to sign it a distinct disadvantage as against a minor who signed it. Moreover, Mr. Bourne, one of the Republican candidates for United States Senator, made the issue of Statement No. 1 the issue in his campaign, sending out numerous circulars attacking and defending that feature of the new law. The net result of the election was that forty-six of the Senators and Representatives chosen to the next Legislative Assembly are "Statement No. 1" men, which is a majority of one on joint ballot in the fact that fifteen Senators, elected two years ago, hold over till the next election and are not affected by the recent campaign.

SENATORS VIRTUALLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Bourne was nominated by the Republican in the primary election, and was elected by a small plurality over his Democratic rival, Senator Gearin. It is therefore probable that immediately after organization of the Legislative Assembly will formally elect the office of United States Senator, settling the Senatorial question the first of the session, at noon, instead of the last of the session, at midnight, as has been the rule heretofore. The effect of this "Statement No. 1" is to make the Legislature a mere agent for registering the popular choice in the United States Senate, exactly as the State College has long been the instrument for registering the popular choice for President, and not a body possessing independent electoral powers, as was intended by the framers of the Constitution. To be sure, the election of Senators is only an incidental duty of legislatures; their members are usually after keen party contests, with reference to the position of the parties on the great questions of legislation. A legislature is likely to be either Republican or Democratic; in Oregon, it is almost certainly Republican, and it has been objected to Statement No. 1 that it makes no allowance for the possible discrepancy between the people's choice for Senator and the legislative majority.

NO "HOLD-UPS" ATTEMPTED.

For example, had Senator Gearin received a plurality at the recent election,—and he received less than thirty-two hundred votes of a plurality over Bourne,—would the election have been affected, in which eighty-three members are

Republicans and only seven Democrats, have given him the office at the people's behest? The question cannot be answered, because the contingency has not arisen; but so long as the temper of the Oregon people remains as at present we may feel sure that no Senatorial "hold-up" will be attempted. Already one legislator has expressed the sentiment that unless the legislators redeem their pledges in good faith an initiative amendment will be adopted giving constituencies the power to recall their representatives during the session and substitute others in their places. With the initiative and referendum powers in their hands, the people can, if they desire, coerce the Legislature into doing their bidding, even to the point of electing a Senator of the opposite political faith to that of the legislative majority. The whole question turns on the principle that under the operation of Statement No. 1 the individual member of the Legislature abdicates his electoral function in favor of the people; and his pledge ought to be just as binding when the candidate chosen is of the minority party as when he is of the majority. In a few months the Legislature will carry to a conclusion the first trial of the Oregon method of electing Senators; if it works as anticipated, Oregon will have scored a political triumph of the first magnitude.

VOTING ON LOCAL OPTION, WOMAN SUFFRAGE, AND OTHER PROPOSITIONS.

In addition to the primary-election law, the people voted, in 1904, on an initiative measure called the "local-option liquor law," for enabling the people of counties, precincts, and districts to prohibit the sale of intoxicants as beverages. The bill was proposed by the Anti-Saloon League, and was carried by a substantial majority. With the encouragement of this law, the temperance element has become extremely active in Oregon politics. One county and a number of smaller districts were cleared of saloons prior to the recent election, while at that time eight counties "went dry," as the expression is here, and a total of more than two hundred saloons, according to one estimate, will be closed in consequence. The liquor dealers proposed an initiative law professing to amend, but actually designed to repeal, the local-option law, and this the people voted down by a large majority, as appears from unofficial returns.

Ten other measures were voted on at the June election, five of them being constitutional amendments, four proposed laws, and

one the general appropriation bill passed by the last Legislature, which went to the people on petition, under the referendum, for approval or rejection. There was an equal-suffrage amendment, a bill for the purchase by the State of a certain toll road across the Cascades, an anti-pass bill, a bill for taxing gross earnings of sleeping-car companies, refrigerator-car companies, and oil companies; another for taxing gross earnings of express companies, telegraph companies, and telephone companies; a constitutional amendment applying the initiative and referendum to local, special, and municipal laws and parts of laws; one for giving cities and towns sole power to enact and amend their charters, another providing that the State printer's salary can be fixed at any time, and, lastly, an amendment providing a new method of amending the State constitution.

OBJECT-LESSONS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The way in which this formidable list of subjects was dealt with is highly creditable to the Oregon electorate. Several of the measures, like equal suffrage, the local-option amendment, and the toll-road bill, were defeated by majorities ranging from about 7,500 to 10,000; the others were carried by from 15,000 to 30,000. In no case was there indifference; everything points to the fact that the ordinary voter studied the questions proposed, made up his mind before going to the polls, and voted independently on all the propositions placed before him. The measures have provoked a vast deal of discussion; indeed, it may be said that for a number of months past the people of Oregon have all been more or less actively engaged in the business of legislation. The educational benefits incident to the system are bound to be very important. With a change in the initiative law perfecting the method of distributing copies of proposed measures to the voters, there is no reason why every farmers' club, labor union, and lyceum in the State cannot become in effect a miniature legislative assembly. In this way the interests of all sections

and all classes of the people are bound to receive attention; measures will be proposed for submission to the local representatives, and others to go before the people at the general elections. Already there is much discussion of new reforms,—the correction of defects in the primary law, the creation of as many representative districts as there are representatives in the Legislature, a law giving cities and legislative districts the power to recall officers for cause; some go so far as to suggest the adoption of the English principle, which allows a constituency to select its candidate for the Legislature from any part of the State, and allows men to seek election in several constituencies at the same time, insuring the return of all the most desirable legislators.

ABSENCE OF RADICALISM.

But, with all this political activity, there is no evidence of dangerously radical tendencies. The people want to make their government as perfect as possible, but are not disposed to hurry the process unduly. The recent election, indeed, revealed in a striking manner their conservative disposition. The defeat of the equal-suffrage amendment, and the large majority in favor of the general appropriation bill, which was almost universally denounced when passed by the last Legislature, are illustrations in point. So far from the initiative and referendum endangering the stability of our institutions, they are likely to act as a sobering and steadying influence upon the entire electorate.

In conclusion, we remark among the Oregon people a genuine joy at the discovery of their political capabilities. Representative government is good, but there is an exhilaration in direct participation in law-making; the interest is sharpened, the intelligence is quickened, moral susceptibilities are aroused. The Oregon people are convinced that in the double form of government, partly representative and partly direct, they have discovered the true solution of the problem of self-government in our American States.





BOTAFOGO.—A SECTION OF RIO.

(This view shows one of Rio's popular driveways.)

JO RIO JANEIRO: SCENE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(United States Minister to Colombia.)

Latin America has its eyes now centered upon Rio Janeiro. The Pan-American conference is there in session, and Secretary Taft makes this great capital of Brazil the stopping-point in his epoch-making visit to South America. What is done at this conference of American statesmen will have a lasting effect on the relations of the United States with her sister Latin republics. There is no more important foreign field for catching our generous attention and thorough study than South America. Rio Janeiro, not only as the scene of this conference, but as the metropolis of the greatest Latin republic, deserves our special interest.

So little is known in North America concerning Brazil in general and Rio Janeiro in particular. It would be an international blessing if thousands of our representative citizens should accompany our delegates to the Pan-

American Conference, and so not only make the acquaintance of Brazilian people, but acquire knowledge of the vast resources and potentialities of our powerful southern neighbor and ally. Notwithstanding the intelligence of the readers of this magazine, I doubt if many of them realize that Brazil is larger than the United States proper, not including Alaska; or, in other words, that Brazil has more solid or unbroken area than the United States. Again, it is not appreciated that Rio Janeiro, the beautiful and unique capital, has now a population exceeding eight hundred thousand, and is destined to run Buenos Ayres, the ambitious metropolis of Argentina, a close race to be the premier city of Latin America. It is no exaggeration to state that Rio Janeiro is growing as fast as any place in the United States, with the sole exceptions of New York and Chicago. To-day it ranks as the fifth

prove what nature has given them. Possessed already of a magnificent anchorage and splendid facilities for shipping, the government is spending a score of millions of dollars in constructing docks, concrete basins, warehouses, and piers that will hold the steamships and sailing vessels of the world. Surrounding the sides and back of the city, in contrast to the calm waters of the bay, are precipitous and lofty mountains towering almost three thousand feet directly above the city, and providing, not only wonderland views, but invigorating breezes and health for the inhabitants of the warm city below. These have been conquered and utilized by the practical Brazilians through means of easy and rapid mechanical ascent until their very peaks and tree-embowered sides are as much a part of the city's attractions as its church-towers and pretty parks and boulevards. If the chief peak of the Catskills ran right up into the air from Central Park, and there were a cable road to carry aloft the heat-suffering New Yorkers, there would be almost a counterpart of Rio Janeiro and Corcovado.

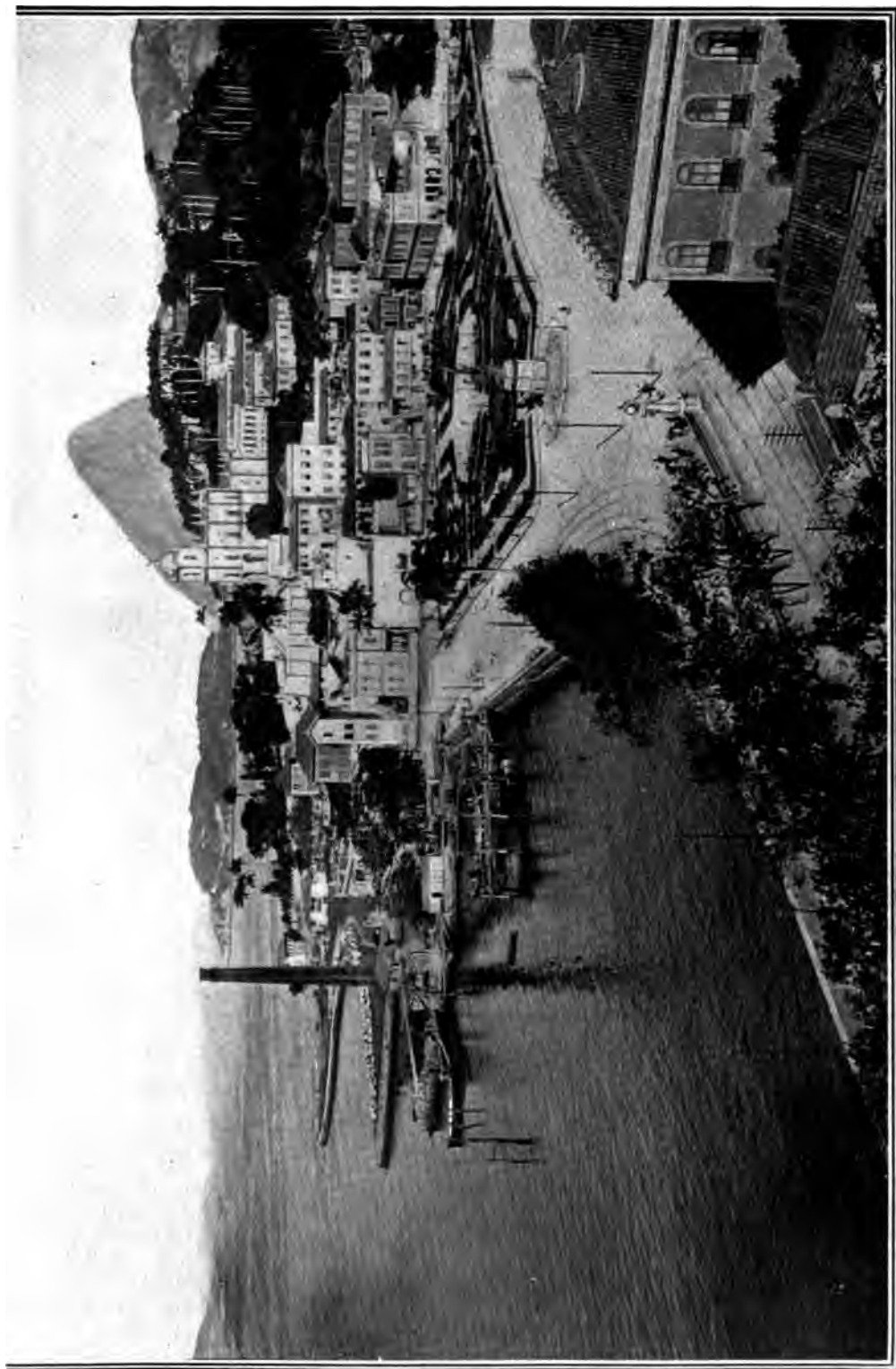
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

This reference to warmth suggests passing comment upon the climate and health conditions of Rio. Probably no other city on the western hemisphere has been more misrepresented in this respect. Rio is often pictured as a steaming tropical city, with continued torrid heat and frequent scourges of yellow fever. This description is not founded on fact. Rio is thirteen hundred miles south of the equator and on the edge of the temperate zone. Its position corresponds to that of Havana, north of the equator. The seasons are reversed, and for several months of the year—from May to October, the winter period—the heat is seldom oppressive, while in the other months the breezes from the sea make the nights cool. There is always at hand immediate escape by water to the many islands of the bay, and by land to the numerous high points on the overhanging mountains. The death rate is surprisingly low, and yellow fever, while often existing, seldom reaches the proportion of an epidemic or attacks the well-to-do classes. The careful sanitary administration of the government and its excellent hospitals aid materially in reducing the spread of any disease to a minimum. Nobody need stay away from Rio for fear of heat, yellow fever, or general discomfort.

Then there is beautiful, fascinating Petropolis, about thirty miles distant and three

my descrip-
let him
going first to
Santiago in
west coast via
New York. He can
three months,
at the end better
that time in
accommodations on
New York to Rio
once a month, but
ships are leaving
nearly every day for
Possibly the most
therefore be via Eu-
New York or Southamp-
fourteen days, with
stops at interven-

then, the expressions
that are inspired in
the visitor entering
upon the glorious land-
and water are sustained
the city itself and acquaint-
and surroundings. Na-
prevail with Rio Janeiro,
not only realize it, but im-



PART OF RIO JANEIRO'S WATER-FRONT, SHOWING THE FAMOUS "SUGAR LOAF" IN THE BACKGROUND.



BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING PETROPOLIS—THIRTY MILES FROM RIO, AND THE HOME OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

thousand feet higher, easily accessible by rail, where the climate and natural surroundings are almost ideal. Here the diplomatic corps have their homes and offices, and enjoy life as if they were spending the summer at Newport or Lenox. Its capacious palaces, handsome residences, public buildings, pretty gardens, pleasing drives, restful paths, and silvery streams, all gracefully and contentedly situated amid exquisitely verdured hills and mountains, make it a spot always to be happily remembered by those who have lived there or visited its unique locality and environment.

AN HISTORIC CITY.

When Secretary Root and the delegates of the United States to the Pan-American Conference set foot within the hospitable limits of Rio Janeiro they will be the guests of a city whose history goes back with proud record three and one-half centuries. Founded, in 1566, by Estacio de Sá, it has ever been the scene of history-making events. Whether as a simple provincial town, as the temporary seat of the Portuguese crown, as the home of the brilliant court of an independent empire, or, finally, as the prosperous capital of a mighty republic, it has figured most conspicuously in the development of the new world. The moment the visitor lands from his steamer and wanders about the streets, avenues, and parks of Rio Janeiro he is struck with the influence everywhere upon the people of the historical

achievements of Brazilian patriotism. The nomenclature of public thoroughfares and places is essentially inspired by love of country, and is a constant lesson in reverence of the noble past for the youth of the land. Such street and park names as Sete de Setembro, Rua Riachuelo, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, Praça de Republica, Praça Tiradente, Place 15 de Novembre, and many others of kindred significance illustrate this characteristic. The city abounds, also, in dignified and imposing memorials to the heroes of the nation's achievements, and these are all well executed. The Brazilian has an artistic temperament that will not permit of the erection of such statuary as is often seen in our North American cities. The sculptor has perpetuated in Rio by handsome statues and monuments the memory of the first Dom Pedro, of Dom José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, General Osorio, Duque de Caxias, and others of worthy prominence.

FAMOUS STREETS, BUILDINGS, AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Rio Janeiro is never monotonous, but always interesting, because of its variety of streets, architecture, and scenes. In this way it escapes the fault of most Latin-American towns, where each street and building looks like all others. While the predominant style of thoroughfares is narrow, there are several wide avenues, and the intention of the government is to broaden more as fast as it can be

done without too great a burden of taxation. The new Avenida Central, constructed through the heart of the city to the water line of the bay, is destined to be one of the most beautiful streets in the world. It has been built at an enormous cost, due to purchasing and tearing down thousands of houses, but, now that it is done, everybody is proud of its handsome and metropolitan expanse. All buildings facing upon the Avenida Central must be approved by the government both in cost and architecture, with the result that its entire length will eventually present an harmonious and beautiful appearance, like the great avenues of Paris and Berlin. A new hotel is about to be constructed that will equal the best caravansaries of the United States and Europe, while many new public buildings, opera houses, theaters, fashionable stores, clubs, etc., will be located upon its handsome sides.

The Rua Ouvidor is possibly the most entertaining street for the passing traveler. So narrow that no vehicles are allowed to pass through it, and that the people can almost shake hands across its width from balcony to balcony, it is, perhaps, the principal shopping, financial, club, and political center of the metropolis. Upon it are many of the smartest shops, influential banks, and popular clubs. Here men gather to discuss the news of the day and consider the latest political, social, and financial reports. Before the government can announce a new policy there are always rumors in advance to be heard on the Rua Ouvidor, while the final conclusion of the street usually decides whether such policy will be a success or a failure. If the Rua Ouvidor speaks well of a statesman, financier, merchant, actor, or artist, his fame is assured; if its verdict is adverse, he may as well retire from the public gaze. It is to be hoped that the sentiment of Rua Ouvidor toward the United States may always be favorable, and that the attitude of our able delegates at the Pan-American Conference may aid in the development of such sentiment.

The public, municipal, and national buildings of Rio Janeiro awaken the admiration of the visitor. Bordering on the beautiful Praça da Republica are the National Museum, which has a world-wide reputation, the City Hall, the Mint, and the Grand Central Railway Station,—all fine structures, well adapted to their purposes. Others no less notable in different parts of the city or suburbs are the handsome Cattete Palace, the residence of the president of the republic; the Military



ONE OF THE ROYAL-PALM AVENUES IN BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(The parent tree was brought from Cuba in 1803.)

Academy; Polytechnic School; Conservatory of Music; Astronomical Observatory; National Printing Office; Hospital Misericordia and Insane Hospital; Palace of Agriculture; the Bolsa, the stock exchange of Rio, and many new edifices of public and private ownership now in course of construction. The churches of this capital are the most elegant and costly in Latin America, and well worthy of inspection. Possibly the more interesting, aside from the massive cathedral, are the Candelaria and the Sao Sebastian. The former, originally erected in 1600 and rebuilt in 1775, can be described as truly magnificent. The latter, constructed about the time of the foundation of the city, in 1567, is peculiarly sacred because it holds the ashes of the founder himself, Estacio de Sá.

The architectural wonder of Rio is the great Carioca aqueduct, which stands to-day as strong, solid, and enduring as when built—150 years ago. Its style and finish remind one of the old Roman aqueducts, and it looks as if it would last as long in the future as they have lasted in the past. By this means, and by



THE PAPAW IS INDIGENOUS, AND ITS "VEGETABLE PEPSIN" FRUIT IS VERY POPULAR IN RIO.

new systems, Rio Janeiro is now supplied with an abundance of the purest water that is a powerful influence for the health and prosperity of its citizens. Good sewerage arrangements, which are being continually improved and enlarged, supplement the water-works, and further insure the welfare of the inhabitants of a metropolis that is sure some day to become a popular visiting-point of Americans and Europeans during the Brazilian balmy winter months of June-September. The excellent street-car system which has recently been established in Rio enables the foreign traveler or native to visit easily all scenes of interest or find ready access to various distant sections of residence or business; but if rapid transit by horse and carriage is preferred, there are ever ready the characteristic covered two-

wheelers, or "Tilburies," to take the passenger speedily and in fair comfort to his destination.

The Botanical Garden is the "show place" of Rio Janeiro proper. The student of nature's varied productiveness can here satisfy his admiration of beautiful, exquisite, and rare flora, while the layman never tires of the charm of the plants, flowers, shrubs, and trees. We have nothing in the United States to compare with it, and I have met many American and European botanists who have traveled to Rio Janeiro for no other purpose than to pursue their researches in its attractive limits. Its Avenue of Palms has been so often pictured that this feature of the capital is almost as well known as the famous harbor, but a view of it surpasses the impression made by photographs. The garden is laid out with taste, so that the best effect is produced. The mingling of lakes and lagoons, narrow paths and wide avenues, lofty trees and low plants, open lawn and thick jungle, is so well done that the wanderer through its windings is always fascinated by his surroundings.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBS.

The suburbs of Rio are its salvation in the hotter months. They are so located and of such kind that they seem to be especially intended for their purpose by the Creator. The high ground, rising in all directions back of



THE FAMOUS TAMARURA PALM.

(In the Botanical Garden, it reaches a height of over twenty feet.)

the city, provides cool sites for suburban towns, villas, and hotels. Down the ravines and through the breaks of these hills and mountains flow never-failing streams of water, while their sloping sides are covered with green and ever-cooling vegetation, trees, and shrubbery. Corcovado, Gavea, Santa Theresa, and Tijuca are words with which to conjure in Rio, and the unlucky person who fails to enjoy the view from one of these neighboring mountains misses one of the grandest panoramas of the world. The point most easily and commonly visited is the summit of Corcovado, but language cannot describe the magnificence and glory of the scene that opens to the eye in all directions. One can gaze and gaze for hours and repeat the visit continually without weariness. Below lie the great city, the majestic bay, its imposing entrance, the numerous graceful islands, while beyond on one side is the broad Atlantic, and on the other the far sweep of the mountainous mainland.



THE MANGO TREE WAS INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM THE FAR EAST, AND IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN SOME WONDERFUL SPECIMENS ARE SHOWN.

THE BRAZILIAN PRESS.

While an article of this kind must necessarily be only a cursory sketch, it would hardly be complete without reference to the press of Rio de Janeiro. The *Jornal do Commercio* contests with *La Prensa* of Buenos Ayres the first position among South American newspapers. It is a powerful, brilliantly edited daily, and has a large circulation throughout all Brazil. Its editor is one of the best-known men in Latin America, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues. Among other well-known and popular papers are the *Jornal do Brasil*, *O Paiz*, and *Gazeta da Tarde*. The leading literary publication is the *Revista Brasileira*, which has a standing in Europe and the United States as well as in South America.

Foreign or English interests are represented by the *Brazilian Review* and the *Rio News*, which are well conducted and devoted to their purpose.

I wish, further, in closing to add a word in appreciation of the present ambassador of Brazil to Washington, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco. In all my diplomatic experience in the various parts of the world I have never met a man in the foreign service of his nation who better represented the progressive, cultured element of his land. His success in Washington confirms this estimate. But Brazil has an unusual proportion of able, highly educated statesmen, and Secretary Root will find as brilliant and interesting collaborators for international concord in Rio Janeiro as he could meet in London, Paris, or Berlin.

THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, THE GREAT REPUBLIC OF THE TROPICS.

BY G. M. L. BROWN AND FRANKLIN ADAMS.

SINCE an immoderate use of the superlative is so frequently charged against the present day writer, and since superlatives will be found in abundance herein, it may be well to state at the outset that in no instance have we attempted to overemphasize the marvelous, nor do we knowingly exaggerate. Indeed, in many respects exaggeration would be well-nigh impossible, the real difficulty being to select terms of sufficient strength to do justice to this huge neighbor of ours, admit-

own country; in the southern hemisphere, she stands alone. Immense in area, unlimited in her natural products, possessing the largest river system and the vastest forests in the world, producing, moreover, three-fourths of the world's coffee-supply and the greater part of its rubber,—a country containing more square leagues of territory than Germany has miles, with one province alone three and one-half times the size of France,—such is Portugal's representative in the new world, a nation which, through the hasty judgment of a Papal umpire, has spread the Portuguese language over one-sixteenth of the earth's surface.

EXTENT OF PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

To appreciate these facts, if we can, let us endeavor to vary the comparisons. Brazil has an area of 3,280,000 square miles, or that of the United States with half of Alaska added. This is, approximately, five-sixths of the whole of Europe, or almost one hundred times the size of the mother country. Compared even with Australia, Brazil not only holds her own, but has a surplus area that would overlap the



HON. F. DE P. RODRIGUES ALVES.
(President of the United States of Brazil.)

ted, it would seem, but yesterday into the Western family of republics, yet already classed with Mexico and Argentina as one of the three foremost countries in Latin America.

In size, and in the ultimate possibilities of her resources, of course, Brazil has but one rival in the western hemisphere, and that our



PROPORTION OF SOUTH AMERICA OCCUPIED BY BRAZIL.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Short-lived republic of Acre is shaded. Brazil has lately acquired Bolivia's rights to this valuable territory for \$10,000,000, but Peru still contests the title.)

of Texas, while on her own continent most equals the combined areas of the twelve republics and colonies, one-half Argentina only having to be deducted. It will readily be apparent on consulting a map, as will the equally astonishing statement that her extreme length from north to south is approximately thirty-eight and one-half degrees, or the distance from the northern tip of Maine to the coast of Venezuela. By dividing the land area of the new republic by language into English, Spanish, and Portuguese (which includes all but Haiti and the small colonial holdings of France, Holland and Denmark), we arrive at the follow-

ing remarkable facts: The United States with Alaska, Canada including the islands within the Arctic Circle, Newfoundland, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the various British islands of the West Indies make a total of 48 per cent. of the whole; the eighteen Spanish-speaking republics, with Porto Rico, 30 per cent., Brazil alone making up the remainder, or 22 per cent. And yet, to the average American, the Portuguese language is regarded practically as a negligible quantity, while many of our exporters complacently classify Brazil as Spanish-speaking, regarding it, no doubt, like French Guiana, as too unimportant to occupy a place by itself.

THE POPULATION RELATIVELY SMALL.

In population, on the other hand, Brazil has little to boast of, since it probably aggregates no more than 16,000,000,* including the scattered tribes of savages upon the Amazon and the upper Paraná: yet even here she occupies second place among the nations of the western hemisphere, only the United States surpassing her, while compared with Portugal or with her next-door neighbor, Argentina, the ratio is about three to one. Nevertheless, the density is estimated at slightly under five persons per square mile, or that of our State of South Dakota; whereas were it peopled to the density of Belgium it would have no less 1,600,000,000, or more than the inhabitants of the entire earth. With all the problems that confront her, Brazil need not worry for some centuries to come at the thought of overpopulation.

To analyze the constituent elements of this comparatively meager population is no easy task, yet one that must be attempted even at the risk of incurring the criticism of those that see differently, or, indeed, refuse to see at all. Who, it is frequently asked, are the Brazilian people? What is their pedigree? Are they a homogeneous nation, or will they

* Perhaps a conservative estimate, though more nearly correct than the 18,000,000 claimed by the Brazilians themselves.

ever be? What, in short, are their race problems, that bane of the western hemisphere? Let us briefly consider these points in their order.

Like certain of the Spanish-American republics (notably one or two states of Central America, Venezuela, and Colombia), Brazil has three primal races within her borders, each of which is contributing in a greater or lesser degree to a new, composite people, representing, as yet, "all the endless and indefinable shades of transition." Thus, were miscegenation even and universal, the advance toward the goal of homogeneity would be at once certain and calculable. But the problem is much more complex than this, owing to the vast extent of her territory; the lack of communication between widely separated districts; the varieties of climate, which everywhere tend to modify or even reverse the conditions obtaining in contiguous regions; the sharp division of the classes, which in some parts is much more pronounced than in Europe; and, lastly, the large, — though at present diminishing, — tide of immigration, which, as the reader is aware, has not only disconcerted the Brazilian Government, but has caused Uncle Sam, as champion of the Monroe Doctrine, no little speculation and alarm.

A "RACE" IN THE MAKING.

The three races referred to, it need hardly be mentioned, are the aborigines, the Europeans, and the negroes; and where these have met, as upon the coast lands between the mouth of the Amazon and Rio Janeiro, a triple fusion has long since set in. South of Rio, however, and in the highlands of Minas Geraes, the negro strain is less apparent, and, indeed, in many districts entirely absent. Here live the descendants of the hardy Paulistas, to whose early explorations and enterprise Brazil owes no little of her present prosperity. In other districts less easily definable, on the contrary, the aboriginal element is almost negligible, while the former slaves, at least among the lower classes, have left an impress that



A STREET SCENE IN SAO PAULO.

(The electric railway is operated by a Canadian company. São Paulo's population is estimated at more than 300,000.)



THE CITY AND HARBOR OF SANTOS.

(This city is no longer subject to the yellow-fever epidemics that formerly prevailed.)

respondingly pronounced. There is, ver, a large class, as yet, of nominal —for slavery, it will be remembered, not finally abolished until 1888; there are remote but diminished tribes of un-tilated Indians, and, of course, there is a minority of pure Portuguese descent.—*Flora da Terra*, as they call themselves, are the Brazilian people.

Here we must consider the foreigners. By this word is meant, not only those who have retained their foreign citizenship, but the larger class, particularly of Germans, Italians, and Poles, who have endeavored to segregate "colonies" or communities in which their native language and customs will be preserved. These settlers, notwithstanding the fact that many have readily given up their allegiance to the land of their birth, are by their birth in the country considered by the Brazilian law as full-fledged citizens; and they not only resist assimilation by the native population, but actually reverse the process, at times, and assimilate the latter. It is no wonder that the Brazilian authorities become uneasy.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS ALWAYS WELCOME.

It is often said that immigration is not desired. On the contrary, Brazil's policy has always been

to encourage and assist her newly arrived immigrants, though the liberal land grants and other concessions of former times have been considerably modified owing to the abuses that arose. Furthermore, finding that many of her "colonies" were being systematically preyed upon by envious neighbors,—particularly Argentina,—who succeeded for a time in diverting the bulk of the new-comers of Italian, Spanish, or south European extraction, Brazil has retaliated by imposing a substantial tax upon all persons leaving the country, a measure that has proved as effective as it is radical.

These south Europeans,—from Italy, the southern provinces of Austria, Spain, and Portugal, as well as from the Madeira Islands,—are particularly welcome in Brazil, for the very reason, it would appear, that Anglo-Saxons, Teutons, and Scandinavians are most welcome in the United States.—viz., their ready adaptation to the language and customs of the country. Thus, while the Portuguese and Italian immigrants for a given period of thirteen years (1873-86) totaled 222,000, against 23,000 Germans, or nearly ten of the former to one of the latter, the greater part of the Portuguese and Italians have long since identified themselves with the land of their adoption, while the Germans have flocked to the towns or "colonies" of the south, and in the



ON THE LINE OF THE SAO PAULO RAILROAD.—THE INCLINED PORTION IS OPERATED BY CABLE.

majority of cases remain Germans to the present day.*

This, then, is Brazil's race problem. With a triple fusion in the northern and eastern states, modified everywhere by climatic and topographical conditions, and by the varied proportions of the primal stock; a dual fusion in Minas Geraes and the states immediately south of Rio, with a steady assimilation of new European blood, principally Italian and Portuguese; and in the far south an almost pure Teutonic population, showing little tendency either to amalgamate with the "natives" or to conform to their standards,—with three such dissimilar elements as these, between which it is but natural that antipathies and sectional jealousies should arise, homogeneity can hardly be expected for centuries to come, if, indeed, a partial disintegration does not eventually take place, severing this Gordian knot for all time.

AN UNBROKEN POLICY OF EXPANSION.

Disintegration, of course, is an unpleasant word and not to be mentioned in Rio (though it is heard often enough in Pará), for the un-

*A number of flourishing Italian "colonies" also exist, but relative to the extent of Italian immigration are unimportant.

swerving policy of the government, under empire and republic alike, has been expansion.—expansion toward the River Plate, whereby Uruguay for a time lost her independence and never regained all the territory that should be hers; expansion at the expense of Paraguay and Peru, and more recently Bolivia, which has surrendered for a price her rich territory of Acre; expansion toward the northwest and in Guiana, where a recent award has deprived France of a large coveted area and added it to this insatiable republic. Where the next slice is to come from it would be hard to predict, but her enemies think that the trend hereafter will be southward, and that Paraguay is to be absorbed and Uruguay reconquered. This, at least, seems to be the suspicion of Argentina, who, of course, would never consent to the loss of these buffer states, and is already regretting her pact with Chile to limit her armament. Report has it, indeed, that the treaty has already been broken, and that Brazil is to receive the object-lesson of an efficient army and navy guarding the River Plate countries, which will effectually curb any desire she may have to expand farther in that direction.

Reference has already been made to the topography of Brazil: but as a popular mis-

conception has long existed, the whole country being commonly spoken of as a lowland plain, hot, swampy, and uniformly unhealthy, it may be well to take a hasty survey of the general conformation before describing her agricultural and other resources.

THE AMAZON REGION.

Brazil, be it known, is not a lowland country, quite three-fourths of her territory having an altitude of more than five hundred feet. There is, of course, the vast woodland plain of the Amazon, aptly described by a recent writer as her "terraqueous domain;" there are the pampas bordering upon Paraguary and Uruguay, in the basin of the Paraná, and there is the ribbon-like strip running practically the full length of the coast, the whole aggregating, perhaps, 800,000 square miles, of which seven-eighths, at least, lie in the Amazon country. Thus, we find a huge, irregularly shaped mass extending from the borders of the Amazonian plain to the state of Rio Grande do Sul, a distance of quite 1,500 miles. In the main this may be described as vast highlands of varying altitudes traversed by innumerable water-courses, mostly the affluents of one or the other of the great river systems, and by irregular mountain ranges, two of which, converging in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro, form a high plateau a third longer than Italy, which, indeed, it resembles somewhat in configuration.

Politically, Brazil is divided into twenty-one states (including the federal district), but so unequal is the division that three of these embrace practically her entire lowlands, as well as a portion of the western uplands, and exceed in area the remaining eighteen, which lie within the highland region above described, except for their narrow margins upon the coast. These latter, however, contain more than 96 per cent. of the population, so that we have the amazing spectacle of

three states,—viz., Matto Grosso, Amazonas, and Pará,—occupying a territory larger than China proper, with a population considerably less than that of Connecticut.

Yet the fertility and resources of this region are unbounded. Once the bed of a great inland sea, which spread from the Llanos of Venezuela to the Pampas of Argentina, the depth of its alluvial deposits is in parts quite incalculable, as witnessed by the prodigal display of vegetable life. But simply to know of this untold wealth of soil and forest does not argue its profitable exploitation, as many an overranguine adventurer and home-seeker has learned to his cost. The valley of the Amazon, in fact, presents so many almost insurmountable obstacles to trade and agriculture that the pessimistic report of a former United States consul at Pará would in a measure seem justified, much as it offended the states concerned. Let us take an extract from this now famous message, which is addressed to the American fortune-seeker:



A FOREST GIANT NEAR BELEM, IN THE AMAZON REGION.



STATION OF THE SAO PAULO RAILROAD AT SAO PAULO.
(station on the continent, beautifully situated, facing a park.)

er, at least thirty miles wide, has a swift, river running through it, with a breadth of six miles. The thick forest growing on the water forms the so-called banks. Here patches of slightly elevated ground on which huts are erected. To make this huge mass sustain the growth of the vast matted much rain is needed, and it is a fact that it falls in this region than in any other in the world. As one sails or steams down the river there are seen occasional patches of vegetation, for all the world like wondrous meadows, and it is not difficult to find herds of cattle feeding on them, until they copy barn or tapir more than knee-deep in the soft and solid looking meadow; it is but a swamp. I do not say that there is no grazing land on the banks of the river, but say that there is very little, and that all held by private owners.

In the extraordinary forests there are found most beautiful and valuable woods in well as fruits, nuts, oils, balsams, and and this is not insurmountable—they are rarely as diamonds in the gravel or in the streams. There is a false impression that rubber trees, ebony, rosewood, etc. are found in great groves or clusters, or oak forests. The fact is that these trees are scattered. When two of them are only a mile apart and remember that the forest is not open space, but thick-matted, impenetrable, swamp forest, they are considered to be very far distant from each other. Not does this huge forest produce any of food for human beings. The staple

articles of food for the dweller on the Amazon are dried pirarucu, a huge, fat river fish, and "farinha," the starch of the manioc root.

Grant that the colonist could get land; grant that he could raise vegetables; grant that he could raise cattle; grant that he could find, cut, and haul to the river-brink valuable cabinet woods,—and I assert that he can do none of these things; grant that he could do them all; grant that he spoke Portuguese fluently; grant that he had become instantly acclimated; grant all this and more, he would then be confronted with the problem of where to find a market for his products. Let him believe that the men who have lived here so long would supply such as are wanted in the world's markets could it be done; but the expense of taking them to such markets would be many times the value of the products themselves. A

market here? No. The markets of Manaus and Pará are very small, and are fully supplied by native capital.

The object in quoting so fully from this report, which we do not entirely indorse, is to show that the alluring prospect of tropical exploitation so often pictured is one that has two sides, both of which must be carefully and intelligently considered. The Amazon country, like the Orinoco, is unquestionably a dangerous field for the northern colonist or small capitalist; yet we are by no means convinced that the outlook is so unpromising if large capital be employed. The lesson to be drawn by the American investor, perhaps, is to turn his attention to the more healthful upland districts to be presently described, where unlimited opportunities are presented for profitable investment, where the climate is less taxing and life in every respect more healthful and enjoyable.

The products now being exported from "Amazonia" are rubber, which is brought from innumerable up-river points to be transhipped at Manaus or Pará; Brazil nuts, an important and increasing export; cacao, sarsaparilla, gums, and many other forest products, mostly, however, of a medicinal nature. The extensive rosewood and mahogany tracts are as yet practically untouched, the valuable Spanish cedar is used only locally, and of the hundreds of other rare cabinet woods and dyewoods, of which the state of Amazonas

exhibited four hundred and forty-one ties at the Chicago Exposition, comparatively few are known to commerce.

The two principal ports of the Amazon are Belém (above referred to as Pará), a prosperous and enterprising city of 140,000 inhabitants, and her rival, Manaus, situated nearly thousand miles up-river, with a steadily increasing population and trade.

THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT.

Matto Grosso, the most inaccessible of the Brazilian states, embraces the upper valley of the Amazon, and occupies the very center of the continent. Though in direct telegraphic communication with the capital, it can be reached only by way of Buenos Ayres and the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, the distance to Cuyabá, the state capital, being nearly thousand miles from Rio. From Tagua, a frontier post on the upper Amazon, to Cuyabá,—to give an extreme case,—is a distance of nearly ten thousand miles by this circuitous route, which, indeed, is the only available, a fact that forcibly illustrates the pressing need of internal communications in this vast region.

It is interesting, in this connection, to learn

that a project has long been on foot to connect the head waters of the Jauru, an affluent of the Amazon, with the Paraguay, the sources of which are said to be only three miles apart. This would establish complete fluvial communication between Buenos Ayres and Ciudad Bolívar, upon the Orinoco, which, whatever its benefit to commerce, would undoubtedly tend to the ultimate development of this practically unknown land.

Matto Grosso, which can boast of more than twice the area of Texas, contains, like the Amazon region, a wealth of forest and natural products almost wholly unexploited, but has also a large upland district, rich in diamonds and alluvial gold, which is at present attracting considerable foreign capital. Let the American prospector bear in mind, however, that the climate here is probably as hot as anywhere in the country, and think twice before he decides to set out for this far-off Eldorado.

THE GOLD AND DIAMOND REGION.

The richest mineral deposits, of course, are found in the state of Minas Geraes, which has been famous for centuries for its gold and diamond mines. There are at present six



SCENE IN ONE OF SAO PAULO'S PUBLIC PARKS.

large gold mines in operation, all under foreign capital, and others are rapidly being opened; yet rich as is this field, it has apparently never appealed to the American investor, and is passing almost entirely into the hands of the English. Manganese is also a valuable product of this state, large quantities of it finding its way to the United States for use in the steel industry. Minas Geraes, it may be noted in passing, is the most populous state in the country, the population being double that of Virginia, or equal to the republics of Venezuela and Uruguay combined.

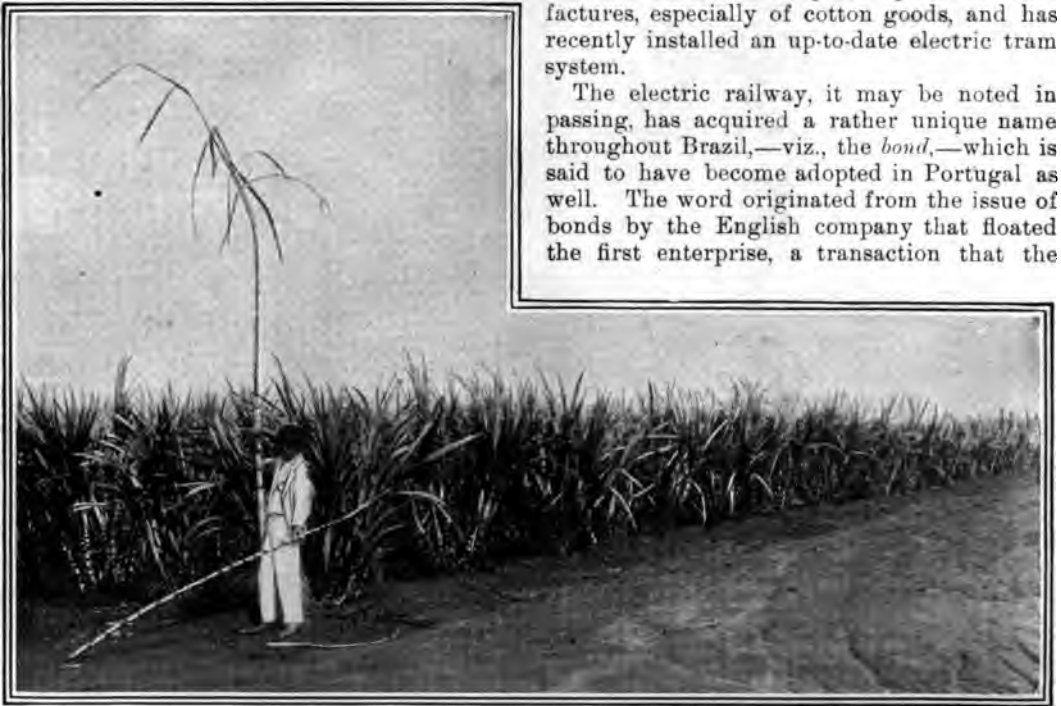
THE NORTHEASTERN STATES.—THE HOME OF THE SUGAR CANE.

To the north of Minas Geraes, and occupying the most eastern section of Brazil (or, indeed, of all America), is a group of nine states with an aggregate population of 6,000,000. Rich in its agricultural products, though too near the equator to exhibit the enterprise of its more southern neighbors, this region is most typical, perhaps, of the Brazil of the past. Here flourished the great sugar-cane estates for which African slaves were first introduced, and though sugar is still a staple product, especially in Pernambuco, the ruinous competition of continental beet sugar,

combined with the abolition of slavery, has given the industry a setback that may last for many decades. Pernambuco, however, has developed a flourishing cotton industry, while Bahia, which suffered equally from the sugar depression, has encouraged the production of tobacco and cacao, for both of which it has earned a high reputation. The other states of this group export a variety of agricultural and forest products, including a highland rubber, palm wax, etc., but few have entirely given up the production of sugar, which at the present time, with economic management, gives a fair profit upon the investment. Bahia, it may be added, has important cattle ranches in the interior, and is the fortunate possessor of two rare products, the *pissava* fiber, used so extensively in Europe for the manufacture of brushes, and monosite, a mineral sand from which thorium is extracted.

Sao Salvador, the capital of Bahia,—which, like Belem (Pará) and Recife (Pernambuco), is known in English-speaking countries after the name of the state, to the intense annoyance of its citizens,—is the third city of the republic, and impresses the visitor very favorably by its picturesque situation upon its magnificent bay. It may come as a surprise to American readers to learn that this city, like Recife, has developed important manufactures, especially of cotton goods, and has recently installed an up-to-date electric tram system.

The electric railway, it may be noted in passing, has acquired a rather unique name throughout Brazil,—viz., the *bond*,—which is said to have become adopted in Portugal as well. The word originated from the issue of bonds by the English company that floated the first enterprise, a transaction that the



ON A SUGAR-CANE PLANTATION IN PERNAMBUCO, THE PRINCIPAL SUGAR STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.



A COFFEE FAZENDA IN THE FAMOUS SAO PAULO DISTRICT.

(To meet the problem of overproduction the Brazilian Government has prohibited the further planting of coffee. The coffee trees, in this latitude, are grown without shade.)

Brazilian seemed to associate with this particular form of investment; hence the confusion of meanings.

The population of Sao Salvador is rather more than 200,000, about 10,000 more than Recife, which, lacking accommodation for vessels of deep draught, can hardly expect to gain on its more fortunate rival. In visiting these cities one is always struck by their many points of similarity, among which may be noted the traces of Dutch architecture clinging to many of the buildings, a legacy from the early days of Holland's occupancy.

COFFEE.—BRAZIL'S MAIN SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Mention has not been made of the coffee crop of Minas Geraes and these northeastern states because of its insignificance compared with the vast industry that has developed in the south, particularly in Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo. To this district, which may be described as one vast coffee estate, the world is as much dependent for its morning beverage as it is to our Southern States for its supply of cotton; and fastidious though we may think ourselves in our taste, demanding Java or Mocha or various Eastern blends, it behooves us to remember that we are almost wholly indebted to Brazil for the product, no matter what names the imaginative dealer may choose to apply.

To appreciate the immense proportions of Brazil's coffee industry let us examine her ex-

port statistics, bearing in mind that her own people are inveterate coffee-drinkers, and hence consume a large quantity that is not included in these figures.

Brazil's total exports in 1904* amounted to \$191,500,000 (American gold), of which coffee formed slightly more than one-half, or \$96,000,000. This means that the coffee crop alone brings a larger income to the country than Chile and Peru, together, realize from their total exports, that it is three times the value of Portugal's exports, and six times those of Greece. It exceeds the entire output of mineral oils from the United States, is nearly three times the value of our tobacco exports, and quite five-sixths that of our iron and steel. It is worth more than Canada's foreign trade in wheat added to Australia's wool, and surpasses the entire tea output of China, India, and Ceylon. Such is the value to Brazil of a little shrub,—called by courtesy a tree,—which, introduced as an experiment but a century and a half ago, has become the staple crop of a vast district, clothing her hills and valleys with rich verdure and ever bearing, ungrudgingly, the precious bean so indispensable to man's comfort and enjoyment.

Of course, these are hard times for the coffee planter, and careful management is needed to make a profit at the low prices prevailing;

* The latest data available.

furthermore, the soil in many localities, especially in the Rio Janeiro district, has become exhausted, causing the abandonment of many great estates. Then there is the export tax to be met, the hauling to the coast, and the far-distant markets to be reached, and even the unnecessary whims of the consumer to be humored, such as the dyeing of the bean black to suit the South African trade. But with an abundance of cheap labor and the limitation of production now strictly enforced by the government, added to the steadily increasing demand, it is to be hoped that conditions will rapidly change for the better. Cheap coffee may be a boon to the housewife, but it spells ruin for Brazil.

THE CITIES OF THE COFFEE BELT

Rio Janeiro, once the first coffee port of the world, has long since yielded that honor to Santos, the port of Sao Paulo, which, formerly so notorious for its yellow-fever epidemics,



LOADING COFFEE AT SANTOS, THE GREATEST COFFEE PORT IN THE WORLD.

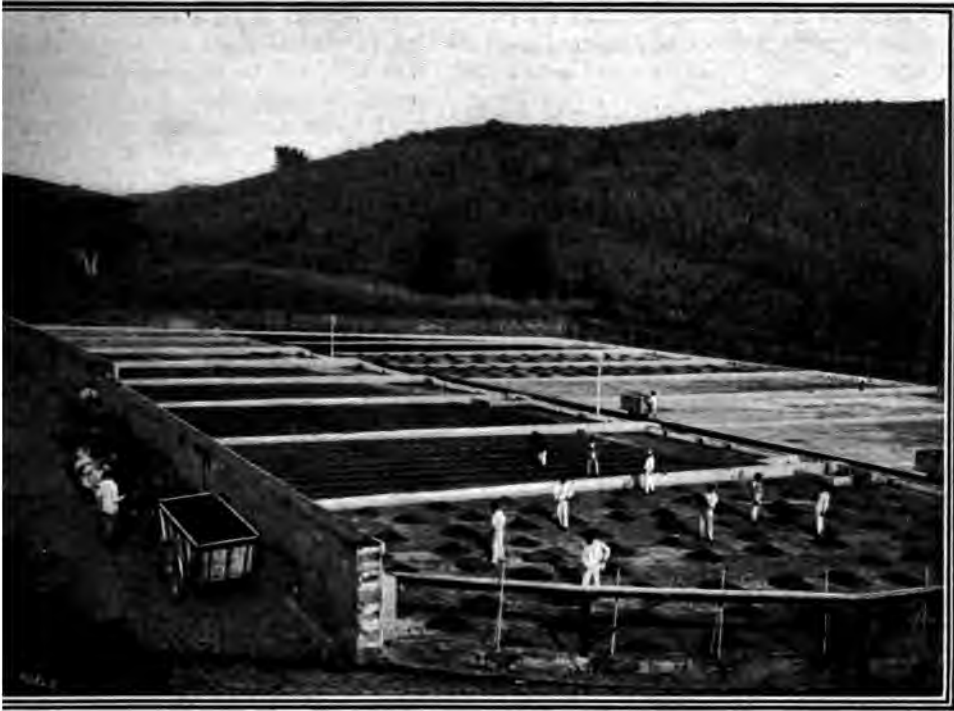
(A new system has recently been introduced, - viz., loading in bulk from elevators, - and the present method will likely be entirely superseded.)

has become a clean and prosperous city. Sao Paulo, the capital of the state of the same name and the second city of the republic, is one of the finest cities in South America. Situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet, enjoying a delightful sub-tropical climate, and provided with all the modern conveniences of a European or an American city, its attraction for the foreigner is readily apparent.

Sao Paulo has a number of important man-



COFFEE-PICKERS.—THIS GROUP IS TYPICAL OF THE LOWER CLASSES OF THE SAO PAULO DISTRICT.



LYING IN THE SUN,—A METHOD THAT HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED IN SOME DISTRICTS BY STEAM-DRYING.

including its famous breweries; electric railway is interesting to the from the fact that it is owned in sing one of a number of recent suc- terprises in Brazil (notably the Rio

Janeiro tram system) financed by Canadian capital. Particularly worthy of note, how- ever, is the Sao Paulo Railway, the line which connects this city with Santos and conveys the bulk of the coffee crop to tidewater.

This is owned by an Eng- lish company, as are several of the railroads in Sao Pau- lo, and has proved to be one of the most profitable for- eign investments in the country.

South of Sao Paulo lie three important states, with an aggregate population of nearly a million and a half. Paraná, the first of these, is rich in grazing lands, and supplies many of the north- ern cities with beef, ship- ping the hides to America and Europe. It is also noted for its production of *maté*, or Paraguayan tea, which is largely consumed in the southern temperate zone as a substitute for coffee, and may yet become an impor- tant export. For *maté*, be



AMOUS SAO PAULO RAILWAY, WHICH TRANSPORTS THE BULK OF BRAZIL'S COFFEE TO TIDEWATER.

it known, is the least harmful of all stimulating beverages, and can be produced and sold at a much lower price than either tea or coffee.

"GERMAN BRAZIL."

Santa Caterina and Rio Grande do Sul, as already mentioned, constitute what is known as "German Brazil." Their products are principally agricultural and mineral, though sheep-raising has become an important industry in the south of Rio Grande. Porto Alegre, the capital of the latter state, is a prosperous city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and, though situated upon a shallow lagoon, is becoming an important port. What the population and wealth of this southern region may be within a generation or two it would be rash to predict, but all who have visited it are agreed that its future is indeed a brilliant one.

Rio Janeiro, the capital of Brazil and the second city south of the equator, can only be touched upon in this brief space. Though outdistanced by its huge rival upon the River Plate, it is indeed a great and wondrous city, and with its marvelous environment could not fail to delight the northern tourist. Its beautiful harbor is already world-famed, but it is not generally known that the city is now engaged upon a gigantic improvement, estimated to cost \$50,000,000, which will transform the sloping beach into a great mole, or sea wall, serving for the accommodation of shipping, and at the same time removing what has heretofore proven a constant menace to the public health. Rio, like Buenos Ayres, is fast becoming a manufacturing center; and can boast of its flour mills, woolen factories, shoe factories, tanneries, machine shops, etc., while in Petropolis, a beautiful suburb situated in the mountains across the bay, are two recently established silk mills. All of which would go to show that we may soon have a more formidable competitor in these markets than England, or even Germany.

A NEW CAPITAL CHOSEN.

It may come as a surprise to the reader to learn that Rio is not destined always to be the capital of the republic, but such is the expressed will of Congress. The site for the

new capital is on a beautiful plateau in the more central state of Goyaz, and there, we are told, will be founded a model city which, connected in time by rail with the various states and most important cities, will become the type, as it were, of a united people, the harbinger of a true national sentiment of harmony and good-will.

On the whole, Brazil has proved herself to be by no means unprogressive. Like Argentina and Chile, she owes much to foreign capital and enterprise; yet it must be remembered that her agricultural resources, notably the coffee and sugar industries, have been largely self-developed. Even in the building of railroads, the Brazilian has taken his part, and several of the principal lines are owned and operated by the government. This is not entirely satisfactory, it must be confessed, yet the roads are a valuable asset, and should be taken into consideration when the national debt is compared with that of the neighboring republics.

A STEADY PROGRESS APPARENT.

In education, advancement has necessarily been slow. With a vast peon class, a considerable portion of which is but recently removed from slavery, it could hardly be expected, nor would it be desirable, that schools should spring up too rapidly. Nevertheless, much is being done to reduce the widespread illiteracy, while many of the academies and colleges of the cities are a credit to the nation.

As to the government, the reader is now in a fair position to judge for himself. Its methods, of course, are similar to those of the other Latin-American states, and office-holders, as in Argentina or Peru; or in our own country, for that matter, are often inclined to sacrifice patriotism for their own selfish interests. But in taking an unprejudiced view of the entire country, as we have herein endeavored to do, it is apparent that real progress is being made. Sorely handicapped, as she is, by the heterogeneity of her population, and embarrassed by her very size and unwieldiness, Brazil is by no means blind to the problems that confront her, nor is she without strength to attempt her tasks, and a reasonable confidence in what lies ahead.





THE PRAIRIE LANDS OF THE SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION, WYOMING.

OPENING OF SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

BY N. H. DARTON.

(Geologist, United States Geological Survey.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has recently issued a proclamation announcing that on August 15 a large part of the Shoshone, or Wind River, Reservation, in central Wyoming, will be opened for settlement. The district is of great extent, and lies in one of the most isolated and least-known portions of the national domain. The opening will, as usual, attract a large number of people with high hopes of fine ranch lands, rich mineral claims, and chances for business and speculation, and the demand for information regarding the resources and prospects has been unusually large. Gross exaggerations are rife as to the extent of agricultural lands and alleged rich mineral discoveries, which will undoubtedly occasion much loss and disappointment to those who are misled by them. During the summer of 1905 the writer made an examination of some portions of the area, including an exploration of the Owl Creek Mountains, which occupy the northern portion of the reservation, and the results are now in course of publication.

The portion of the reservation to be opened lies north of Wind River and east of Popoagie and Big Horn rivers, with an area of somewhat over 2,000 square miles, or about 1,500,000 acres. The northern third consists of the Owl Creek Mountains, and the southern portion comprises a wide area of rolling plains and bad-lands in the Wind River basin. It

includes the bottom lands on both sides of the Big Horn River and those on the north side of Wind River, parts of which will be immediately available for agriculture. This region is mostly at an altitude of between 4,800 and 6,000 feet, with a fine cool climate, but having a mean annual rainfall of only 13 inches, an amount too small for agriculture without irrigation. The two rivers above-mentioned carry a large volume of water, which can be utilized for extensive irrigation. One high-line ditch from Wind River is a promising proposition which would reclaim a wide area of the higher slopes. The bottom lands along the rivers will accommodate a moderate number of ranches with fields which can be easily irrigated. The great prairies between the valleys will pasture large numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses, although some areas are too far from water to be utilized for this purpose, and there are extensive tracts of bad-lands which bear but little sod.

The principal prospects for minerals are in the Owl Creek Mountains, where the older rocks—granite, diorite, diabase, and gneiss—are exposed in several areas. These rocks are somewhat mineralized in places, but a cursory examination found but little that was promising. Small samples of rich gold ore are alleged to have come from these mountains, and it is possible that the close prospecting to which the mountains will be sub-

jected will result in profitable discoveries. Small amounts of copper ore were observed in places, and very small traces of gold were found in some of the streams flowing out of the mountains. The southern end of the Shoshone Mountains extends into the north-western corner of the reservation, and the great mass of geologically young, volcanic rocks of this range may prove metalliferous, as in the Kirwin region farther north. Considerable prospecting, however, appears to have yielded no encouragement. Along the foot of the mountains there are coal fields with thin beds of lignite coal, which may be of local value to ranches. Some of the sandstones which pitch beneath the plains may contain petroleum, but no evidence of its presence was found in any outcrops, although it occurs to a limited extent south of the reservation. There is a small amount of scattered pine timber in the mountains, and cottonwoods along the river bottom lands, which will serve for local supply and fuel.

Heretofore, the reservation has been about one hundred miles from the railroads, but branches of the Northwestern and Burlington systems are now nearly completed, the first to Shoshoni, at the eastern edge, and the Burlington to Worland, in Big Horn basin, thirty miles north of the reservation. There are two small towns near the reservation—Lander to the south and Thermopolis to the northeast—which are on regular stage lines.

Under the present wise policy of the Interior



ECONOMIC MAP OF THE PORTION OF SHOSHONE INDIAN RESERVATION TO BE OPENED AUGUST 15.

Department, the homestead privileges are assigned by lot to those who have registered in person, between July 16 and 31, at Lander, Shoshoni, Thermopolis, and Worland, and there will be no chance for the lawless riot and speculations of the old-time land-openings. After registering, persons may examine the lands, and, beginning on August 15, homestead entries may be made at Lander in the order determined by lot. None of the land is free, but the prices are very low, and the returns will be paid to the Indians.



A VIEW OF WIND RIVER, SHOWING WIDE BOTTOM LANDS.

ELLEN TERRY'S FIFTY YEARS ON THE STAGE.

ONE of the most notable artistic dramatic events of the past few years was the jubilee celebration, in London, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Miss Ellen Terry's entrance to the British stage. Miss Terry is without doubt the greatest of English actresses, and the enthusiasm displayed in her celebration by her English friends and those from other lands indicates the extent of her world-reputation. The jubilee performance was given on June 12, at Drury Lane Theater, and it earned thirty thousand dollars for Miss Terry. The performance lasted throughout the day, and the programme was an extensive one; but the great feature was the rendering of the first act of "Much Ado About Nothing" by a really wonderful cast, which included Ellen Terry herself and nineteen others of the Terry family. Among other well-known performers was Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Forbes Robertson.

The genuineness and breadth of Miss Terry's

popularity was demonstrated on this occasion beyond a doubt by the presence of brother and sister stars. From the highest to the lowest, says Mr. W. T. Stead, who was

present, they tumbled over one another in their anxiety to do a kindly service to the leading lady of the modern stage. It is often said, and not, perhaps, without truth, that the

calling of an actor is peculiarly beset by the temptation to jealousy, spite, envy, and all-uncharitableness. A profession whose breath of life is popular applause is exposed to much heartburning, which does not generate magnanimity. But in the case of Ellen Terry this besetting sin was conspicuously its absence. From the highest to the lowest, all her colleagues and rivals strove only how to do her most honor. Nothing impressed me so much in the whole performance as the silent figure of Eleanora Duse, who stood at Ellen Terry's right hand in the final scene. The greatest tragic actress of contemporary Europe had traveled from Florence merely to render the silent homage of her presence at the festival of the English actress."

Miss Terry, it is the universal testimony, has brought into her later life that sunniness of



ELLEN TERRY AS SHE IS TO-DAY,—“QUEEN OF THE STAGE FOR FIFTY YEARS.”

disposition, that kindliness and good-humor, which, perhaps, will best explain the unique hold she has on the affections of the public. Her art is analyzed and commented upon in

a number of critical articles published in European and American periodicals. In a strong article in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, George Bernard Shaw characterizes her as the most modern of modern women. Although she played so often with Henry Irving, she was utterly unlike him. "If Shakespeare had met Irving on the street," says Mr. Shaw, "he would have recognized in him immediately a distinguished type of the family of artists. If he had met Ellen Terry he would have stared at her like at a new and irresistibly charming type of woman. Sargent's picture of her as *Lady Macbeth* will stand out among all the pictures of distinguished women as one who bears no resemblance to anybody else."

The genial Max Beerbohm believes that it is Miss Terry's "Englishness" that has made her so successful before English audiences. It has also, he holds, contributed largely to her success with Shakespeare. "Hers is a loose, irregular, instinctive art, . . . and it is just because her art is so spontaneous, so irreducible to formulæ, that she

has been and is matchless in Shakespeare's comedies. She has just the quality of exuberance that is right for those heroines. Without it not all her sense of beauty would have helped her to be the perfect *Beatrice*, the perfect *Portia*, that she is. In modern comedy, that virtue becomes a defect."

Miss Terry visited this country several times. With Sir Henry Irving she made a successful and long-remembered tour several years ago. She made her first appearance at the Princess Theater, in London, under Mrs. Charles Kean when only eight years old, and played first with Sir Henry Irving in "The Taming of the Shrew." She was married at an early age to the famous painter, George Frederick Watts, but the marriage proved unhappy and a separation followed soon. In 1868 she was married a second time, to Charles Wardell, an actor whose stage name was Charles Kelley. Her son, who is known as Gordon Craig, has already made a European reputation as a stage director. Miss Terry has a beautiful country home at Winchelsea, Sussex.



A SCORE OF THE TERRY FAMILY IN "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."
(Fourteen Terrys appear in this group and seven others were included in the cast.)



REPRESENTATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN HER BARGE ON THE AVON.

THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT WARWICK, ENGLAND.

DURING the first week of July a remarkable historical spectacle was presented in open air on the lawns of Warwick Castle, in England. Two thousand actors part in this splendid panoramic and dramatic representation of the history of Warwick from the year 40 A.D. till 1694, each performance, which was the same on each of the six days, lasting two and one-half hours.

The projector and director of the Warwick pageant was the man who made so marked a mark of the historical drama at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, in 1905,—Mr. Louis N. Parker. The pageant celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the conquest of Mercia by Queen Ethelfleda.

In the case of Sherborne, as far as possible everything for the pageant had been designed and made in Warwick. Local artists designed nearly all the costumes for the two thousand performers, and no pains were spared to insure the accuracy of the designs. The Ashmolean Museum treasures were turned to good account; illustrations in rare books were copied, while the costume of Thomas Oken, a Warwick worthy and benefactor, was made in accordance with rubbings taken from his tomb in St. Mary's Church, close by. One of Warwick's dress was copied from the Bayeux Tapestry; and the Ancient Britons

wore deerskins from a Warwickshire park. Even the fearsome head of the Dun Cow, which Guy slew on Dunsmore Heath, near Warwick, was produced by Warwick craftsmen. Queen Elizabeth's state barge and state coach alone were not produced in the town.

Instead of going all through the eleven episodes, beginning with the Dawn of Christianity 1,850 years ago, in the time of Cymbeline, and ending with William and Mary's state visit to Warwick in 1694, after the Great Fire, let us recall some of the figures which must have most impressed every one present. So vividly was the past brought back that next day one found himself thinking of King-maker Warwick, Piers Gaveston, and Queen Elizabeth as living people, of whose doings there might be accounts in the day's paper.

The central figure of the pageant is in reality not Queen Ethelfleda, but Elizabeth, "the greatest Gloriana" of the poets. In the spacious times of great Elizabeth it is the year 1572 which is chosen, when Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, entertained her at Warwick Castle. Warwick and Leicester (the founder of Leicester hospital, which, of course, figures in the pageant) suddenly descend upon the rather quarrelsome burgesses, whom they throw into great consternation by the announcement that "the jewel of England" is coming. A throne is hastily brought

sixteen red oars reflected in the calm water, rowed slowly down the beautiful river, with the park and fallow deer beyond and the soft woodlands beyond again.

Other characters that were exceptionally vividly brought before the spectators were the legendary Guy of Warwick, in his Knight Templar's costume, Guy de Beauchamp, Roger de Newburgh, and all the other earls of Warwick, notably Richard Neville,—Kingmaker Warwick, "proud setter-up and puller-down of kings;" Piers Gaveston, in gold-colored short cloak with pink silk lining, white breeches, high white boots with preposterously long toes, and chain-armor doublet; Louis XI., the crafty old French king, magnificent in crimson velvet, ermine-bordered mantle, over black and gold-furred tunic,—excellently acted, and most realistic; and little Master William, of Stratford, who does not yet know his surname. It is a pretty idea to make the little boy stand at the very end on the dais, just left by the Mother Warwick and her fourteen daughters, till the last performer has disappeared after the glorious final march around, and kiss his hand to the audience in token that "our revels now are ended."

We have touched on only a few, a very few, of the many charms of this most charming spectacle.

sixteen red oars reflected in the calm water, rowed slowly down the beautiful river, with the park and fallow deer beyond and the soft woodlands beyond again.

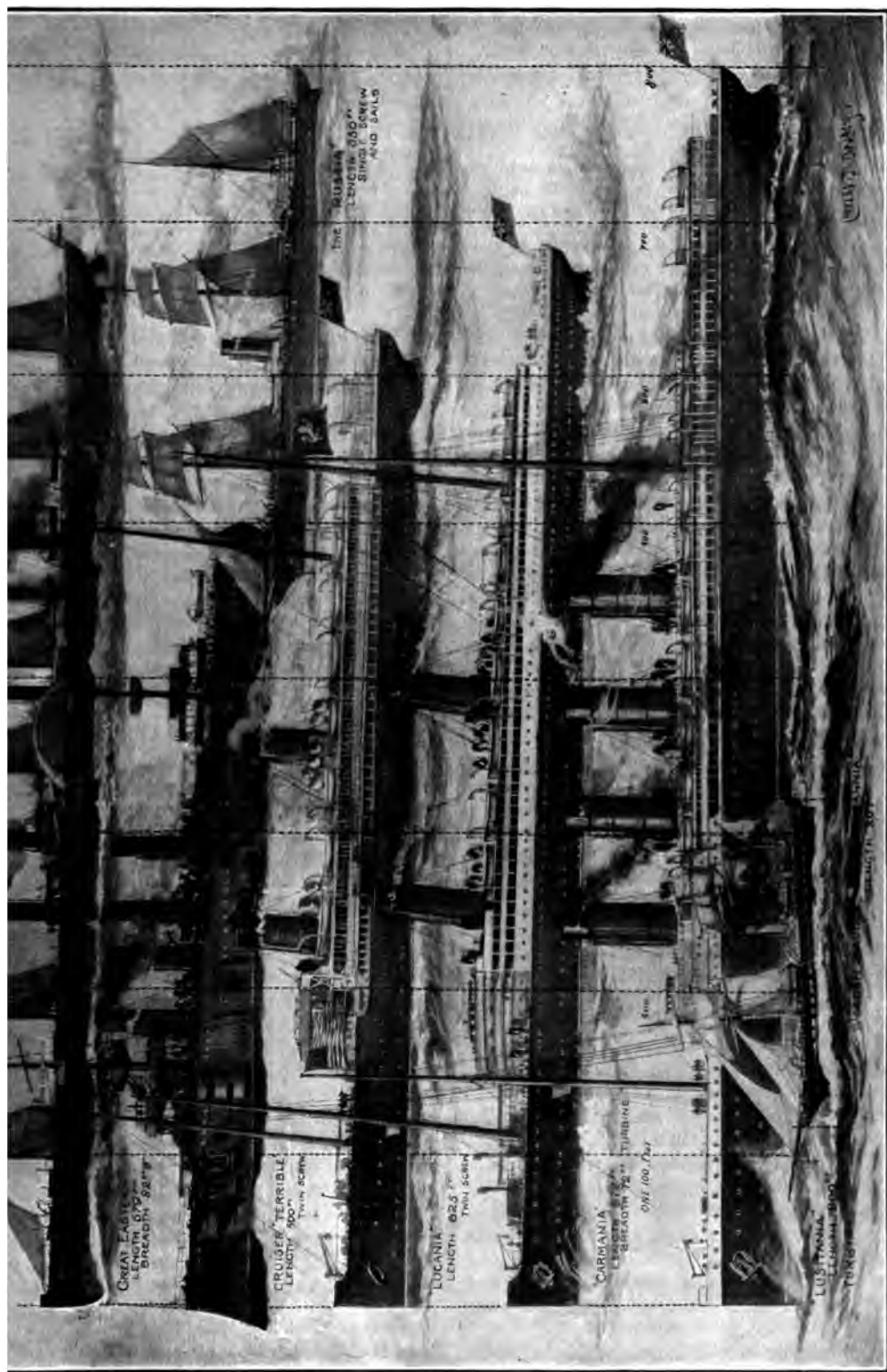
Other characters that were exceptionally vividly brought before the spectators were the legendary Guy of Warwick, in his Knight Templar's costume, Guy de Beauchamp, Roger de Newburgh, and all the other earls of Warwick, notably Richard Neville,—Kingmaker Warwick, "proud setter-up and puller-down of kings;" Piers Gaveston, in gold-colored short cloak with pink silk lining, white breeches, high white boots with preposterously long toes, and chain-armor doublet; Louis XI., the crafty old French king, magnificent in crimson velvet, ermine-bordered mantle, over black and gold-furred tunic,—excellently acted, and most realistic; and little Master William, of Stratford, who does not yet know his surname. It is a pretty idea to make the little boy stand at the very end on the dais, just left by the Mother Warwick and her fourteen daughters, till the last performer has disappeared after the glorious final march around, and kiss his hand to the audience in token that "our revels now are ended."

We have touched on only a few, a very few, of the many charms of this most charming spectacle.



THE WARWICK SPECTACLE PIERS GAVESTON BEING LED AWAY TO EXECUTION.

"Take him away, and upon Blacklow Hill strike off his head."



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT: THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA.
 (In this interesting diagram the *Lusitania* is compared with the great ships of the last forty years.)

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER AND THE SHIPPER.

BY PHILIP S. FISKE.

[The following article is a frank presentation of the railroads' attitude in the rate controversy. It is more than that; for it shows in a concrete way the nature of some of the specific problems that confront the men to whom have been intrusted, under our transportation system, the direction and control of the inland shipping business in this country. Articles in our May and July numbers by Commissioner Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dealt with the subject of government rate regulation, and other recent contributions to this magazine have emphasized various aspects of the rate discussion from the point of view of the general public.—THE EDITOR.]

SOMEbody has said that the men who make railroad rates hold the well-being of the United States in the hollows of their hands. That they can build up and tear down industries, populate and devastate communities, make business enterprise flourish or reduce it to ignominious failure as best suits their purposes,—these are the powers that have been attributed to them in the discussion which during the past few months has undertaken to set before the country the intricate relations between our people and the agencies that furnish them transportation. But what manner of men these are, and how they really apply their power day by day, no one has told.

The railroad traffic manager must be to the manner born in his profession; but all the natural equipment in the world is of no use to him without the schooling of hard experience, the higher training of well-sustained responsibility. The skill his task requires might be compared with that of the great physician, whose diagnosis is the result of so many subtle, instinctive turns of judgment that he could not explain its processes. The two men select their method of treatment and apply their remedies with the same sureness and precision.

BUILDING UP A ROAD'S TRAFFIC.

The traffic manager must be adept, not in one business or in a score of businesses, but in a hundred lines of enterprise. He must know people, and places, and industries; the sources of raw materials and the markets for finished products; the comparative resources of individual producers and shippers and all that affects them. Only by living the life of his whole territory, by personal observation and personal contact, by seeing with his own eyes, hearing with his own ears, grasping with his own hands, can he get such knowledge.

It stands to reason that the fundamental principle on which the freight-traffic man acts

is that he must make money for his road. There may have been a time in the world's history when it was thought that the way to make the most money was to charge the highest prices, but twentieth-century economics do not regard that as a safe and sound rule. The more a railroad's territory ships out, the more money comes back to it and the more of what is produced elsewhere will be brought in to add comfort, or maybe luxury, to living. Get all the business you can at a fair profit, is the idea, but be sure you do it in a way that will bring still more traffic later on by increasing the earning power, and so the purchasing power, of the people who live along your line.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Naturally, then, the traffic manager has every incentive to be a builder of industries. It is entirely against his interest to destroy. No enterprise is too small, no shipper too insignificant, to receive his careful consideration. Be his territory East or West, his line a long one or a short one, the variety of questions that come to a traffic manager every day for immediate solution is well-nigh appalling. Letters and telegrams run from seven hundred or eight hundred to twice that number; and besides the mail there are the visitors,—dozens of them.

All manner of propositions are presented. Many of them may be reduced to simple inquiries as to the rate on a given commodity; others are demands for favors or allowances; people who intend establishing new industries ask for ratings; some want special classifications for their goods. There are complaints, petitions, demands, threats,—all the miscellaneous odds and ends of a correspondence that covers every possible subject the traffic manager can be supposed to deal with, and a multitude of things which no stretch of the imagination could bring within his field.

Routine matters can be turned over to

clerks, of course, but ultimately the traffic manager is responsible for everything done in his department, and all cases of importance are referred to him. Even then, when the fixed policy of his company is involved, or when other interests than his own are to be considered, he naturally cannot act without consultation. A decision on a freight rate is so important, so many people have stakes in it, its effect is so far-reaching, that it is not a matter to be arrived at hastily, or without full knowledge of every circumstance that bears upon it.

Everybody seems to turn to the traffic manager for information, advice, assistance, consolation. In the procession are people with real grievances, and people with imaginary troubles, and people who are just downright grasping and do not care who knows it. It isn't always a nice side of human nature the captain of transportation sees. Still, he will vouch for the honesty and fairness of the average American business man who can see both sides of a question.

THE DISTANCE BASIS FOR RATES.

For instance, not long ago a man who had been manufacturing clothing in a place about a hundred and twenty miles from one of the big cities moved his modest plant to a little town in the next State, on a branch from the main line of railroad, which brought him within a hundred miles of his distributing center. The freight rate from the two points was the same. By the time he had paid his bills for moving and getting settled he began to look about for a way to save in the next few months enough to cover these expenses.

To be sure, he had moved because his wife had relatives in their new home and it didn't make very much difference to him where his shop was located. Moving had not been a matter of business at all, and it had never occurred to him to inquire in advance whether it would cost him less or more to ship goods from one point than from the other. But the first time he rode to the city on his mileage book he noticed that the distance was twenty miles shorter than he had formerly had to travel, and he remembered that he was paying just the same freight rate that he had always paid. So he made a bee-line for the freight traffic department when he got to the terminal station.

The traffic manager explained to him that his factory had been on the main line of the railroad, while now it was on a branch built

largely to accommodate the town he had recently moved into. It cost the road proportionately a good deal more to do business on such a branch than on the main line, because the volume of traffic was so much less. At first, all the clothing manufacturer could see was that he was now paying 25 cents for each hundred pounds carried a hundred miles, whereas he used to pay only 25 cents to send a hundred pounds 120 miles; "and that is neither right nor fair," he concluded.

"What would you consider right and fair, then?" the railroad man asked.

"Well, the distance is about a fifth less, and it seems to me the rate ought to be about a fifth less."

Over the traffic manager's face spread a reminiscent smile. Shippers had been putting that same argument up to him at least once a day for eighteen years, since he was promoted from the general freight agent's office.

"Suppose I make your rate 20 cents," he suggested. "You would consider that a fair basis on which to work, would you?"

Of course he would, and already the clothing magnate's eye glittered with the spirit of vindication.

"Very well. Perhaps some of our other shippers wouldn't like it," the traffic man went on. "but we would be glad to do business with you on the basis of 20 cents a hundred miles. Let's see; you send quite a little to Buffalo, I think? Yes? Well, that's approximately 500 miles, which would make the rate there a dollar, say. We only charge you 35 cents now, so if you have your rates made on a distance basis that will help offset what we shall lose on the shorter hauls."

The shipper's face fell for an instant, but the traffic man continued:

"You send something to Chicago once in a while, don't you? That's about a thousand miles, so your rate would be \$2. Yes, I know you are only paying 75 cents now, but that rate is based on railroad practice, and not on this distance plan you think would be more satisfactory. Don't see how you would gain very much? No, neither do I; but I don't see how the railroad would make very much if it knocked five cents off this short-haul rate we are talking about, either."

After a little further talk, it was settled. The shipper went away knowing more about railroad methods than he had understood before and perfectly willing to leave something to the judgment of the gentlemen who provided him with transportation.

ASKING THE RAILROAD TO DO THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Sometimes whole boards of trade or committees of prominent citizens arrive at the railroad office in a body. In one case a delegation of eighteen from an up-country town made its bashful appearance. One of its members had written a week before, making one of those propositions which is impossible on its face to the man of affairs, but which must be talked over for a satisfactory settlement, and the traffic manager had replied that he would be glad to discuss the matter in his office at any time.

"You see, it's just this way," the spokesman began. "We're seven miles from the railroad. Up to a fortnight ago we had to team everything down to the depot, and it cost us considerable. Since they opened the electric line, the first of the month, we can send our milk and eggs and truck down to your folks by trolley. They made us a pretty fair proposition for carrying our stuff, but what we want to know is if you won't make your freight rate include what the trolley company charges."

"Add the trolley company's charge to ours, do you mean?" asked the official.

"No, sir; we don't mean anything of the kind," the prominent citizen retorted. "We mean that we'd like to have you make the same rate you charge us now cover carrying our freight over that seven miles of electric line as well as over your tracks."

"And pay for transshipping from one car to the other, too, I suppose?"

"Well, I suppose so."

It took half an hour of diplomatic explanation to make the eighteen prominent citizens see why it was impossible for the railroad to do such a thing. The trolley line's charges were cheaper than what teaming had cost; the service was quicker; in fact, there was a saving all round. No objection had ever been raised to the freight rate before. Indeed, as the members of the delegation were in haste to explain, no objection was being made to it now. The thing resolved itself to this: two corporations were involved, and somebody thought there might be a chance to get one of them to pay the other. Of course, taking a quarter out of your pocket and giving it to the trolley line seemed a little different from keeping a horse and driving it yourself, but when it came down to carrying the milk and eggs and truck it probably wasn't very different after all. The American likes a square deal and means to

give one, as a general thing, whether he is operating a railroad or patronizing one; so in the end the delegation went home and reported that "these railroad fellers aren't so bad as we thought they were."

THE PROBLEM OF BRANCH LINES.

Branch lines are the subjects of constant solicitation. They are, also, one of the traffic manager's menaces. As investments, they are risky, and they give all manner of chances for misunderstanding and misinterpretation of motives. Sometimes they are commercial necessities; sometimes, though not absolutely necessary, they are desirable; sometimes they are neither desirable nor feasible.

The mining States of the West, for example, produce many demands for branch lines. A wandering prospector makes a strike somewhere back in the hills; another sticks his pick into the ground near by and turns up a few grains of ore; a third offers geological guesses as to what the country ought to develop; and thus the air castles of a new El Dorado begin to rise. Then a descent is made on the nearest railroad.

Fifty miles of branch track must be built at once. Untold wealth is hidden in the new-found hills, and all that is needed is a few freight cars and engines, and rails for them to run on, to create a metropolitan center of population that will at once increase dividends and build up all the intervening country between the main line and the City of Visions.

The traffic man is supposed to know something about the geology and mineralogy of his country as well as everything else. He cannot be expected to have a close acquaintance with the exact spot which has come into such sudden prominence, but he makes it his business to form such an acquaintance through an expert, if necessary. Perhaps he decides to take a chance. More than likely he tests the stuff of which the local enthusiasm is made by proposing that the community put up something toward the construction expense.

THE PUNCTURING OF A MINING BOOM.

That is the way one branch was built in Montana a few years ago. The line would cost between \$600,000 and \$700,000. The "camp" put up \$200,000; the railroad borrowed a half-million, had the work done, and made rates that would get the ore out profitably. Then it supplied the engines and cars and the men to work them.

Within a year after the line had been put in operation the mines petered out completely.

ore veins grew thinner and thinner, till disappeared. The miners packed their and went elsewhere. The boom town had created shriveled up to a dilapidated village with little to do and less to do it.

But the railroad still had its branch. It had to keep on running trains and bring them at the vacant town sites spring along the fifty-mile stretch. Once in a while it carried a carload of freight one way or the other, for some people were still living in a nearly deserted outpost of civilization. Here came a day, of course, when the folks at the far end of the branch began to complain that they were paying more to get their freight up over their fifty miles of specially track than other folks were charged for carrying freight over the same distance on the line. It made no difference to them.

The railroad's investment, made at their station, was a dead loss; that there was not enough freight to pay the company the cost of moving it whatever rate was charged, was there likely to be enough for generations to come. The stage that made the trip in days before the locomotive appeared had simply divided its expenses by the number of passengers and called on each man to pay a fair share; but a stage is not a railroad. Probably the citizens were sorry for the road and its vanished half-million, but they said so. All the traffic manager could do was to continue collecting a rate that the people could afford to pay,—which was the old rate they had been paying,—pocket the loss for his management, and take the matter to heart. Then, when some other boom came to him and he hesitated he was not to be charged with being unprogressive with "discriminating."

MEETING BUSINESS EMERGENCIES.

The traffic manager's mail throws many sidelights on human nature. He is constantly asked to help out a neglectful neighbor like the brick-maker who wrote that unless he could get some wood right straight off a pile of a hundred thousand bricks would be spoiled. The brick-maker knew where he could get the wood, but the local freight agent had told him that he'd have to wait a week or two for a car because the fall rush of freight was on and everything on wheels was being engaged every minute and engaged ahead. There was one of the minor emergencies that must be met a dozen times a day. It is as if it might be a simple enough thing to find one car, but such has been the expan-

sion of the transportation business in the last few years that the railroad companies have been unable to get as many cars as they felt pressing need of, to say nothing of as many as they would like to have. The car shops have been working overtime, but still there are seasons when the margin between supply and demand in freight cars is very narrow. However, the operating department was called upon, the urgency of the brick-maker's situation explained, a car hunted up, and the partly baked kiln saved. Its loss would have made a noticeable depression in the brick-maker's profits for the year, yet as likely as not he will let himself get into the same scrape again, and again the traffic man will be called upon to help him out, and again it will all be taken as a matter of course and not as one of the minor miracles performed in industrial America every day.

A letter from a man who made bottles was a curiosity. It asked the railroad company to help him find a purchaser for a whiskey distillery that was in danger of going out of business unless some one bought it quick. The bottle manufacturer depended on the distillery to buy a good share of his output. The distillery had been living on a State dispensary, and now the State had taken its patronage away. The distillers, either having made enough out of their plant to satisfy them or not having the energy to build up a new trade, intended simply closing down for good. The traffic manager will do anything within reason to help the industries dependent on him, on which he, in turn, is dependent. But when it comes to finding a customer for a business that suddenly has its trade wiped out,—that is expecting a good deal. If he once went into exploiting "business opportunities" he would soon have to go out of railroading for lack of time.

WHEN CARS ARE SCARCE.

One of the things the traffic men of the coal roads have to contend with every year and on big scale is a car shortage. As soon as the leaves begin to fall, and schools open, and people look up at the gray autumn skies and say, "Winter will be here again before long," the city coal dealer begins to work his prices up. The second or third excuse he gives is, usually, that the railroads haven't got cars enough to carry the coal, so there's a shortage in the local supply; he's "very sorry, but of course you understand how it is," and though you really don't understand, you go away thinking you do and wondering

"why in time the railroads don't get a few more cars."

One reason is that, as has already been said, they can't. If they could, a good reason might be that no sensible person would ask or expect them to keep a lot of extra empty cars standing around ten months in the year to have them to use if they were wanted part of the other two months. And even if they had cars enough to carry all the coal they are called on now to move in the congested season there would still be a shortage, in all probability. For injudicious and inconsiderate buying of fuel by large consumers causes much of the trouble.

It is the story of the improvident grasshopper over again. The zinc and copper miners up beyond the Lakes, for example, get their coal part way by water, and the water in their neighborhood freezes in the winter just as it does elsewhere. There comes a time when navigation closes. Until the shadow of this day is cast upon them, they seem never to think of fuel so long as they have enough on hand to last them through the week. Perhaps they imagine it is "clever business" to keep their capital in their pockets instead of locking it up in coal-bills until they have to; it is one of the anomalies of American shrewdness that it often regards this sort of thing as clever, when the inevitable consequence is perfectly plain.

All of a sudden the miner wakes up. Navigation will close in a couple of weeks, and then he can't get any more coal until spring. He begins writing, telegraphing, telephoning, displaying all the signals of distress he can raise to the coal operators and, beyond them, the railroads. He'll have to shut his plant down; he can't dig another pound of copper, or zinc, or whatever it may be out of the earth unless he gets ten thousand tons of coal within ten days.

By bringing sufficient pressure to bear he persuades the coal people to make a contract to deliver in that time, and then they, too, get after the railroad. That puts the whole thing up to the traffic manager. No matter that half-a-dozen other people may be making the same outcry; no matter that, all of a sudden, disaster seems to be threatening most of the industries along the line unless their fuel-supply be replenished at once; no matter that the great tide of grain has set toward the East, that the crops have all taken their places for the annual procession across the continent, that the cattle men are clearing their ranges for the winter. Everybody must have

cars; everybody must have them now; everybody must have them whether they are to be had or not.

DEVELOPING THE INDUSTRIES OF STATES.

The theory on which the traffic manager works is that he must put the producing centers and the different industries on a parity in their markets; then they must compete for themselves, the best man to win. The story of how James J. Hill enabled the lumber men at the Pacific end of his line to send their product to Chicago and market it so as to compete with Maine and Michigan and the Carolinas is a familiar one. Just as striking is what has been done for Wisconsin.

Agriculture, mining, and forest products are the great sources of wealth in this State. The forest products are used very largely in the making of paper. There are a number of water powers scattered about the State, and cheap power is a necessity of paper-making, in which the profits are none too large. The manufacturer, if he is to prosper, must get his materials on equal terms with his competitors. One man is nearer the hemlock and spruce woods from which his pulp comes; another is closer to the coal which is used in the drying process; a third is more favorably situated for getting the clay and chemicals required.

The railroads went about building up the paper industry of Wisconsin by seeing to it that each of these men stood on the same fair footing, all conditions considered, when the smooth, white rolls from his mills were presented to the buyer in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or the other trading centers. To do this it was necessary to adjust rates on the raw materials, some of which come from Carolina, or Georgia, or New York, or abroad, as the case may be. Then rates were figured on the finished product to enable the man two hundred miles farther than his competitor from the market to do business on a living basis.

Another striking instance of how producers are assisted in reaching distant markets is the case of the quarry men. Stone is a commodity one would not think of as moving very far from its starting-point, but the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg is built of granite from New England; the Rhode Island State House is built of Georgia marble, and so are St. Luke's Hospital, in New York, and the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington. Tennessee stone decorates many buildings in the North. The traffic manager who has on his road quarries which with a little

can compete at distant points is able and to give the necessary assistance.

The rates for a given territory are based on peculiar needs and opportunities of that territory, and once in a while,—more and more frequently as time goes on and as the market spreads,—the traffic manager is asked for a rate on something that is new to his section, something no one ever before tried to manufacture there. This is the case of the energetic Yankee who went down to Alabama and, seeing that there was any part of the country that had screen doors it was the South, set up establishing a screen-door factory. The cost of light lumber needed was not to be far near by, and the screening must be quite a long way. By establishing rates lower than those necessities the traffic manager established the new industry. It prospered, the manufacturer took up, in addition, making of wash-boilers. For this he used zinc, which must be brought down from Michigan, and again a new rate had to be set. Both his enterprises grew, and were the nucleus of a group of lively, prosperous manufactures.

W MATERIALS AND FINISHED PRODUCTS.

There is a kind of thing which it is difficult for the traffic manager to make understood, which he spends his days with worry and his life with care, is the distinction it is necessary to make between raw products and finished products in some industries. It is hard for the ordinary observer to see why there should be a difference, why both should not be treated so far as freight rates are concerned, may say. The case of the rates on cattle and hogs from St. Paul to Chicago, and on finished products from St. Paul to the markets, which created not a little talk recently, is a good one to examine.

The rate on cattle and hogs is based on reasonableness,—that is, it was intended to be a fair charge for service rendered, and was only questioned that it was that. When it comes to shipping the finished products of butchers, the competition of the packing houses in the East, of water transportation, and of Canadian producers and carriers enters into question. Evidently, the finished product must pay as much for transportation as the animals, and as a matter of business the roads must make a distinction between the commodities in their charges. Any disinterested American business man sees that when it is explained to him, but it is

one of the kind of things that causes the public, in its natural ignorance of the intricacies of the carrier's profession, to raise the cry of discrimination.

ENLIGHTENED SELF-INTEREST.

Confessedly he is a selfish man, the traffic manager. Perhaps it is kinder to him to say that he is intelligently self-interested. At any rate, he makes no pretense of disinterested philanthropy. It is of the utmost importance to him that everybody in his system's territory, whether mill owner or employee, wheat farmer or truck gardener, manufacturer or salesman, should prosper and wax rich. He is not shortsighted enough to think that this can be accomplished by putting some one else at a disadvantage, by injuring some other section of the country. To give him credit for nothing but common sense, he knows that here, if anywhere, "united we stand, divided we fall."

There happens to be a region in the South where, scattered over a distance of a hundred or two miles, there are coal mines. They are not very good mines, if you compare them with those in Pennsylvania and Ohio, perhaps, but they are of tremendous value to the industrial regeneration of the Southern States. One group is served by several railroads; another, quite a distance to the west of it, has but one means of getting out its product,—a road which ultimately carries a large amount of fuel from the first group but does not directly touch it.

The Western operators went to the traffic head of their transportation service a while ago and asked if he could not give them the same rate on their coal to the main distributing centers that their Eastern competitors got from other lines, though the distance it must travel was nearly a hundred miles longer. They showed him that their output cost them more, ton for ton, than the Easterners' cost them. Their vein was not so thick, nor of such good quality, and it was harder to get at. Coal-miners are paid according to the tonnage they dig out of the earth; consequently, these Western operators were obliged to give higher wages to their men in order that the men might make as much in a day as the Eastern miners. At the same time, their coal was not of as high grade and they could not get as good a price for it. They found it pretty hard to do business at all under the circumstances.

Here was a case where the traffic manager helped the shipper out for, purely selfish

reasons. He wanted that coal to carry, industries along his line wanted it to burn, and the towns around the mines wanted the mines to keep alive. There wouldn't be much if anything for the railroads in carrying that particular coal when the rate came down, but if it stayed where it was and the mines had to close, and the towns about them wizened up, and the manufacturers who had been buying from them had to buy elsewhere and pay more for their fuel, the road would be much worse off. It was a case of half a loaf or none, and the traffic man has to take a good many half-loaves or go hungry.

SAVING AN INDUSTRY FROM DISASTER.

There is not a side of our industrial life which the traffic manager's work does not touch. A year or two ago a strike at the coke ovens in an iron-manufacturing center threatened paralysis of all the industries of the neighborhood. You can't smelt ore, or run "pigs," or make steel without coke, and all of a sudden, one day, the coke men went out in a body. No doubt they thought that they should tie up the iron-making industry, and that the pressure that would result would be too much for their employers to withstand. On their part, though, the employers made up their minds that they could not afford to yield an inch of their ground, no matter what the consequences to others might be.

It made no difference what the merits of the dispute between the strikers and their employers were to the traffic manager to whom the steel industries appealed for assistance. All he could consider was that the smelters and furnaces were menaced; that if they could not get coke they must close down; that if they closed down five or six thousand men would be out of employment, and that the town would get a setback from which it might take two or three years to recover. Meantime, freight, the traffic manager's everlasting care, would seriously diminish in volume. There would be no pig iron, nor sheet iron, nor steel billets, nor rails to carry out, and there would be fewer barrels of flour, less household necessities, to bring in.

What did he do, then? By a fortunate provision of nature, coal mines and iron mines nearly everywhere lie side by side. Cheap fuel close at hand is an important factor in the iron industries, and when the strike deprived these steel men of their usual local supply of coke the railroad simply made a temporary rate to the threatened locality from the big fields of Pennsylvania. The rate didn't

pay the actual expense of carriage, but it kept the steel mills going and saved a loss to the community that would have mounted up, very likely, into the hundreds of thousands of dollars; also, it saved the railroad a good bit.

Two years ago, the steel industries of the United States found themselves face to face with a hard situation. There was no demand for steel in this country, yet there was no way by which it could be sold abroad on advantageous terms, because of the cost of rail transportation from mill to port to be added to ocean transportation across the Atlantic. The railroads reduced their rates on steel products; the mills got into the foreign market and kept going without the loss of a day. Thousands of workmen and their families dependent on the demand for steel lived on without anxiety or privation. And to balance what they did to accomplish this the railroads saved themselves the loss of income they would have suffered had the mills been obliged to shut down.

THE SCIENCE OF RATE-MAKING.

Such things as these go to make up the day's work of the American traffic manager. Ask him about the machinery with which he accomplishes it and he can hardly explain it to you. Economists have undertaken to describe from their divergent points of view what the freight rate is and what is the basis of its making, but they have not succeeded over-well. None of them have expressed it better than Vice-President Caldwell, of the Lackawanna Railroad, who, speaking of rate-making, said: "In a sense, it has become a science, although not an exact one, in that it embraces observation, experience, correct thinking and knowledge of facts, laws, causes and effects, all gained in the only school available,—namely, that of responsibility assumed in a practical application of what may be termed intuitive knowledge, representing quick perception, not necessarily accompanied by conscious reasoning, but in which assurance, based on self-evidence, becomes a certainty."

Mr. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman lines, sums up the traffic manager's profession as "securing the maximum tonnage at the maximum price,"—that is to say, fixing your rate where it will bring you the largest volume of business possible to get at a fair charge. It is competition of lines, competition of communities, competition of industries and products, that make the working rules of the traffic manager to-day.

FREE ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS AND AS FUEL.

BY CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH.D., F.C.S.

(Professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory in the College of the City of New York.)

AMONG several important alterations in the fiscal policy of the United States Government as an outgrowth of the Civil War was the imposition of an internal-revenue tax upon whiskey and grain alcohol. This tax amounts to \$1.10 per proof gallon,* or \$2.20 per United States gallon, 100 per cent. pure.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Water is nature's greatest solvent. In the arts, next to it in importance is alcohol. In addition to its utilization as a source of power, light, and heat, which will be discussed later, numerous products of modern civilization, many millions of dollars in value, are dependent directly or indirectly upon this solvent for their production. A complete enumeration of these products is unnecessary here, but to illustrate the variety of articles requiring alcohol it may be stated that it is used in the making of acids, bicycles, blacking, brass-work, bronze-work, burial caskets, cabinet-making, carriages, cars, wagons, etc.; cartridges, celluloid, and zylonite; chairs, chemicals, chemical preparations, cigars, colors, dental goods, desks, dyes, enameled ware, flavoring extracts, folding-beds, fulminates, furniture, gas and electrical fixtures, gilding, graniteware, guns and pistols, hats, japanned ware, machinery, moldings, organs, paints, paper, pharmaceuticals, photographic materials, pianos, picture frames, rattan goods, shellac, silk, silver plating, smokeless powder, tobacco, toys, varnishes, and whips.

The world's production of alcohol in 1901 amounted to about 19.5 million hectoliters,† or 515 million gallons, distributed as follows:

Germany.....	4.24	million hectoliters.
Russia.....	4.04	" "
France.....	2.80	" "
Austria-Hungary.....	2.51	" "
United States....	2.44	" "
Great Britain.....	1.49	" "
Other countries.....	2.00	" "

Alcohol sells wholesale from bonded warehouses in this country at \$2.40 to \$2.60 per

*The term "proof," as applied by the Internal Revenue Office, means approximately 50 per cent. ethyl (ordinary) alcohol and an equal amount of water. In England, it is spoken of as "proof spirit," thirteen volumes of which weigh as much as twelve volumes of water (about 80 per cent.).

†A hectoliter is equal to 2.64 gallons.

gallon, depending upon its strength and the quantity of the purchase. In all other countries it may be bought at from ten to thirty-five cents per gallon. In Cuba, for example, it retails at ten to twelve cents. Thus, it may be seen that although at present the actual costs of production are from thirty to forty cents per gallon, on account of the internal-revenue tax its use in competition with foreign factors has been out of the question.

REMOVING THE TAX FROM "DENATURED" ALCOHOL.

Alcohol upon which tax has been paid in this country may be purchased by one complying with certain restrictions, varying with the locality, and used for any purpose the purchaser sees fit. It has been well shown by Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, that much of the so-called Scotch and other whiskeys are made in our country from this "rectified spirits of wine." Our topic has not to do with the matter of prohibition and the moral or physiologic side of the alcohol question or the sophistication of alcoholic beverages, but is concerned with what has been incorrectly termed "duty-free alcohol," and the recent legislation enacted by the United States Congress, which was advocated by many temperance people. This law, which does not become effective until January 1, 1907, essentially allows the manufacture or withdrawal of alcohol free from tax after it has been "denatured," or rendered unfit for a beverage. It is of great importance, and will be far-reaching in its effect.

Mr. Mason, the United States consul-general at Berlin, has said that "the enactment of laws covering all uses of alcohol in 1887 (by Germany) was an example of intelligent and far-seeing fiscal legislation." The German farmers at that time felt the effects, severely, of competition with the cheaper-grown cereals of the United States, Argentina, and Australia. The making of alcohol for technical purposes as cheaply as possible saved to Germany the profits of Teutonic husbandry. Particularly was it beneficial to those on the eastern border, where the land is poor but

suitable for the growing of potatoes, from which much of the commercial alcohol is made.

HOW ALCOHOL IS MADE.

Alcohol, usually the product, rather educt, of fermentation, is made by processes involving three steps. The details differ in different countries. First, a saccharine fluid is prepared by the action of dilute acids or alkalies, diastase, or other enzymes on a number of raw materials, like starch from potatoes (as in Germany), corn (in America), or any cereal; sweet potatoes, yams, cassava; sugar in molasses, sorghum, beet-root residues, maize-stalks, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, figs, berries, mountain ash berries, melons, gourds; cactus, honey, milk, etc.* Second, the mixture is fermented, by which step the sugar is converted into alcohol. And, third, the alcohol is separated by distillation. Roughly, one hundred parts of starch or sugar yield fifty of alcohol. By-products are obtained varying with the raw material, ferment, and other conditions, as temperature and the number of redistillations. Some residues, as schlempe, vinasse, etc., are excellent foods for cattle; some yield potash salts, an essential constituent of fertilizers. The fertilizing materials removed from the soil by the crops are thus returned to it. From Germany, where apparently the production of alcohol and saving of the by-products have reached the highest perfection, over three hundred metric tons of fusel oil (largely amyl alcohol) were exported in one year to the United States to be used in the manufacture of amyl acetate, varnishes, explosives, perfumes, etc.

A number of processes have been suggested for the synthetic production of ethyl alcohol, but to date commercial success has not attended such efforts to an extent to make it worthy of serious consideration.

THE PROCESS OF "DENATURING."

The regulations and details as to the denaturing will be left, very properly, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. At present a commission from this government is in Europe studying the problem. A great number of formulas have been suggested, which are too technical to be enumerated in these pages. Only one need be mentioned,—namely, the

* A bulletin on the agricultural products which may be used for the making of alcohol will shortly be issued by the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, and may be had on application.

addition of 5 or 10 per cent. of methyl alcohol, as most of the opposition to the measure came from the makers of the wood spirits. The objects to be attained by denaturing place heavy burdens upon him who would render alcohol non-potable and too expensive to make it potable and yet suitable for all the uses in the arts. For example, the addition of pyridine, a constituent of bone oil with a foul odor, makes it unsuitable for perfumes. The Russian and French governments have offered valuable prizes for a satisfactory solution of the problem. Germany has most intricate, and perhaps the best, regulations by which the alcohol may be "completely" or "partially" denaturalized. The latter designates a special treatment when the alcohol is to be used for some specific purpose, the presence of the usual denaturant being objectionable, as, for example, the addition of iodoform when the alcohol is to be used for the making of that disinfectant, or ether when that anæsthetic is to be factured, or the solution is to be used in the production of artificial silk.

Under the old laws previous to the recent enactment in this country, and which are still effective, pure alcohol could be withdrawn from bond free from tax by the Government for the Navy and War departments, and for hospital service. It could be withdrawn for scientific and educational purposes, and for the purification of sweet wine; also for making sugar out of sorghum syrup. Apparently, none has been withdrawn for the last-mentioned purpose. Alcohol could be imported for the manufacture of medicines which were to be exported, a draw-back equal to the duty paid being allowed by the Government on the departure of the goods. A distinction must be noted in that this law does not affect the tariff on imported alcohol; only the internal-revenue tax. Incidentally, it may be observed that we have a heavy duty on "medicinal preparations in which alcohol has been used." Also, it is not so long since the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower courts and rendered a decision placing a duty of 55 cents per pound on salol and chloral hydrate, medicinal preparations which contain absolutely no alcohol, but which require the utilization, but destruction, of that substance in the making.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

The expense attending the use of this important solvent in the arts stimulated a hunt for substitutes. The most satisfactory one

found has proved to be methyl alcohol. For many purposes this liquid, which boils at 65° Celsius, does very well. Ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol boils at 78° Celsius. There are deep-seated chemical differences, scarcely calling for discussion here, which preclude the substitution of one for the other.

In the development of the pig-iron industry, charcoal was early, and in fact until recent times, entirely used for the reduction of the ore. As is well known to every one, charcoal is made by heating wood with a limited amount of air. With the progress of modern metallurgy cheaper coke was substituted for charcoal. Although there are special uses calling for charcoal iron, the industry was virtually doomed unless the charcoal could be had at less cost, the price of wood advancing all the while. Contrivances were devised for the saving of the by-products in the production of the charcoal. The gas produced in some cases was sufficient to give all the required heat, and methyl alcohol, acetone, acetates, tars, etc., were obtained as valuable by-products. The proportion of by-products is dependent upon several factors. In 1905 (according to the president of the Wood Products Company, of Buffalo, which company concentrates three-quarters of the wood alcohol in the United States), about 8,000,000 gallons of methyl alcohol, 60,000 tons of calcium acetate, and over 46,000,000 bushels of charcoal were produced. The figures of the census are higher, but these will answer our purpose, when, according to the same authority, 1,000,000 gallons of wood alcohol were produced in 1890, 2,500,000 in 1895, 4,800,000 in 1900, and 8,000,000 in 1905.

These figures are most interesting when we consider that in 1890 the amount of ethyl (grain) alcohol withdrawn from bond in this country, with tax paid, for use in the arts and sciences was about nine million gallons. Since that time, on account of the manufacturers using wood alcohol as a substitute, the withdrawal of pure alcohol has fallen to less than one million gallons per annum.

The price of wood alcohol has varied in recent years from 50 to 90 cents per gallon. The highest grade costs \$1.25 to \$1.50. An interesting coincidence was noted in the hearings before the Congressional committee, when it was learned that the average stock which sold at sixty cents per gallon was suddenly placed at seventy immediately on the adjournment of the previous Congress for a long vacation after failing to pass a bill for untaxed alcohol. Perhaps after next January,

when the two really come into competition, wood alcohol may not cost so much to the consumer.

POSSIBLE DANGERS TO THE REVENUES.

The objections to the free alcohol bill appeared to be:

First, that the public revenue would not admit of it. As to this, as Revenue Commissioner Yerkes frankly stated, it is impossible to say definitely. Unquestionably, the meddling with a possible loss of \$100,000,000 revenue is a serious matter. A conservative estimate showed that 50,000,000 gallons of untaxed denatured alcohol would be used annually in a few years. But we do not use anything like that amount in the industries now with the tax, and there was no indication that we should as long as the tax remained. To be sure, certain institutions might have alcohol free from tax for research, but, as some one has remarked, "it is useless to grant freedom for alcohol for research if freedom is not granted for alcohol required as the result of research." The inventive development was interfered with. It has been suggested that, if necessary, alcohol for beverages may be taxed more heavily, on the ground of paying for luxuries. Great reluctance to entertain such a proposition was exhibited by several individual members of the Congressional committee.

Second, that the government, in order to prevent great frauds upon the revenue, would have to expend sums disproportionate to the good derived by the public. Two avenues for fraud are opened. First, the multiplication of "moonshiners." Some experience with this class of people in the Carolina mountains has shown the writer that a man is not necessarily bad who believes that after he and his neighbors have made all the jelly, jam, etc., needed he has a right to convert his apples, rotting on the ground, into alcohol. His fruit, potatoes, grain, etc., are not within reach of markets, but the alcohol, the compacted essence of these, is transportable, or may be used for power at home. Sympathetic confidence in the integrity of people often outweighs close surveillance, which is more practicable in thickly populated communities. The second source of danger is the rendering denatured alcohol potable and thus escaping the internal-revenue tax. Mr. Carlisle, when Secretary of the Treasury, raised that question. Ethyl alcohol, whatever be its source, when purified is always the same. No ethyl alcohol has ever been denatured, but an

expert chemist working deliberately in his laboratory can recover a large proportion of it pure. To do it practically and economically with the penitentiary staring him in the face is another question. Furthermore, a manufacturer using denatured alcohol has strong interest in keeping it unpotable, on account of the working efficiency of his employees.

ALCOHOL VERSUS GASOLINE AS FUEL.

Third, the general public would not receive commensurate good to compensate the Government in the loss of revenue. To consider this we must grant a direct loss to the Government, which does not necessarily follow at all, when one studies all the phases of the subject and judges them impartially. A million gallons of alcohol are used annually in Germany as a fuel for internal-combustion engines in driving agricultural and other machinery. At present, perhaps a few laboratory motors are run in America with alcohol experimentally, on account of the cost. Cuban alcohol at twelve cents a gallon costs four dollars for import tax, besides transportation. Gasoline, the main motor fuel in this country at present, is only about 2 per cent. of natural petroleum, and is rising in price all the time. There is a difference of opinion among European experts as to the relative value of gasoline and alcohol for power purposes, as the heat units of the former are nearly double the latter. All who know him are content with the opinion of Dr. Elihu Thompson, the inventor, and founder of the General Electric Company, who states, as the result of experimental work, that "the efficiency,—that is, the ratio of the conversion of the heat units contained in the fuel into power,—is probably higher in the alcohol engine than in engines operated with any other combustible." Mixtures of alcohol vapor and air stand a higher compression without premature explosion than gasoline and air. Insurance companies do not take the risk, or an extra hazard is charged, when gasoline is stored near a barn. Burning gasoline radiates sufficient heat to set fire to things at a distance from it. Alcohol does not. Gasoline is insoluble in and floats upon water. When afire, the conflagration is spread by throwing water on it. Alcohol dissolves in water in all proportions. When afire, it is readily quenched by water, as it does not burn when diluted.

When alcohol is placed in an ordinary lamp, it burns with an almost non-luminous flame. When burned in conjunction with a

Welsbach burner, a brilliant light is had. A report from the Testing Laboratories of New York, whose work may be relied upon, has shown that one gallon of alcohol will give a 25-candle-power light and is equivalent to 1,471 candle-power hours, while the same amount of kerosene burning in a most modern lamp will give a 9-candle-power light and an equivalent of 783 candle-power hours. Alcohol at thirty cents a gallon is thus commercially equal to gasoline at fifteen cents. Miners in North Carolina supply the raw material to the manufacturers in New Jersey by which the Wyoming farmer reads, using an illuminant made from the unmarketable or waste products of his farm.

About one-half gallon of alcohol is used in the making of every dozen felt hats in what is known as "breaking shellac." Wood alcohol is now used as a substitute. Aside from the extra cost, complaints have come by the thousands from workmen on account of the deleterious effect wood alcohol has upon health. Wood alcohol makes men drunk, but it also produces defects of vision, and eventually blindness. Many things intoxicate. Gasoline does, but there's not much fun in it. Ethylalcohol shellac does not produce these bad effects.

WILL FREE ALCOHOL HELP INDUSTRY?

Fourth, the benefit of free alcohol in the manufactures and arts would be enjoyed almost entirely by a few large manufacturers and not be shared by the people generally and those working on a small scale;—that this is a variety of class legislation. There is an alcohol trust in Spain, a spirit monopoly in Russia, and the "Centrale für Spiritus Verwertung" in Germany, and it is said that such exists privately here in America. Occasionally one sees something in the daily press about the Standard Oil. We have a so-called wood-alcohol trust as well. Whether that be true or not, we are having some "trust-busting" at present. The wood-alcohol trade will be hurt for a while, but not seriously, for if we use fifty million gallons of denatured alcohol annually over one-half of the present output of methyl alcohol will be utilized as a denaturant. We need them both, and at the lowest price, but as Mr. Tyrer, the distinguished manufacturer, who has successfully led a similar fight in England, has said, "To charge duty on alcohol cripples a whole industry, hampers development, research, and stunts progress."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

THE unexplained train wreck at Salisbury, in which more than a score of Americans lost their lives, has occasioned comparisons between the British railway system and our own. An article by Ray Morris, in the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* (written, of course, some time before the Salisbury accident), touches on various aspects of the British railway system, and alludes to the provisions of the Board of Trade for safety in railway travel. The railway department of the British Board of Trade, says Mr. Morris, is concerned almost solely with public safety. It views public safety broadly. It will not permit any new line to be opened for traffic until its inspectors have passed on it, and the inspectors demand compliance with almost

countless arbitrary requirements that entail a tremendous expense on the railway company and have, in considerable part, no real bearing on safety. In the case of a railroad accident in England, the real advantage of the Board of Trade's authority seems to lie in the fact that, as Mr. Morris expresses it, the lime-light is turned squarely on all the operating methods and physical conditions contributory to the accident, and any real evils that may be discovered are dealt with in no uncertain manner. Unlike the American newspapers, the British press is not given to the assumption that a serious railroad accident is due to "corporate greed." The British press places full confidence in its Board of Trade, and awaits the conclusion of the investigation



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE SALISBURY, ENGLAND, RAILROAD ACCIDENT OF JULY 1, 1906.

(Showing how the cars ran up the girders of the bridge and turned over.)

started by that body in absolute confidence that the truth will be known. The British observer is scandalized to learn that the cause of some of our worst accidents is never known, but after the Salisbury experience it may be that British newspapers will be more charitable toward American railway management.

Taking into consideration all the differences, great and small, Mr. Morris thinks that it is hard to say with conviction that the railway system of either country offers any marked advantage over the other in the comfort it affords the traveler. England is a land of short distances, and, speaking of the lines as a whole, they subordinate their freight business to their passenger business. In America, on the other hand, we unhesitatingly subordinate the passenger traffic. As a result, the English service offers many more short-distance trains, which run with infinitely greater punctuality; but the long-distance traffic (that is to say, the service between England and Scotland) lacks many comfort-giving features to which we are accustomed. The traveler in the fall and winter months is likely to be chiefly concerned by the coldness of the trains. He is also expected to remain in one place throughout the journey. There is no library car at the front of the train, and no observation smoker at the rear.

As to the British sleeping-car, it has its points of superiority. Each passenger has a

narrow compartment to himself. There are no upper berths, and there is an individual washstand in the compartment. If the journey begins at bedtime and ends at getting-up time, the traveler may be thoroughly comfortable; but if he is bound to a point not reached by his rising-hour, he is compelled to make up his own berth and remain in his compartment. The cars are not convertible into day coaches, and he must be content with a basket breakfast,—likewise eaten from the berth.

The upshot of a comparison between English and American railways is that each country has provided itself with the system that, broadly considered, answers its own needs the best, and that, when all circumstances are taken into account, neither has much to learn from the other. Certain great defects stand out in each; English railway financing and American railway carelessness are both deserving of censure. Yet these defects are quite explainable in their outgrowth from the physical conditions at hand, and they are not amenable to any offhand remedy. Likewise, certain points of especial attractiveness, such as the English baggage system and the punctuality of trains and the American luxury of through travel, have arisen from a complicated set of local circumstances, and could not be transplanted unless all the circumstances were transplanted as well. Most forcible of all is the impression gained by such a study that the essential belief, the very creed and doctrine of one country, as regards the economics of its railway working, may not be so much as discussed in another, where the same ultimate problem is gotten at in a wholly different way.

CALVO AND THE "CALVO DOCTRINE."

ONE of the leading topics of discussion at the Rio conference will probably be the so-called "Calvo doctrine." It cannot be said, however, that there is yet any general agreement as to what is comprehended by this expression. Mr. Percy Bordwell, writing in the *Green Bag* (Boston) for July, points out that in the Argentine Republic, and perhaps elsewhere, the doctrine expressed in December, 1902, by Señor Drago, the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, in a note addressed to the Argentine minister to Washington, on the subject of the collection of public debts by force, has been associated with the name of Señor Carlos Calvo, the Argentine minister to France, but, as the same writer further shows, Señor Calvo is really responsible for the enunciation of a much broader doctrine in international law.

At the time when Señor Drago sent his noteworthy communication to our government the

enforcement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy was under discussion.

He pointed out that in making a loan to a foreign state a capitalist always takes into consideration the resources of the country and the probability, greater or less, that the obligations contracted will be fulfilled without delay, and makes his terms more or less onerous accordingly. One of the facts which he takes into consideration, claimed Señor Drago, is that he is entering into a contract with a sovereign entity, "and it is an inherent qualification of all sovereignty that no proceedings for the execution of a judgment may be instituted or carried out against it, since this manner of collection would compromise its very existence and cause the independence and freedom of the respective government to disappear." He admitted that the amount of a public debt may be determined either by the tribunals of the country or by boards of arbitration, and that the payment of the entirety of such judgments is absolutely binding on the nation, but said it could in no wise be admitted that it should be deprived of the right to choose the "manner and the time of payment, in

which it has as much interest as the creditor himself, or more, since its credit and its national honor are involved therein." The elimination of forced execution, he urged, does not render public obligations valueless. "The state continues to exist in its capacity as such, and sooner or later the gloomy situations are cleared up, resources increased, common aspirations of justice and equity prevail, and the most neglected promises are kept."

Guided by the above sentiments, Señor Drago continued, the Argentine people had felt alarmed at the knowledge that the failure of Venezuela to meet the payments of its public debt had been given as one of the determining causes of the use of force, and felt that "if such proceedings were to be definitely adopted they would establish a precedent dangerous to the security and peace of the nations of this part of America." He said that there had been a tendency, of late, in European opinion to turn toward South America as the field of conquest for the future, and, accordingly, that it would give great satisfaction to the Argentine Republic to see adopted by the United States the principle "that the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention, nor, still less, the actual occupation of the territory of American nations by a European power."

Señor Calvo succeeded in eliciting from ten leading European authorities on international law opinions on the soundness of Señor Drago's contentions. Six of these publicists expressed themselves in agreement with the main argument of Señor Drago's note, while the remaining four made certain reservations.

Calvo's enunciation of the principles of intervention among sovereign states is to be found in the first volume of his "*Le Droit International*." Dealing with the subject of private claims, he says:

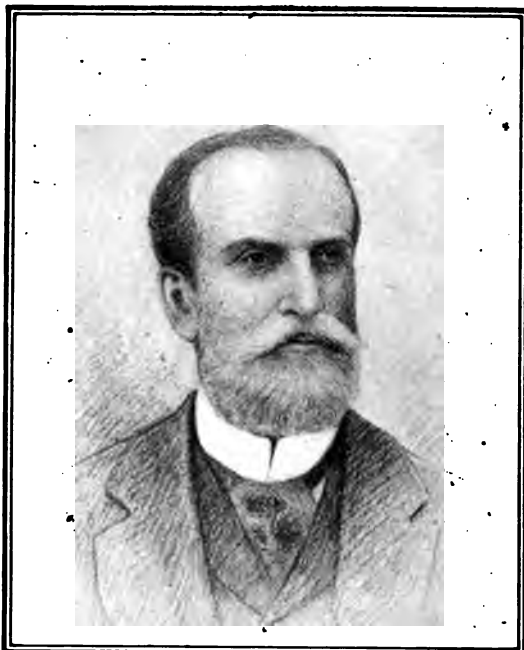
We will content ourselves here with remarking that, according to strict international right, the recovery of debts and the pursuit of private claims does not justify *de plano* the armed intervention of governments, and that as European states invariably follow this rule in their reciprocal relations there is no reason why they should not follow it also in their relations with nations of the new world.

In Mr. Bordwell's opinion, this broader doctrine that private claims, whether arising in tort or in contract, should not be made the basis of armed intervention is properly the "Calvo doctrine," rather than the narrower one expressed in Señor Drago's note.

APPLICATIONS OF THE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Bordwell quotes from "*Le Droit International*" as follows:

It is certain that strangers who establish themselves in a country have the same right to protection as the nationals, but they ought not to pretend to a protection more extended. If they suffer any wrong, they ought to count on the government of the country pursuing the delinquents, and ought not to claim



SEÑOR CARLOS CALVO.

from the state to which the authors of the violence belong any pecuniary indemnity.

In this protest of Calvo against the assumption of European states in dealing with South American governments lies the crux of the whole dispute, as Mr. Bordwell shows.

Where the laws of a country afford adequate remedies and do not conflict with the law of nations,—where, in short, substantial justice can be obtained,—it would indeed, as Calvo says, be unwarranted to pass by the remedies provided by the laws of the country and seek redress through diplomatic action; but where such is not the case,—where, for instance, the courts are notoriously under the control of an unprincipled dictator, so that an appeal to them would be a mockery and sham,—it would indeed be a perversion of justice for an alien to be confined to his remedy in them even though a citizen of the country should have no other. Back of Calvo's complaint, no doubt, is the conviction that European countries have been too ready to assume the latter situation to be true in Latin-American countries, and very likely such has often been the fact; but if so, the trouble has been one of fact rather than one of law.

CALVO'S LIFE.

The following facts in Señor Calvo's career have been gathered by Mr. Bordwell:

Carlos Calvo was born at Buenos Ayres, in 1824. In 1852 he was made vice-consul at Montevideo, and was consul-general and diplomatic representative of Buenos Ayres there from 1853 to 1858. In 1859 he was a Dep-

uty of the lower house, and from 1860 to 1864 represented Paraguay as *chargé d'affaires* at Paris, being also accredited to Great Britain. He was the official delegate to the geographical congress which met in Paris in 1878, and plenipotentiary to the postal congresses of Paris in 1878, and of Vienna in 1891. In 1883 he was accredited as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, and in addition was accredited to the Russian Emperor in 1889, and to the Austrian Emperor in 1890. In 1899 he was transferred from Berlin to Paris, being accredited both to France and to the Holy See. He was one of the original members of the Institute of International Law, founded in 1873, and was made a correspondent of the Institute of France in 1869, and a foreign associate of the same in 1892. He also received numerous decorations. He died in Paris, May 2, 1906, where funeral services were held in the Church of Saint-Pierre de Chaillot, preliminary to his removal and burial at Buenos Ayres.

His principal works are a collection of Latin-American state papers; his annals of the Latin-American revolution; his Manual of International Law, for the use of students, first published in 1881; his examination of the three rules of the Treaty of Washington; his dictionaries of international law and diplomacy, and, finally, his great work, "*Le droit international théorique et pratique, précédé d'un exposé historique des progrès de la science du droit des gens.*" The first edition was published in Spanish at Paris in

1868, but the subsequent editions were in French, of which the first volumes appeared, respectively, in 1870, 1880, 1887, and 1896. The final, or fifth, edition comprises six large volumes.

Calvo was a man of whom it can be rightly said that he was "learned in the law." His powers of research and industry were tremendous, and his great work, "*Le Droit International,*" is a storehouse of information, but he was not possessed of a keen analytic mind, and it is extremely difficult to place him on disputed points, as he is liable to give both sides of a question as the law without recognizing the conflict between them. This is true even where he is advocating a traditional Latin-American view, such as the doctrine just noticed of the equal liability of a government to its own citizens and to strangers, where he largely undermines his own case by his previous expression of the very extended protection which governments owe. He was essentially a compiler rather than a deep thinker or man of affairs, and it was not until he was well along in life that he was given an important post, that of minister to Berlin, which was apparently given him as a recognition of the reputation his work on international law, which was then in its third edition, had won for him. The work on which his future name will depend is almost certainly his voicing of the traditional views of the Latin-American peoples on questions of international law and polity, the most important of which we have just considered.

MEXICO ON A GOLD BASIS.

MEXICO'S first year on a gold basis was completed on May 1, last. It is not strange that American investors should have expressed fears that the change from silver to gold might cause a temporary unsettling of business while the readjustment was taking place. These fears, however, according to Mr. Edward M. Conley, who contributes an article to the August number of *Appleton's Magazine*, proved entirely groundless. It appears that no appreciable shock was caused by the transition. Investments of foreign capital, which had practically stopped for two years prior to the change, in anticipation of it, were at once resumed on a larger scale than before, and native capital, which had also been holding back to some extent, was quickly released.

Before the change, it is estimated that citizens of the United States had \$500,000,000 invested in Mexican enterprises, of which \$300,000,000 was in railroads, \$75,000,000 in mining (a considerable part of which was in silver mining), and \$50,000,000 in enterprises dependent upon the silver-mining industry. Important changes in the laws on taxation of mining had to be made in order to compensate the silver-mining industry for the losses it must suffer. This involved a rearrangement of the revenues of the country, with a view to the adequate protection of other business interests. So carefully had these changes in the laws been planned that no further modification of them has been found necessary. While it is true that the rise in the price of silver bullion soon after

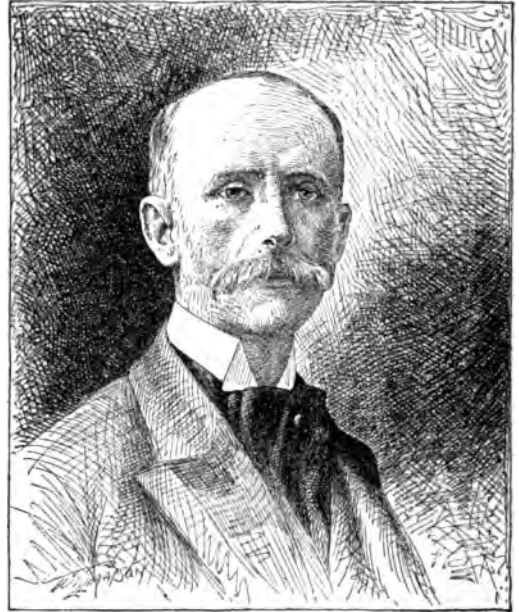
the change to the gold basis was made has been greatly in Mexico's favor, Mr. Conley declares that it was not in itself responsible for the success of the reform.

While Mexico adopted a gold standard only nominally, there is now abundant evidence that it is a real fact in the Mexican business world. Within a few months from the date of the monetary change, without any artificial means having been employed, there was more gold coin in circulation in the larger cities of Mexico, says Mr. Conley, than in most of the cities of the United States. The monetary unit was declared to be a peso, consisting of 75 centigrammes of pure gold. The silver peso, containing 24.4388 grammes of pure silver and enough copper alloy to bring the total weight up to 27.073 grammes, is the legal equivalent of the gold peso, thus fixing the ratio between gold and silver at about 1 to 32, and making the silver peso equivalent in value to fifty cents in American currency. The free coinage of silver was stopped. It was provided that new coins should be minted by the government and placed in circulation by exchanging them for the old currency. Reimportation of the old silver pesos was made impossible by the imposition of a prohibitive tariff against them, although no restriction was placed against exporting them. Thus, any rise in the price of silver bullion would operate to drive the old pesos from the country and keep them out. The nation's credit and restriction of the currency were dependent upon to give the peso a fixed value independent of the market value of silver.

Within a few months after the change the high price of silver bullion caused silver money to be exported in great quantities, threatening a serious monetary stringency. The currency commission promptly took advantage of this situation to exchange its silver reserve for gold. Gold coins were minted and placed in circulation, and gold certificates were issued by the commission against gold on hand to prevent undue tightness in the money market. The Mexican banks also exchanged large quantities of their silver reserves for gold. Thus, the practicability of the new monetary system was fully demonstrated.

NO FEAR OF PANIC IN MEXICO.

Mexico's general prosperity is directly due to the development of her wonderful natural resources. American financiers would expect that after a long period of great industrial prosperity such as Mexico has enjoyed



SEÑOR JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR.
(Mexican minister of finance.)

throughout the administration of President Diaz there would be a financial panic due to reaction, such as has occurred repeatedly in the United States. Mr. Conley shows, however, that a period of depression in Mexico, if it occur at all, will be due entirely to natural causes. There can be, he declares, no overstocked speculation, no false capitalization, no artificial inflation of values; first, because of the natural conservatism of the people; secondly, because of the scarcity of money; and, thirdly, because of the government's system of close inspection into the affairs of all corporations. Opportunities for large returns from legitimate investments, he says, partially remove the temptation to speculate. The Mexican internal revenue laws, on the other hand, require close official inspection of the books and transactions of everybody engaged in business. "High finance" is out of the question. The government permits lotteries, and sees to it that they are run squarely, but under its present laws there can never be a Wall Street in Mexico. On several occasions in recent years the government has interfered directly to break up corners in foodstuffs, prevent combinations that would restrict competition, and thwart the designs of incipient trusts. This, to be sure, is paternalism, but in actual practice the system has its advantages.

One evidence of Mexican prosperity is the

increase of \$3,000,000 in the federal revenues during the first year on a gold basis, although this amount was cut down to a net increase of \$1,000,000 by the reduction of taxes on the silver-mining industry, amounting to \$2,000,000 in the aggregate. The total income of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$44,000,000. While this does not seem a large sum, Mr. Conley reminds us that some two million people pay practically all the taxes in Mexico, and that they have their local taxes to pay in addition to the federal taxes. The capital of Mexican chartered banks was increased \$20,000,000, or over 30 per cent. The reserve funds of these banks were increased in the same ratio, thus adding \$30,000,000 to the banking capital of the country, while the volume of business transacted by these companies is approximately doubled.

Mr. Conley calls especial attention to the extension of manufacturing in Mexico. Lack of native fuel has heretofore greatly retarded this industry, but it is being overcome to some extent by the utilization of water power for the production of electrical energy. Power is now transmitted long distances by aerial cables. American capital is directly interested in some of these power plants and manufacturing industries. Improvement has also been made in agriculture, many acres having been made available for cultivation by irrigation and much progress having been made in the attempt to place agriculture on a scientific basis. Costly public improvements have been undertaken in many Mexican cities.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN MEXICAN INVESTMENTS.

It is estimated that \$150,000,000 of foreign capital was invested in enterprises in Mexico during her first year as a gold-standard country. About one-half of this investment was American, the rest largely French and Cana-

dian. Most of the new American capital was invested in railroad construction, mines, smelters, reduction works, and plants for the treatment of custom ores; timber tracts, agricultural lands, city real estate, and mercantile enterprises. American holdings in Mexican mines were increased by something like \$25,000,000. Our total investment in enterprises in Mexico is now \$600,000,000, in round figures. At the rate of increase at present indicated it will soon reach the billion-dollar mark.

Next to American capital, French capital has been the most active in seeking Mexican investments during the past year. The proportionate increase of the French investment was 100 per cent. In less than one month after Mexico went upon a gold basis Paris bankers had secured control of the banking situation of the country by acquiring a predominating interest in the leading banks of the city of Mexico. Other French capital was invested in industrial enterprises, particularly in cotton mills and in mining enterprises.

Canadian capital is also entering Mexico. The Bank of Montreal opened a branch in the city of Mexico on May 1. Within the past year a steamship line, subsidized by the two governments, inaugurated a regular service between Mexican and Canadian ports. Canada has appointed a commercial agent at the city of Mexico, and Mexico is advertising her products extensively in Canada. A Montreal concern, the Mexican Light & Power Company, has constructed an immense 80,000-horse-power hydraulic power plant at Necaxa, about ninety miles from the city of Mexico, for the purpose of transmitting electrical energy thither and to neighboring cities and mining camps. It has also absorbed the other electric light and power companies and the street-railway system of the capital, making its total investment about \$50,000,000.

A FRANK GERMAN-AMERICAN ON PORTO RICO.

AN interesting though in the main unfavorable opinion of conditions in Porto Rico appears in a recent issue of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, from the pen of Mr. R. Buerfeind, a German-American. While seeing with eyes inclined to note what is best in the results of the eight years of American ownership, this traveler shows himself a fearless and keen critic. In the first place, he laments the slow progress of the English language. On this point he says:

One finds it unpleasant to note that the ministering spirits of the parks, as well as of the restaurants, hotels, and stores, but seldom master the English language. Furthermore, although the educated Porto Rican (who formerly conducted his business correspondence in Spanish or French), on account of the commercial relations of to-day, endeavors to become acquainted with the language of his protectors, the populace has not even the slightest desire to acquire the hated English idiom. What our fourteen hundred female teachers in the seven hundred and twenty primary schools of the island with labor and pains have beaten into the heads of the more or less

intelligent pupils is in many cases forgotten at the earliest possible moment.

The Porto Rican, says Mr. Buerfeind, holds our government fully responsible for present conditions in the island! "In most of its relations the mass of the people, and even individual mercantile interests, are worse off than at the time of the Spanish rule."

This reproach has in a certain sense its warrant. Yet Porto Rico still belongs to-day almost in the same degree to the Spaniards as before the war. When in the interior of the island one comes upon great coffee, sugar, and tobacco plantations that often contain many square miles, in seven cases out of ten one may be sure that a Spaniard is the proprietor. Eight years ago the rich landowners still resided upon their estates, or in their fine town houses, and contributed substantially to the support of the people in every way. But scarcely had Uncle Sam hoisted his ensign upon the hills of San Juan, when the majority of the Spanish millionaires (whose names to-day are still in every child's mouth) departed to their European native land. As a result, at present many million pesetas of ready money (which, by the way, is very scarce in the island) go annually in farm-rent, revenues, and profits out of Porto Rico to Spain, without having yielded the slightest profit to the people. This is a disadvantage that all the devices of the American government is not able to offset.

Of the million inhabitants of Porto Rico, the great majority, continues this writer, are

wholly without means or business, although during the last year (not only on the part of the government, but also on the part of private undertakings) everything conceivable has been done by the aid of the American dollar to awaken American prosperity too.

Worthy of recognition, for example, are the efforts to enlarge the fruit market about the greater orange plantations, and, through special fruit steamers, to make the produce accessible to the American market. On the other hand, it must also be taken into consideration that the American capitalist does not lay out his money from pure love of his new countrymen, but that he has above all his own profit in view; that, further, he carries a large part of his earnings to "the States;" and, finally, that through him the island has been enriched with thousands of American laborers, who are far superior to the natives in skill and endurance. The efforts to elevate the fruit business must, however, in time be attended with success. Bananas, apples, cocoanuts, etc., grow here wild, and often serve, just like rice, the easily contented natives as sole food.

The Americans, says Mr. Buerfeind, in conclusion, will yet do the island much good, open many sources of income unknown to the natives, and bring new life into this queer corner of the world. "But whether they ever create again the former Spanish prosperity, and whether the United States Treasury shall ever attain a profit worth mentioning from its money-advances, remains to be seen."

WHY SAN FRANCISCO MUST BE REBUILT,—A DUTCH VIEW.

A REMARKABLY clear and intelligent discussion of the economic and industrial loss occasioned by the earthquake and fire at San Francisco appears as an editorial in the Dutch monthly review *Vragen van den Dag* (Amsterdam). The opening sentence might almost have been taken by the city as its own bold challenge of fate:

San Francisco is destroyed, and San Francisco will be rebuilt! What is it that will induce the inhabitants to rebuild their city in a locality so perilous, where no confidence can be placed in the stability of the earth's crust? This question one hears repeated, just now, again and again, and it is a proper and justifiable one. To answer it, we shall give in a short sketch the significance of San Francisco, by which it will be made clear that other considerations than merely a solid bottom enter into the question of the building and development of a city. This, indeed, has already been proved in the case of Amsterdam, which has arisen and grown on a marshy bottom, one which seems least adapted to the building of a stable metropolis.

Many reasons, continues the Dutch writer,

may be assigned for the building of cities. The leading factor, however, in the settlement of an industrial population must always be found in favorable economic conditions. After briefly and clearly outlining what these favorable economic conditions are and pointing out how San Francisco possesses them in a large, general way, the writer says: "For a people so daring and energetic as the Americans, no other thought is possible than the rebuilding of San Francisco on the same site as that of the city which has been destroyed."

With unusual accuracy and clearness, the article quoted from sketches the history of San Francisco since its founding by the Spanish explorers, and points out how, owing to its geographical position, it must always remain the place of settlement for industrial workers on the Pacific coast; describes the agricultural and manufacturing attainments and possibilities of the State of California, and emphasizes the fact that for this great, fertile hinterland the Bay of San Francisco

is the only outlet to the ocean,—an outlet which, owing to natural conditions, cannot be duplicated. This ocean supremacy of San Francisco will be made more important when the Panama Canal has been opened, says the writer. Modern industrial development has made the United States the chief purveyor of trade to the East, continues this article, and San Francisco has become the most important way station between the East of the United States and Asia.

The economic expansion of the American people, beginning more than half a century ago, was the fact which preceded and paved the way for the diplomatic expansion of the United States in the Pacific. But for the marvelous development of California, the United States would never have attained its present diplomatic influence in eastern Asia, and San Francisco played a most important rôle in this development.

San Francisco will retain into the far-distant future, continues this Dutch writer, its economic significance as the chief emporium of the United States for the commerce of the American western coast. This supremacy will not be lessened by the opening of the Panama Canal, which will bring the commercial ports of South America into closer

connection with the cities of the North American East.

San Francisco will continue to control the vast coast trade, and will remain the chief commercial emporium of the West. Nor will any city on the Panama Canal ever be so favorably situated. The canal itself will finally bring western North America into close relations with the Far East and with Europe. In proportion as the economic center of gravity of America moves to the Far West the Pacific Ocean will become more and more the pathway along which exports of the United States are bound to move. The harbor of San Francisco, situated as it is so close to the most productive section of the country and in a latitude almost central to the economic life of the American people, will remain at once the gateway whence will issue the exports to Eastern markets, and will also be the point of transshipment for ocean traffic in the same direction.

Is it to be wondered at, asks this Dutch writer, in conclusion, that the wide-awake American people intend to rebuild San Francisco on the same spot at the earliest possible moment? "The economic advantages outweigh all other considerations originating in seismic disturbances. Beyond all shadow of a doubt, a grander future than ever as a commercial metropolis awaits San Francisco."

LAWYERS AND THE TRUSTS.

IN his Harvard commencement address of 1905, President Roosevelt charged that some of the most influential and highly paid members of the bar are engaged in advising their wealthy clients—individual or corporate—how they can evade the laws. Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook, writing in the *North American Review* for July, raises the question whether such conduct on the part of the legal fraternity can be regarded as consistent with the duty that lawyers owe to the public, the courts, and their associates at the bar. In attempting an answer to this question, Mr. Cook undertakes a brief examination of the nature and purpose of the legal profession. The practice of law, he says, is not simply a business to be followed solely for personal gain. It is, first of all, a public service. The law is mainly a body of principles developed from human experience, running back far into the past, which have been applied and are capable of being applied to a great variety of circumstances, and the practice of law involves a nice and delicate adjustment, in ordinary customary forms, of these principles to human relations for the settlement of disputes and the

attainment of justice. Before a man can be admitted to this practice, the sanction of an oath is required of the candidate, and under that oath the lawyer is, first of all, an agent and servant of civil government. It is his first duty to assist the judge and the jury in the administration of the law, in the support of the civil government, and in the dispensation of justice. A judge or a jurymen who, having taken such an oath, knowingly aids the evasion or defeat of the law is held in contempt, visited with punishment, and ejected from his office. Why, asks Mr. Cook, should a lawyer who is equally false to his oath and to his trust be treated with less severity or held to a lower standard? One reason for this Mr. Cook finds in the lawyer's attitude of devotion to his client, which is often approved or encouraged, not only by the public, but also by the legal profession and by the courts. The public is ready to applaud the lawyer's fidelity to his clients. As Mr. Cook points out, popular hatred is frequently visited on the head of the man who holds the principal office of a great corporation and is held responsible for its exactions and oppressions,

while there are only excuses for the corporation counsel who really inspires and guides the policy that leads to extortion, and even lawlessness.

Another reason for the neglect or disregard of the lawyer's duty to the city and the courts is found in the fact that the law schools do not give sufficient attention to the ethical aspects of the profession. Mr. Cook sums up his views of what should be the ideals in the practice of law to-day in the following paragraphs :

The lawyer, like the physician, should receive for his service such compensation as may be reasonable in view of the expenditure he has made in his preparation, the knowledge and skill he displays in his work, and the dignity and responsibility with which he has been clothed. When, beyond this, he grasps and aims at wealth, prostituting his special knowledge, skill, position, and opportunities at the call of any capitalist or corporation and for any service in his power, even to the evasion of the law and the defiance of the courts, he not only loses sight of the

ideals and obligations of his profession and degrades and disgraces its practice, but he becomes a peculiarly dangerous menace to the community, and should be held strictly accountable for a neglect of his duty and for a breach of his trust.

For such malpractice his restraint and punishment are easy. He is a sworn officer of the State and of the courts ; and his official character as such should be inculcated and emphasized to-day in legal education, in public sentiment, and in the attitude of the courts. If a lawyer be convicted of knowingly and willfully advising or devising for an individual or a corporation a breach of the law or a defeat of legal process, not only should he be debarred from further practice, but he should also be punished as a principal with his client for the offense he may thus have advised or committed.

Above all, at the present time there is need of the cultivation among lawyers themselves of the high ideals that distinguish and dignify their profession. As President Roosevelt declared in his address to the Harvard Alumni, already referred to : "This nation never stood in greater need than now of having among its leaders men of lofty ideals, which they try to live up to and not merely talk of."

THE USEFULNESS OF THE SOCIAL SECRETARY.

"SOCIAL secretaries are employed in large establishments to look after the health and general well-being of worker and plant, to be the point of contact between the firm and its force in all questions which arise concerning life in the factory, workshop, or store. They adjust grievances and forestall unnecessary difficulties, and it is said to be a good thing all round." With this brief definition Mrs. Mary R. Cranston introduces an article on social secretaries in the *Craftsman*.

The idea was conceived by an industrialist in Holland who felt the need of such a person in his factory and who had sufficient originality to make the experiment. The American Institute of Social Service immediately saw the good which would accompany the adoption of this profession in the United States, and therefore spread the principle, "with the prompt result of an American pioneer social secretary, a woman, who filled this position in a Rhode Island department store. Her four years' work greatly improved conditions for the workers. Her employer considered her services worth every cent of the very good salary which he paid her." There are to-day twenty-seven social secretaries in the United States, about an even number of men and women.

The social secretary usually begins on a salary of \$720 a year, which is increased

according to capability for the work. Salaries range from this sum to \$2,500 a year.

The position is, however, no sinecure. It means responsibility, many annoyances, and is difficult to fill acceptably. The cardinal principles of the social secretary's gospel are sanitation, recreation, and equalization. The chief requisites for the work are tact, common sense coupled with a knowledge of life gained through experience, a keen sense of justice, fearlessness of adverse criticism, and ability to steer so straight a course between sympathy and fear as to win absolute confidence from those in contact as well as from the rank and file. It is essential to have a discriminating sense of the justice which belongs to each side ; to know where the rights and privileges of employer and employee diverge, and to be quick to see, and capable of making the employer see, the advantage in dollars and cents which results from improved conditions, and to be able to make equally clear to the employee the difficulties which beset the management of every large enterprise.

Social secretaries are made necessary by the organization and consolidation of vast industries, our factory system and immense department stores, which render it no longer possible for the employer to know his working force except as an impersonal human hive. The employees rarely, if ever, see him. Thus, abuses and discomforts arise, through nobody's fault, but simply because it is nobody's business to correct them. This leads to friction which might easily be avoided.

It is the duty of the social secretary, not only to watch over the health, comfort, and happiness of the force during working hours, but also to obtain sufficient knowledge of their private life to be a real help in time of trouble. There are times when wise advice and a little financial aid, as a loan in some form, will tide a girl over a crisis which otherwise might prove a temptation to irreparable disaster. The secretary establishes luncheon-rooms, rest-rooms, mutual aid associations, thrift funds, and penny provident banks; if asked to do so, she is ready to give suggestions about the proper way to dress, the most becoming colors for a girl to wear, whether or not to listen to the wiles of Dan Cupid, and all sorts of other personal matters which perplex the ordinary mortal,—in short, the social secretary is to be the employees' guide, philosopher, and friend.

Besides the usual betterment features, the secretary also arranges many forms of social amusement, such as dances, lectures, and musicales. "If this functionary did nothing more than teach working people how to enjoy themselves in a sane, healthy way, the work would be justified." One of New York's largest department stores, Mrs. Cranston reminds us, maintains an attractive vacation home at Long Branch. The social secretary

sends the girls there in congenial parties for a week's holiday in summer. This place is a real life-saving station. Many a girl goes to the vacation home utterly weary of paved streets and the city's dust and din, and after a week of invigorating air, rest, and abundant, wholesome food will return to work re-created, in very truth made over.

Occupied with broad interests, engaged in promoting the best features of business life, having unusual opportunities for seeing human nature at its best and at its worst, the man or woman who would be a social secretary "must necessarily be a student of humanity imbued with a purpose higher than the mere earning of a salary, for it is no light thing to have the happiness and prosperity of others in one's keeping."

The social secretary must be a master-craftsman capable of making the most out of unpromising material, and the possessor of those qualities of soul, mind, and behavior that are an ever-present influence, a stimulant in time of discouragement. The social secretary must have understanding and sympathy to be an adviser in time of doubt, a teacher of the ignorant, a friend of the intelligent, and a good comrade always.

NORWEGIAN EMIGRATION AND OUR INTEREST IN IT.

DR. ANDRÉ HANSEN, the Norwegian economic writer, contributes to *Samtiden* (Christiania) a long descriptive article on Norway's emigration problem and its influence upon American culture. He prefaces his discussion by recalling to our minds the fact that during 1905 more than twenty-one thousand Norwegians left their fatherland for the United States, a number equalling two-thirds of the national increase of births over deaths. There are now, according to official figures, four hundred thousand Norwegian-born inhabitants of this country, and a still larger number of children of Norwegian parentage. In another generation or two, Dr. Hansen contends, there will be as many American citizens of pure Norwegian pedigree as there are inhabitants in the mother country. It is, indeed, only her small mortality that has, up to the present, saved Norway from the fate of Ireland. But if emigration has not decreased her population materially, it has caused an economic loss that is enormous. We quote Dr. Hansen here:

After having educated men better than other countries, they leave their native land at the age of productivity. Some estimates have been made as to

what the rearing and educating costs, and at what sum the man of age can be capitalized. In conservative figures the loss for Norway amounts, thus, to 700,000,000 crowns (\$260,000,000). The question arises, now, why cannot this great capital be kept at home? The answer must essentially be the same as that given by Germany,—that is to say, before industry has reached another development Norway will, just as all other farming countries, send away the surplus of its population. Because Norway is an old farming country, the most productive ground was occupied long ago: it has even been proved that farms exist on the same spot where they were laid down three hundred years ago.

The sons of Norway led the way of the immigrant to our great agricultural West. Ten years ago, according to Mulhall, Norwegians owned as much farming land in our own West as they did at home. To-day, Dr. Hansen claims, they possess six times as much, and that the best wheat-producing land in the world. "It is not too much to say that Norwegians, during half the century past, have acquired property corresponding to the whole national economy of Norway. Compared with the Germans, the three Scandinavian peoples own half as much land in the United States, though the former are four times as numerous as the latter." In former years, says Dr. Hansen, the

finest specimens of physical manhood came to this country from Norway. To-day, however, the quality of the immigrants is deteriorating, a condition which, while not the most desirable for this country, is not so bad for Norway, since it indicates that the motherland is ridding herself of less useful elements of population. On the whole, however, the transfer of Scandinavian peoples to American farms is a benefit to both peoples.

Why Do Norsemen Emigrate ?

A very outspoken article under this title appears in the *Nylænde*, from the pen of Dr. Agnes Mathilde Wergeland, now a member of the faculty of Wyoming University. One of the reasons would seem to be that Norway, by very nature of her rugged, majestic beauty, is too cold, too barren and unyielding, to afford to her children more than the barest of livings,—and men cannot live on beauty alone. But in her own mind Dr. Wergeland is convinced that the chief reason is neither this nor that the Norse do not love their homeland enough, but that they love one another too little! There, under the high heavens spread over breezy fjeld and fjord, there is such an oppressive spiritual atmosphere of

narrow-minded intolerance, of unloving readiness to raise teacup storms, of caviling, of insolence private and political, of clerical and æsthetic arrogance, that the Norseman, though scarcely knowing why, longs to get away from it all and to breathe a fresher, sweeter air. No wonder the people emigrate, exclaims Dr. Wergeland. There is a peculiar hardness and unbendableness in the Norseman's nature, and the mild virtues of forbearance grow but sparsely in his surroundings. That is perhaps the reason why the Norse emigrant brings to his new homeland for the first four or five years nothing but an open mouth and a silent tongue,—speechless astonishment! And that is why to come home after spending some years abroad is so often like coming from open fields into narrow alleys where the fancies and prejudices of centuries still lie sleeping in the gutters. But Dr. Wergeland is too good a patriot to have written in this fashion without a definite hope that it would do good. To the charge that Norway is a poor country she replies that Norway is rich in opportunities. Let but a spirit of love link her children together in a patriotic resolve to find these out and make the most of them, and their reward will not be wanting.

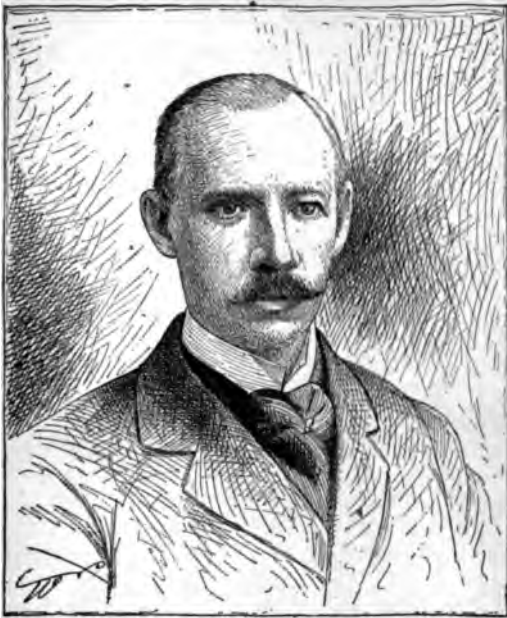
AUSTRIA BECOMES A REAL CONSTITUTIONAL STATE.

ALTHOUGH apparently a constitutional state, Austria has been an absolute monarchy for many years. The Emperor's will has been law, and the people and parliament have had little to say. The Hungarians, however, by breaking from Austria in the customs matter have changed this, and now for the first time in many years Austria is a constitutional state. Dr. Artur Skedl, writing in the *Zeit* (Vienna), says :

Few ministries have been so short-lived as the Hohenlohe ministry, but few ministries have shown such important and far-reaching results. In the brief period of less than three months Hohenlohe regenerated a parliament that had been degenerating since the days of Taaffe, and he led this parliament to demand that a ministry be chosen from its midst, a parliamentary right which had been ignored by the crown for a period of more than twenty years. The noble candor, the bold spirit, with which Hohenlohe appeared before his Emperor, and the vigor with which he refused to accept the responsibility for one-sided concessions to Hungary, led to the noteworthy demonstration of the 29th and 30th of May, last, in which parliament shook from its shoulders the degrading system of the bureaucratic government.

"The present moment," Dr. Skedl declares, further, "is a bright spot in the sad history of Austrian parliamentary life." After a short period of constitutional life in the middle of the seventies, the Taaffe régime ushered in the system of reaction, which was carried to an extreme point under Badeni and Thun.

By playing one nation against the other, by the *luogo di traffico*, and by means of an extensive campaign of persecution, parliament was brought to a condition of absolute impotency, and all semblance of an individual and worthy life was taken from it. In consequence of this fact, it was a very simple matter to take from parliament its right of appointing a ministry from its own members, and it was merely logical that the infamous paragraph 14 should follow. At first, this paragraph was only used against certain nationalities, but later it became the favorite means of obtaining whatever the crown wished. With this period the constitutional life of Austria really came to an end, and for the past ten years we have lived under a régime of pure absolutism decorated with a formal parliamentary life. Under these circumstances, it was natural that parliament should be a mere farce, that the Deputies should play the rôle of ridiculous pygmies; and it was also natural that the people should prefer an honorable absolutism to a miserable parliamentary



DOCTOR VON BECK.

(The new Austrian premier.)

life that wasted its time in slander and obstruction, and which had no influence whatever on the legislative or executive departments of the national government.

Dr. Skedl says, however, that "the introduction of the bureaucratic government, foreign to both parliament and people, reacted to the disadvantage of both crown and nation; the crown lost all support in parliament and government, and it was compelled to sacrifice its own and Austrian interests to Hungarian demands. Even at the time of the Hungarian crisis, the crown saw clearly how serious a mistake it had made when it buried the Austrian constitution for the purpose of increasing

the royal prerogatives; the crown became aware that it was absolutely necessary to strengthen the Austrian parliament, and it seized the only means at hand for this purpose,—that is, universal suffrage. But here also the governmental system failed; it was manifest that the introduction of this reform would require a strong hand, a parliamentary government. And it was equally clear that a government supported merely by the paragraph 14 could never take care of affairs. Thus, the electoral reform moved not an inch, although the crown showed that its positive will was to see this reform completed."

At this point Prince Hohenlohe appeared. He was the first minister in the long list of bureaucrats who showed any esteem for parliament, the first who recognized the representatives of the people as the supreme factor, and the only one who had the courage to say to the crown that he must keep his word to parliament, and that he was not willing to have vital and national questions decided over the head of the national assembly. In this he not only showed himself the true servant of his Emperor, but also the regenerator of the constitutional life. And this extraordinary stand taken by an Austrian minister had an equally positive effect on parliament; it roused the dead institution, it showed the imminent danger, and it caused national differences to be put aside and smoothed the way to the creation of a parliamentary government, which is alone in a position to put through the electoral reform and at the same time protect Austria from Hungary.

Therefore, concludes Dr. Skedl, "thanks to Hohenlohe, we now stand at the beginning of a real parliamentary era. It is true that as yet we have no fully developed parliamentary régime, but the beginning has been made and the foundation has been laid. The task of the new ministry will be to establish the electoral reform, to arrange for a national reconciliation between opposing factors, and to give us the strength to cope with the Hungarian situation."

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

ONE of the leaders of the Belgium Socialist party, Mr. Emile Vandervelde, writing in the *National Review*, believes that, contrary to the alarmist articles appearing in the British and French periodicals, Belgian independence is not "directly threatened" by any neighboring nation.

In the event of an international conflict her only serious danger arises from a possible violation of her neutrality, which might eventuate in a rearrangement of the map of Europe at her expense. But against this risk she enjoys a double guarantee in the

shape of her own defensive resources, and above all in the manifest interest of the great powers in preventing any of their number from conquering or partitioning the Low Countries.

The substance of his argument is as follows:

Europe will remain, as it is to-day, divided into jealous and hostile nations, armed to the teeth and bristling with frontiers, in spite of all popular efforts to cultivate friendly relations. So long as this condition endures the best safeguard for Belgium resides in her *entente cordiale* with the great power which sat by her cradle and has continuously

watched over her development. But it is permissible to anticipate a happier future beyond the anxieties and dangers of the hour. Though the relations between existing régimes constitute an armed peace,—a bloodless war waged by money,—a new era is opening under our eyes, thanks to the international efforts of the proletariat, who are collectively endeavoring to place the peace of the world on a solid basis. While Authority is declining, Democracy is growing, and it is from the development and triumph of the latter force that we await the hour when the peoples will acquire the right to decide their own destiny and freely to choose their own place in the great international family—the United States of Europe and the world.

The Significance of the Recent Belgian Elections.

Following a rather spirited contest between the various political parties in Belgium, the last general elections were held in May, with some of the by-elections scattered through the following month. The leading question before the electorate was whether the Clerical majority, which has been in power for twenty-two years, could be overthrown. The editor of the *Hollandische Revue* (Haarlem) declares that under the Clerical régime the country "has retrograded so materially, particularly as regards the intellectual side of the people at large, that the greatest danger is to be apprehended unless quite a radical change can be brought about in the near future." The hope for such a radical change is expressed

by one of the best-known Belgian newspapers, *Het Volk* (The People), which said, recently :

The Belgian anti-Clericals have been encouraged by what they have seen taking place elsewhere. The triumph of the Liberal party in England and the fall of the Kuyper ministry in Holland, besides many other indications of Liberal advance, have kept alive in them the hope that they too would succeed in overthrowing the party in power.

A well-known writer, who signs himself "Bertrand," calculated (in another well-known journal, the *Peuple*) on a possible victory for the anti-Clericals. This triumph would be more significant, since on the principles of equality and representation which obtain in Belgium each party secures seats in the Parliament in proportion to the number of its votes.

The results of the elections showed that in a number of districts the anti-Clericals joined forces and recorded significant advances, although they were not able to actually defeat the ministry. The questions in dispute were those of universal suffrage, compulsory education, and personal military service, the last abolishing all exemptions for any class or profession whatsoever,—in other words, putting each and every male citizen of the proper age on the same footing as regards the obligation to military service. In the general result the elections showed a reduced Clerical majority of 12, as against a majority of 20 before the election.

SOCIALISTIC PROGRESS IN SCANDINAVIA.

FROM a number of widely separated sources in Europe we learn that political socialism is making very rapid progress in Scandinavia. Speaking of the recent Socialist victory in Denmark, Herr Gustav Bang tells us (in the *Neue Zeit*, Berlin) that "the Danish Social Democrats never won a prouder victory than that of the 29th of May in the Folkething elections. The Socialist vote in 1903 was 55,000, but this year it was 76,566, or 25 per cent. of the total vote cast, and the number of Socialist seats increased from 16 to 24 out of a total of 114." But "of far more value than the present gains are the prospects for the future which the electoral returns disclose."

Indeed, in a large number of districts our minorities are so large that victory in the next election is beyond question; in three districts, for example, where we lost, this time, the difference in votes was less than 100, and in four others between 100 and 200. And therefore we are justified in saying that

when the next elections occur—at latest, in 1900—the number of Social Democratic seats will not be under 30.

Herr Bang assures us, also, that "the character of the victory is of more importance than the actual size."

Thus, the Socialist districts have heretofore been exclusively city districts, but of the new seats only three are real urban districts, in four the city population is about 35 per cent., in one it is 20 per cent., and in another, nothing. And in the case of the districts where the Social Democrats have made great advances we find that the majority are principally inhabited by the rural classes. That is, the Socialists are now victorious in the country, and agricultural workers and the small farming classes are fully imbued with Socialist ideals. It was formerly asserted by our adversaries, with some show of justice, that the Socialist propaganda could only succeed in cities, but now our party has convincingly proved that it possesses the political faith for the proletariat of both city and country. This is the happiest result of the elections.

Is Swedish Revolution Impending?

An anti-dynastic movement led to the "bloodless revolution" that severed Norway and Sweden, and now Mr. Garling Palmer tells us, in the *Courrier Européen*, that Sweden itself is in the grip of a dangerous current.

In fact, an anti-dynastic movement is at present sweeping the country, and, as is natural, the Socialists are the standard-bearers of the new propaganda. This party has just issued a manifesto to the people—"a manifesto to the working people of Sweden"—and here we find set forth the importance of preparing for the decisive battle. In this manifesto the party also advises that the question of electoral reform be replaced by a far greater question,—that is, the abolition of the First Chamber and of the social forces which are closely associated with this chamber. In other words, this last sentence means the royal power.

Mr. Palmer says that the forces are well

divided. On one side there are the dynasty, the Lindman ministry, the totality of the First Chamber, and a strong minority (40 per cent.) of the Second Chamber. On the other, a majority of the Second Chamber, a majority composed of Liberals and Socialists. "The equality of these forces is a good assurance for the severity of the battle." The Swedish writer admits, however, that "the results of the fight will depend a great deal on the leader chosen by the opposition, although the person who is especially indicated for this office is the radical leader, David Bergstrom. This man did more than any other during the last electoral period to assure the victory of the Left, and it is reported that the government hopes to get rid of a dangerous adversary by sending Mr. Bergstrom to the United States as ambassador. For the sake of Liberal Sweden, however, we hope that this will not be done."

PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN GERMANY.

WHAT share the people should have in the foreign policy of their country is a question rather difficult to define. Foreign affairs involve delicate and intricate questions that cannot be determined by the vague voice of the multitude. The problem as it applies to Germany is discussed by W. von Massow in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* with much penetration.

As regards internal politics, says this writer, the people's views gain expression through parliament; they materialize in the shape of laws which affect each citizen's actions. It behooves every citizen, therefore, to take an intelligent, active interest in domestic politics; the coöperation of public opinion is a sign of healthy political life.

Is the same true of foreign politics? States are individuals, as it were, that enter into relations with one another, bound by no laws but those which they impose upon themselves for their own benefit. In their intercourse, therefore, there must be a realizing sense of all the points of vantage, and for this not the least requisites are unity, assurance, and decision, the power to take advantage of every auspicious moment. This can be done only if that power resides in one person, who is responsible for his actions. A multitude would only cause confusion. The saying "majority is nonsense" is fully applicable in foreign concerns.

In the very nature of the case, fewer people

are capable of passing judgment upon foreign politics than upon other questions regarding the general welfare. Familiarity with history and the conditions prevailing in the different countries,—common attainments nowadays,—are not sufficient guarantees. The main thing would still be lacking,—the knowledge of facts and circumstances essential in maturing a transaction which in order to insure success must for the time be kept in the dark.

The modern type of citizen often fails to recognize this. It reminds him of the time when nations had no voice in the determination of their fate. His participation in the government is secured by law, and yet he is left out at momentous crises where the very existence of his country is at stake. He sees visions of Bismarck, who—in striking contrast with the subterfuges of the old diplomacy—gained his ends by the most reckless frankness. But it is forgotten that he acted thus because this very frankness, so totally at variance with the petty secretiveness of the diplomatic world, best tended to confuse his opponents. And it is a mistake to suppose that Bismarck always played an open hand. No minister of foreign affairs can do that. To cite a recent instance,—when England, in anticipation of peace between Russia and Japan, renewed her alliance with the latter, the transaction was carefully kept secret; even after peace was concluded, the fact of the alliance was sought to be withheld from the public until peace was really secured at Portsmouth.

On the other hand, it is an impossibility, and justly so, that the people's voice should count for nothing in foreign politics. But what should engage public thought is not the

conduct of such affairs, the ways and means, but the ends to be obtained. "The outward efforts of a people must rest upon an ethical basis, evidenced in a proper conception of the honor, freedom, and unity of their country." The important question arises: does the German nation as a whole possess the political tact to carry out in foreign affairs the public sentiment based upon such moral grounds?

Pessimists will promptly deny them this tact, for in truth it is often lacking. We need schooling and experience, but there is no reason to despair. England is pointed out as a country where foreign politics is based upon the popular sentiment. Her insular position and the long ages of self-government have given her people superior advantages over us. The practice of carping at the conduct of negotiations still pending, while agreeing with the object of the government, is a pernicious one. Such was the case in the early stages of the Morocco question. The critics were subsequently able to convince themselves that they were ignorant of the hostile speculations of the late French minister of foreign affairs. This hypercriticism is but a passing phase, a reaction following the time when everybody calmly reposed upon Bismarck, feeling that "he would make everything all right." Another reason for believing that this excessively critical spirit regarding foreign affairs will not last is the fact that Emperor and people are getting to understand each other more and more. His impulsiveness, his tendency to pomposity, are traits which do not appeal to Germans, but there is no doubt that there is a growing conviction of his extraordinary endowments as a ruler;

and it is being widely recognized that this remarkable personality exerts a profound influence in foreign lauds.



THE KAISER HIS OWN FOREIGN MINISTER.

"Won't you ever play with me any more?"

From *Silhouette* (Paris).

REVIVAL OF THE "POLISH QUESTION."

UNDER the influence of the latest political events, a question which has become actual in European, particularly in Russian politics, is the "Polish Question." The part to be played in the future by the Polish nation does not concern Russia alone. In a recent issue (May 26), the *Literary Digest* (New York) presented the opinions of eminent Russian, German, and Austrian publicists, which show that the powers that dismembered Poland more than a century ago are coming to the conclusion that it would be best for their own interests to restore Poland to her place as an independent nation.

They are somewhat sick of their bargain. Russia finds the lion's cub has grown up and is preying on the vitals of her commerce. Germany has come to the conclusion that she can never spread her overflowing population into the fertile plains of southern Russia or capture the Baltic provinces and make the Baltic Sea a "German lake" so long as the Poles stand between her and the Russian frontier, and in this view she is supported by the pan-Germanists of

the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia wishes to cut Poland off and exclude her wheat and manufactures; Germany would rather have territory more easily exploited and more available for the overflow of her teeming population. Many historians and publicists have long maintained that the effacement of Poland as an independent power was a misfortune for Europe. The powers that seized Poland not only failed to gain anything by that act,—they even lost by it.

In order to learn the world's opinion on the Polish question, at the present moment, of the most eminent European publicists, the *Krytyka* (Critic), a Polish monthly of Cracow, arranged an international symposium in reply to the following fundamental questions:

1. Is the aspiration of the Polish nation to regain independent existence in the limits of its present lingual territory* justified from the standpoint of the law of nations, or is it not?

*This is a literal rendering of the Polish and refers to the territory of the original Polish commonwealth in Austria, Russia, and Germany,—all the territory, in short, where the Polish language is spoken.

2. Is the preservation of the Polish nation and its cultural development in the form of independent state existence desirable in the interest of European culture?

3. What influence on European and world politics would be effected by—(a) the transformation of Poland in the possession of Russia, within her present ethnographical limits,—that is, without Lithuania and the Ruthenian districts,—into an autonomous territory, joined to Russia by a federal union, with its own national parliament and its own army; (b) the transformation of the whole Polish lingual area into an independent democratic republic?

The majority of those whose replies have already appeared in the *Krytyka* answer affirmatively the fundamental question as to the right of the Polish nation to aspire to political independence. The sole exception is Professor Hasse, of Leipsic University. The second question, basing the need of the re-establishment of Poland on the interest of European culture, meets with the favorable and sympathetic approval of the majority of those replying. On the other hand, the third question, relating to the transformation of ethnographical Poland into an independent democratic republic, meets with dissent among the majority. We quote from the most characteristic of the answers published:

Prof. Frederick Bayer, the president of the International Bureau of Peace, in Berne, a Dane of Copenhagen, answers "yes" to the first two questions. If the transformation of Russian Poland into an autonomous country or an independent democratic republic could take place without bloodshed, he believes, it would be a profitable conquest for the political relations of Europe and the world. Achilles Loria, an Italian of Turin, hails most enthusiastically the aspirations of Poland to regain independence, because that movement has in view an object most longed for, not only by Poland, but also by all Europe, "for the new state would be a real providential protective rampart between Russia and Europe, which in itself would fix firmly the international equipoise and the international peace." The Bohemians hold a friendly attitude toward Poland. Dr. Herold, one of their representatives in the Austrian parliament, admits in their entirety the historical as well as the political Polish state rights. Alexander Barwinski, a Ruthenian member of the Austrian parliament, concedes to the Poles the full right of aspiring to attain self-active existence. He regards the self-active further development of Polish culture as desirable for general European culture; but he does not regard as desirable the aspiration to the

governmental individuality of Poland and to the creation of a Polish democratic republic, "because of the incalculable political consequences."

The least favorable attitude toward Poland in the answers to the questions of the *Krytyka* is taken by the German group. The most liberal of these, Prof. John Delbrueck, of Berlin, treats the subject from the standpoint of international politics and Germany's interests. Without answering the *Krytyka's* questions directly, he observes:

The Poles have the right to aspire to be a national state, but Russia, Austria, and Prussia likewise have the right to endeavor to preserve their dominion and defend their political interests so far as those interests collide with the national Polish interests. Both the former and the latter right are equally valid and sacred in the presence of political ethics.

Professor Delbrueck thinks, further, that in view of the fact that the political ideals of the Polish nation could not be realized without the disruption and dismemberment of Germany, a national Polish state on the lingual area is impossible of realization.

The most hostile attitude toward Poland is assumed by Prof. Ernest Hasse, of Leipsic. He regards the aspiration of the Polish nation to regain independence within the boundaries of its present lingual area as illegitimate from the standpoint of the law of nations. The existing political state of the Poles rests on the acts of the Congress of 1815, and, he contends, without the consent of the powers which created that congress those enactments cannot be changed. The professor asserts, further, that the work of the Polish nation for European culture up to the present "is so inconsiderable that the disappearance of the Polish nation would leave no gap in European culture."

The famous Russian, Count Leo Tolstoi, says:

I can condemn the partition of Poland, but I do not undertake to decide how Poland should reassert herself now. I judge that Poland cannot be revived; the time has passed,—there are no such ideals today. . . . The annihilation of historical Poland was a sin; we are doing penance for Catherine.

Count Tolstoi's compatriot, Novikov, of Odessa, has more decided opinions on the subject. He not only regards as legitimate the aspiration of the Polish nation to regain political independence, but also condemns the aim of the other nations to render impossible the rise of an independent Poland. He says:

If Europe conceded to Roumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria the right of creating independent states, it is unintelligible why she should deny that right

to the Polish nation. The apple of discord between Russia and Poland disappeared with the moment when Little Russia and Lithuania, regarded theretofore by each as "subjects for culture and assimilation," began to claim their own national rights. Russia, therefore, is the least inclined to place obstacles before the rise of an independent Poland. It is a different case with Germany. Submerged in her imperialist and feudal infatuation, Germany will never consent to the creation of an independent Polish state, or even to the spontaneous union of Galicia [Austrian Poland] to Russian Poland.

Until, therefore, there shall come for Germany the time when "democracy will triumph and will sweep away the despotic and feudal ideas predominant in that country." Mr. Novikov advises the Poles to uphold the existing territorial division, but at the same time to

modify the laws prevailing in the limits of the separate territories. The elementary interest of the Russian nation enjoins the grant to Poland of the widest possible autonomy.

Prof. Herman Vambery, of Budapest, the eminent Hungarian Orientalist, observes :

The historico-political and spiritual evolution of Poland is so remote from the evolution of Muscovy that there can be no mention of a community of interests. Among the Poles, the Asiatic element appeared only at the rise of the state ; among the Russians, on the other hand, the Asiatic method of thinking and acting has prevailed down to the present day in its primitive form ; and, notwithstanding the fact that these two nations are neighbors, Poland belongs to Europe, while Russia belongs to Asia. . . . An independent Polish democratic republic in eastern Europe would mark a better, freer epoch.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF RUSSIAN MUSIC.

IN March, 1881, the two most eminent Russian musicians of the past half-century, Nicholas Rubinstein and Modest Musorgski, died in St. Petersburg. These two men (the former the brother of the famous virtuoso, Anton Rubinstein) summed up in their careers almost all that was significant in the development of Russian music during the past half-century, and this fact is recognized by the almost national participation in the celebration of the quarter-century since their death. During the past two or three months, quite a number of the Russian reviews and other periodicals have been devoting considerable space to discussing the significance and influence of these men. One of the most noteworthy of these articles appears in the *Russkaya Mysl* (St. Petersburg).

It is to the extraordinary talent of Nicholas Rubinstein that Moscow is indebted for almost all its musical development. His indomitable energy and unwavering patience made possible the Moscow Conservatory, an institution he practically created out of nothing, and which remains to this day a monument to his genius.

Nicholas Grigoryevich Rubinstein was born in the city of Moscow, June 2, 1835. Both his parents were of Jewish descent. They had, however, adopted the Greek Orthodox religion. Nicholas was the fourth child of a family almost all the members of which distinguished themselves intellectually, his brother Anton becoming world-famous as a pianist. Nicholas was a true infant prodigy, and by the time his brother Anton had gone

abroad to study (1844) the young Nicholas had been recognized as a pianist of ability and reputation. He studied with Anton under the well-known Kullak, and also attended lectures on the theory of music by the famous Dehn, teacher of the composer Glinka. He was eleven years old when, after the death of his father, in 1846, Nicholas made his first concert tour. At sixteen he entered Moscow University, teaching music to help pay his



NICHOLAS RUBINSTEIN.



MODEST MUSORGSKI.

expenses, which were also partly provided for by his occasional concerts. Upon his graduation, in 1855, he married a woman several years his senior, but the marriage did not turn out happily, and, three years later, a separation took place. Nicholas now devoted himself assiduously to his art, traveling and giving concerts, spending a great part of his summers in London and in other European capitals.

At this time, music in Russia was at a very low ebb. There was, indeed, Italian opera at St. Petersburg, but Russian national music can scarcely be said to have existed. On the other hand, in the higher social circles in the two capitals there were many lovers and patrons of music, noteworthy among them being the Duchess Helena Pavlovna, whose *salon* in St. Petersburg was a famous center of art in all its branches. Anton Rubinstein was a frequenter of this *salon*, and, indeed, it was while a guest at the palace of the duchess that he produced some of his most famous musical creations. Here, in that congenial society, the subject of raising the standard of Russian musical education was often discussed. Finally, the Russian Musical Association was founded, the main purpose being the education of the public by high-class concerts. The working out of the preliminaries for this association was intrusted to the two Rubinsteins, and when the organization had been firmly established Nicholas was chosen director of its Moscow branch.

This Moscow branch of the association had great difficulties to contend with. Not only was it forced to depend upon amateurs for its

concerts, but it had no proper place for rehearsals until the governor-general offered his own palace, where rehearsals began in 1860. Under the leadership of Nicholas Rubinstein not only was foreign talent attracted, but Russian musical genius developed and deepened. At the end of the first year the association in Moscow numbered more than five hundred, and the income amounted to 10,000 rubles (\$5,000). Singing classes were formed, and Nicholas Rubinstein lectured a great deal upon the technique of harmony before large classes. Very soon the association became a great success, and, two years later, a conservatory was opened in St. Petersburg, followed soon after by one in Moscow. The latter was inaugurated with a series of lectures on the theory of music, by the celebrated Russian composer, Tchaikovski. Rubinstein himself was director. He soon became the center of a group of virtuosi whose lectures made the conservatory world-famous.

There can be no disputing the important part played by the two Rubinsteins in the progress of musical education in Russia. Nicholas, however, did not limit himself to music, but applied his energy to the whole range of art and letters. With the assistance of the famous *littérateur*, A. N. Ostrovski, he founded an artistic literary club, which did a great deal to improve the artistic literature of the great Russian cities. Because of the liberality of the Czar Alexander, in 1872, the conservatory at Moscow was placed beyond the fear of financial distress, and the Emperor was so pleased with Rubinstein's accomplishments and genius that he several times invited the composer to his palace to perform before him. He granted an annual subsidy of 200,000 rubles to the conservatory, thus assuring its permanence.

Rubinstein's health began to decline in 1880, and a tour of the south of Europe did not, as was expected, restore him to his old vigor. He died in March of the following year, and his remains were brought to Moscow, where they were buried with national ceremony.

One of the most original and powerful figures which appeared on the stage of Russian music during the sixties and seventies of the past century was Modest Petrovich Musorgski. Although his life was too short to permit of great productiveness, Musorgski, nevertheless, has left ineffaceable traces upon Russian music. His chief operatic creations, Boris "Godunov" and "Khovanschina," are still immensely popular in Russia, and possess great dramatic and musical merit.

Musorgski was born in Karev, government of Pskov, in March, 1839. He was educated, like the rest of his family (which was a noble one), and trained in music by his mother, who had a talent

for the piano. The boy showed much musical proficiency, and while quite young was sent to the Petropavelski School, at St. Petersburg. The young lad later entered the military school, and upon his graduation (in 1856) began active service as an officer. It was at this time that he began to compose instrumental music for a concert given by the Russian Musical Association in 1860. At that time one of his pieces was produced by the orchestra. His first attempt at opera, based on Flaubert's novel "Salambo," was unsuccessful, but the theme was worked over and used in a later composition, the famous "Boris Godunov." Very soon he began to be known by his exquisite "romances." "Boris Godunov" was begun in the fall of 1868. The subject is taken from the historical drama of Pushkin, but Musorgski rewrote the libretto himself. Owing to the fact that

in the original draft the opera contained no woman parts, the directors of the conservatory refused to produce it, saying that it would not be popular. Musorgski, therefore, was compelled to recast it. It was then performed, with great success, in St. Petersburg, at the beginning of the year 1874. His other masterpiece, "Khovanschina," which represents the struggle between old and new Russia, ending in the victory for the latter, contains Musorgski's musical soul. It was not finished at his death, but was put together by his friend, the composer Rimski Korsakov. Although "Khovanschina" does not show the wide swing of "Boris Godunov," it does indicate the artistic principles of Musorgski more clearly than the earlier opera. Musorgski's talents lay, also, in the direction of a good pianist and accompanist. He died in March, 1881, at St. Petersburg.

THE ROLE OF PROTESTANTISM IN THE MODERN WORLD.

"PROTESTANTISM in its actual state fails to work the miracle of directing the spirit of the modern world," is substantially the verdict rendered, after a judicial examination, by Dr. Ernst Troeltsch, in *Historische Zeitschrift* (Leipsic), on the rôle Protestantism is playing in the world's economy at the present day. The learned doctor enters with an open mind into the investigation that leads him to this momentous conclusion. To Catholicism he pays what he considers a just tribute for its stern, unbending intransigence in the enunciation of its dogma, its tenaciousness thereof, and the methods of its propaganda. Calvinism (considered apart from Protestantism proper) he places on a pinnacle solely and unassailably its own, as being that form of religion which produces the highest exemplars among mankind of self-discipline and strenuous worldly activity. The Baptist he respects as the unswerving follower of the most obvious teaching of the Bible, always disinclined to read into Holy Writ meanings that are not *prima facie* evidence to the common intelligence. His conclusions as to Protestantism are purely empirical, and he applies the historical test with consummate effect in order to demonstrate the correctness of his deductions. He says:

Protestantism is one of the parent influences of modern culture in Europe and America. Founded on ecclesiastical culture, which itself reposes on the rock of Divine revelation, it remains, in many of its aspects, one of the most potent forces of modern civilization. Ancient culture was not proof against the assault made on its supremacy by revelation, which became the pivotal point of all medieval knowledge. The advent of the *Lex Dei* meant the overwhelming supersession of the *Lex Naturæ* and

the entry of the former into the lives of men as the only principle that availed to make possible, in quasi-primitive conditions, a coherent and permanent form of the body politic, together with the voluntary subjection of the many to the will of the few. The subsistence of such a state of things was possible, consequently, only so long as the paternal principle was acceptable to and remained undisputed by the objects of that paternalism.

The doctor goes on to show that science, however faint its spark, began, nevertheless, to glimmer in the last centuries which preceded the renaissance of the fifteenth century. Close upon the fall of Constantinople came the declaration of Luther and the efflorescence of Protestantism proper. It by no means displayed, however, a tenaciousness of principle equal to the occasion. To this weakness Dr. Troeltsch traces the feebleness of her present position as compared with the strength of Calvinism and Catholicism. He says:

A spirit of easy compromise with the urgent demands of *a priori* knowledge, and a policy of non-resistance to science and rationalism, characterized the progress of Protestantism,—a policy in strong contrast to the stern intransigence of the Catholic Church, which combated, tooth and nail, every influence that assailed the rock of revelation. A natural result of this was that Lutheranism had ultimately to make its appeal to the sentiment, not the reason, of its followers, picturing the world as a hard pilgrimage, a martyrdom, with the cross as its permanent symbol. Hence an age of passivity or acquiescence in the inevitable. Calvinism, on the contrary, counseled the heroic, or fighting, rôle, ceaseless toil, and relentless self-discipline. A schism was the inevitable result in Protestantism, sentiment prevailing on the one hand, rationalism on the other,—a rationalism, however, that sought to compromise a belief in God with an acceptance of progressive science. The issue was in favor of the rationalists, the net result being that modern culture

is above all things a struggle against ecclesiastical culture, compensation for rejected principles being sought in "autonomous religious ideas" and a reliance on the immanent worth of self-constituted ideals,—a result the tendency of which is to destroy pure spirituality and glorify the merely psychic. Individualism and "inward worldliness" are also attributes of the modern follower of Protestantism, while asceticism, the most sincere token of the purely religious spirit, is conspicuously absent.

According to Dr. Troeltsch, the rôle of Protestantism is no longer so much religious as it is sociological. Her willingness to accept the positive sciences enables her to play a great rôle in the world's social economy, yet at the sacrifice of her spiritual supremacy, since, unlike American and English Calvinists, she is prone to subserve the interests of science,—not to make science subserve her own teaching. Notwithstanding her weaknesses, Dr. Troeltsch sees in Protestantism the religion that can best reconcile the rationalism bred of modern science with the desire for a spiritual life-guide. Like the famous apologist of Lutheranism, von Treitschkes,—whom he quotes,—he sees all that is noble and great in the modern world in Protestantism. It will be, however, a reformed Protestantism

with greater stamina and more self-assertiveness. We quote again :

The new Protestantism is gradually reconstructing itself on a basis of broad-minded humanitarianism. The only hope for its subsistence can rest, however, on its maintaining a strong and unrelenting opposition to that ultra-humanitarianism which means pure materialism. It must fortify its spirituality by intensifying its basic principles. Protestantism has to-day no such guiding principle as the Calvinist possesses in the doctrine of predestination. It must declare itself emphatically and permanently for the principle of Church and State, which has hardly any significance to-day in Protestant polity. It is now engaged in a Titanic struggle against impiety and worldliness, and on its ability to express itself in vigorous and unmistakable terms regarding the family, the law, the state, commerce, society, science, and art will depend, not only its own future, but the future of modern society.

Incidentally, Dr. Troeltsch expresses the opinion that America conquered her national independence unaided by anything in the spirit of the Protestantism that prevailed at the end of the eighteenth century, but rather by virtue of the strong cast of Puritanical thought and self-reliance that characterized the fathers of the Revolution.

LOMBROSO AS SEEN BY HIS DAUGHTER.

THE *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) prints a most interesting account of the daily family life of the great Italian brain specialist, Cesare Lombroso, written by his daughter Paola. The world-famous psychologist, usually considered as a weighty and blighting figure in modern thought, whose radical and daring theories and discoveries have revolutionized much reasoning on the real nature of good and evil, is shown here in a light startlingly new and unfamiliar, and unexpectedly amiable. The daughter begins her sketch by saying :

More than sixty years old, having passed through many hardships, my father has remained extraordinarily young, with candor, freshness, youthful vivacity ; and this not only because of an unchanged faculty for obtaining joy through very small things, but through a flexible humor, through a complete inexperience of the world which makes him treated by all with a shade of protection, with more love than formal respect.

He complains jocosely that he is completely governed by his wife and children, and then throws himself upon their judgment in a constant indecision about every detail of life.

"Shall I wear a frock coat or evening dress ?" he asks each member of the family council. They all decide for the frock coat. "You are all mad !" he cries, jovially, and goes in evening dress. When he leaves the house some one must go after him to see that he has his purse and that there is money in it, else he would find himself penniless on the street cars. His ignorance in money matters is colossal, and to sign a check requires the advice of all the family. He once went to Russia to an international medical conference, and his journey was a comic Odyssey. At Vienna he lost his pocketbook, with all his money, at the hotel. Frantic, he rushed for help to the police, never once thinking to inform the hotel officials of his loss. The money was found by the hotel clerk, and the eminent traveler then proceeded to scatter it all through his various pockets, valises, and satchels. This was so that he should not again lose all of it at once, but naturally loose bills constantly disappeared under this system. In making purchases, it is his usual custom to open his purse and ask the merchant to take out what is due him.

When he is in a happy mood, which is nearly always, his good-humor is like a child's, without a flaw, without a cloud,—perfect! The weather is glorious, the dinner is the best ever cooked, the epileptic criminals he is studying in prison are giving him just the material he needs, the American magazines send him the most munificent checks ever author received, and at the theater is the most entertaining play he ever saw. When he is in a bad humor, he is equally hearty and wholesouled. His experiments and theories amount to nothing at all. Italy does not appreciate him, his family is hopelessly impractical, he himself is a shallow, ignorant charlatan, etc., etc.

This extreme transparency and lack of reserve, this yielding to the mood of the moment, does not add greatly to the dignity of his personal relations. Scientists who have come to revere him for the profundity of his thought and the momentous significance of his theories arrive to interview him and are prodigiously taken aback by the exuberance of this great white-haired child, incapable of concealing any fluctuation of feeling. His daughter speaks indulgently of his embarrassing and utter frankness of speech, so patently without malice that even his victims cannot bear him a grudge.

One evening he wished his two daughters to make a call with him. They demurred, but finally consented on his promising to make the visit a short one. Arrived at the house, he remarks with joyous buoyancy to his hostess: "You can't imagine the trouble I had making the girls come with me. They are getting so afraid of being bored. But I promised them that we would only stay long enough to eat some refreshments and then go!"

Signor Lombroso is quite indifferent to formal academic honors, and an amusing incident is told illustrating this. He received, one day, a letter informing him that he had been made an honorary member of some learned Russian scientific society. He tossed the letter to one side, asking his daughter to write a perfunctory note of thanks, and threw the great sealed and beribboned diploma into the waste-basket. Several days later came another elaborate diploma, with an apologetic letter saying that a mistake had been made in sending out the diplomas, that the one sent him belonged to another scientist, and requesting him to return it. Consternation in the Lombroso family and a mad search for the discarded diploma, which was finally discovered in a much-crumpled condition.

Excessively, blindly charitable, he gives alms to every mendicant, answers every begging letter, and is taken in by every impostor. He is too good-natured to refuse any request, and is reduced to the most



CESARE LOMBROSO.

childish subterfuges to escape from newspaper reporters who ask him questions about the import of his work which he does not care to answer. He is extremely simple in his taste, scarcely ever touching wine, to which he prefers lemonade; and he has a small-boy appetite for sweets.

One of the most interesting items in this familiar report of his life is his method of work. He requires no special desk, no familiar room, no quiet about him, no customary pen, in order to produce those wonderfully profound, unerringly logical, and often cruelly unanswerable articles. They are written anywhere, anyhow, at any time. The only stimulant he craves is sunlight, and he follows this from place to place, now writing on his wife's sewing-table, now on his son's desk, now at the dining-room or kitchen table. The logical thread of his reasoning springs at once into being under his pen, but the phrasing, the turn of expression, is changed and altered and rewritten many times. Altogether, it is a singularly attractive personality that is revealed to the reader by the daughter's affectionate bantering words,—a man oddly different from what one would expect from his writings, a personality exuberant, unrestrained, kindly, unworldly, enthusiastic, full of faith in ideals and of love for humanity. And, strangest of all, a great scientist, a profound thinker, an intelligent dweller in this disillusioned twentieth century, who at sixty is a happy man.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE PRESS IN WAR TIME?

INFORMATION regarding military matters published in the newspapers has, in wars of modern times, very frequently exercised a most important influence on results. The control of the newspaper press for the national welfare in times of war is perhaps best illustrated during recent times by the case of the Japanese journals during Japan's war with Russia. Taking this as a text, Herr Rogalla von Bieberstein, in an article in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* (Berlin), cites a number of historical instances from Napoleon's time to the present in which the course of events was plainly affected by information obtained from the daily journals.

After the close of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, it was learned that the battle of Sadowa was decided upon by the Prussians almost exclusively in consequence of the London *Times*' report that the Austrians were encamped on the right bank of the river Elbe, — a report which was verified by a daring reconnoissance.



THE WISDOM OF THE EAST.

JAPANESE OFFICER (to press correspondent): "Abjectly we desire to distinguish honorable newspaper man by honorable badge."—From *Punch* (London).

Even in times of peace, the military staff and the ministry of war of European nations carefully follow the reports in foreign papers regarding the armies of their respective countries, and much that is worth knowing is thus learned. Of course, a certain discretion is always maintained regarding the movements of one's own army in times of war, but very frequently a good deal of valuable news regarding the other side can be learned from the press of the belligerents and of the neutral world. In the British House of Lords, recently, a discussion was had on the danger to which a country is exposed on the eve of a declaration of war and during the first days of the conflict by the widespread publication of news. During the past two years laws have been put in force regarding wireless telegraphy, and even the regular telegraphic dispatches of journals have been submitted to censorship in such non-autocratic countries as England and the United States.

In the discussion in the British House of Lords already referred to, Lord Selbourne conceded the great importance of the problem, but considered that the government was incapable of solving it without the aid of the newspapers themselves. He pointed out the fact that the most patriotic journals might, without realizing the danger, publish reports which would jeopardize the issue of an entire campaign. He further expressed the conviction that if the Japanese admiralty were questioned regarding its naval operations, upon which the whole outcome of the war with Russia hinged, it would attribute Japan's victory to the prevention of the circulation of reports concerning naval movements.

Military and naval history is full of examples illustrating the wisdom of suppressing important military news. Nelson, upon assuming command of the British fleet at Gibraltar, more than a hundred years ago, requested the commandant to absolutely forbid the *Gibraltar Gazette* publishing the strength of his armament or the names and gun-power of the vessels composing it. In the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington had real cause for complaint against the English papers, constituting, as they did, reliable sources of information for Napoleon. The French Emperor's own attitude toward the press was a very autocratic one. In February, 1800, he issued a decree forbidding the newspapers to publish anything concerning the movements of his sea or land forces.

Another example of the advantage which a belligerent may draw from the journals of neutral or hostile countries is found in the case of the siege of Sevastopol. The Russians regarded it unnecessary to fortify this place on the land side until experts published their ideas regarding the matter in the foreign journals. The staff changed its views, in consequence, and fortifications were erected, resulting in operations which involved great loss of life and money.

In the American Civil War, the Northern generals obtained exact and valuable information through the Confederate papers. After the fall of Atlanta, Jefferson Davis, speaking at Macon and Palmetto, stated that measures had been taken in Tennessee and Kentucky to cut off Sherman's supplies from the North, and that, having an army in his front and rear, in a hostile land, he must soon be annihilated. These speeches, published in the Southern and reproduced in the Northern press, soon reached Sherman. Acting on this information, and in order to keep his communications free, the federal general began his famous march through Georgia to the sea.

During the Franco-Prussian War, also, there were striking examples of the effect brought about by newspaper reports. The German general staff was indebted to the French newspapers for much valuable information, notably concerning MacMahon's concentration at Chalons, his march to Rheims, and his advance to the Meuse. A week afterward, following out this information, the route of

the German army was shifted, and in a few days Napoleon had capitulated at Sedan.

During the Spanish-American War, the success of the Cuban expedition of May, 1898, was seriously menaced by the news in the American press concerning the concentration at Tampa. Every military movement was reported in the American newspapers, and the Spanish Government had, within two or three hours, complete accounts of the American preparation for war.

Of course, it goes without saying that the strategy of a great campaign, or even that of any portion of it, cannot be based upon foreign newspaper reports, but the instances cited show that in the long past as well as during the most recent times military commanders have gathered facts from the daily press which have exercised an important influence upon future operations. Moreover, not only do the printed newspapers themselves supply information, but intercepted dispatches, letters, and reports of various journalists in foreign countries all furnish news as well.

The lesson taught by the Japanese in their recent war with Russia, declares an editorial in the London *Times*, has not been unobserved or neglected by the British war department. Moreover, at a recent representative conference of managers and editors of London and provincial newspapers a resolution was passed affirming the acceptance by the British press of the general principle of governmental regulation during times of national peril.

CANCER: CAN IT BE CURED?

THE public has grown weary of so-called cancer cures and doubly incredulous when investigators announce the discovery of cancer microbes. The announcement that Dr. John Beard, lecturer in comparative embryology in the University of Edinburgh, has found a substance that will cure cancer by digesting its cells is likely to be received, at first, with considerable hesitancy. This announcement is, however, definitely made by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in the August number of *McClure's Magazine*. Dr. Saleeby's article, it is stated, has been corrected and approved by Dr. Beard himself.

THE CANCEROUS CELL.

Cancer is known to be an extremely common disease, causing more than one in forty

of all deaths. Statistical figures do not warrant the inference that the frequency of cancer is increasing, although many observers believe that the greater expectation of life which now falls to the members of civilized communities implies that a larger proportion of them than formerly reach the age at which this disease most commonly appears. If you live long enough, according to this generalization, you will probably die of cancer. Some superficial forms of cancer have been found to be controllable by radium, and some by the Roentgen rays, but, with these exceptions, the only known cure for cancer is the knife. Authorities are agreed that cancer is not the result of an infection. The cells of a malignant tumor are naturally native to the body which they ultimately destroy. To the

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

n. What are the circumstances which form part of a given individual cause of the multiplication of cells which have always been present in him but have been quiescent? Dr. Saleeby believes that no certain answer can yet be reached, but the encouraging fact in it all is that so far as the control of cancer is concerned, the origin of the cancer does not matter. As the characters of the cancer cell which distinguish it from those of the normal body cells, these characters have long been known in a general way.

It is not adequately nourished from without, the cell is capable of indefinite multiplication. It is an extremely low order, being incapable of differentiating itself; it cannot form tissues; it dwells within the midst of a cancer having no contact with the world without; no cancer cell is capable of rising to anything but another cell like itself. This absence of any power of differentiation distinguishes the cancer cell. It is also distinguished, curiously enough, by its low vitality. It produces substances which enable it to live in every living tissue with which it comes in contact, including even bone, yet it is itself readily killed by the action of deleterious agencies. It is killed in large numbers as the results of the action of microbes, thus giving rise to many of the distressing symptoms of the disease and to the poisons which are absorbed, causing the poisoning of the patient.

What, then, is the nature of the cell or cells from which a cancer arises? To this question Dr. Saleeby says that two answers are possible. It may be that the cancerous cells at the center of a tumor, was once a normal cell, and that owing to obscure causes it has reverted to a lower type, in which, according to the Spencerian law, genesis is at the expense of the power of individuality, so that the cell, having lost its individuality, has gained the power of indefinite multiplication which is characteristic of cancerous and countless other lowly cells. On the other hand, it may be that the parental cell of the cancer was in the beginning different from the cells surrounding it. Dr. Beard holds the latter of these two views. He believes, indeed, that the parent cancer cell was never in the body, but not of it.

THE FUNCTION OF TRYPSIN.

At this point Dr. Saleeby turns to embryology for an explanation of this phenomenon. It is possible in the space at our command to give the various facts of embryology upon which Dr. Beard's theory of treatment is based. I may say, in brief, that it depends upon

what is known to embryologists as the alternation of generations. In the case of the skate and the chick there is found to be an asexual larval stage upon which the embryo proper develops. Dr. Beard has discovered what he calls a "critical period," which marks the beginning of the disappearance of this transitory larval generation that had hitherto been growing. The characteristic tissue of which this structure is composed is designated by the name of "trophoblast." Dr. Beard appears to have shown that up to the critical period in the case, for instance, of the fish, all the digestive processes have been dependent upon an acid intracellular digestion very similar to that which occurs in the stomach of the adult. The critical period is determined by the development in the embryo of a new organ, called the pancreas (or sweetbread). This is the most important organ of digestion, and produces various ferments, the most important of which is known as trypsin, a substance which acts only in an alkaline medium, being thus contrasted with pepsin.

Dr. Beard classifies cancerous tissue as "irresponsible trophoblasts." Dr. Saleeby proceeds to set forth the justification of this dictum as based on our modern knowledge of germ-cells:

If we take a special instance, such as the smooth skate (*Raja batia*), which Dr. Beard began to study nearly twenty years ago, we find, according to him, that an actual continuity of germ-cells is demonstrable. When he studies the very young skate—and the same is true of many other fishes and of the chick—he finds that the germ-cells are by no means confined to their proper and characteristic site in the body. He has found them in the head, the skin, the gill region, the liver, the blood,—"in fine, there is hardly a place in the whole trunk or head in which such aberrant germ-cells have not been observed." He has figured them again and again. There is no possibility of mistaking their identity under the microscope. Where have these aberrant germ-cells come from—these cells the malign possibilities of which are soon to be indicated? The common view would be that they had wandered from the part of the body of the embryo which gives rise to the germ-cells. But to Dr. Beard such an assertion is nonsensical; the germ-cells are older than the embryo. They are not products of any part of the body of the individual; they have arisen outside the embryo and have migrated into it. Dr. Beard has proved that this is so. In the smallest embryos of the skate no germ-cells are visible. Later on, germ-cells appear, but only a very few of them are found in their characteristic site in the body. For instance, in embryos 20 millimeters long 50 per cent. of the germ-cells are misplaced, while in embryos half as long again only about 30 per cent. are misplaced. In the very youngest embryos, containing no germ-cells, hosts of germ-cells are to be found lying in the tissue

lately outside the embryo and preparing to. In a word, the germ-cells precede the embryo gradually wander into it as it develops. If the germ-cells never reach the proper position they wander along what is called the germpath, but may find themselves misplaced in some part of the body. Commonly their fate is to degenerate, but apparently they do not always do so. It follows that the germ-cells, not being developed from the embryo, are direct products of the fertilized cell (of bisexual origin) which gives rise, on the one hand, to them, and on the other hand to the embryo itself. Thus, the germ-cells within the embryo are its own immature "twin" brothers and sisters.

In other words, the embryo is the product of the primary germ-cells, while the remainder is to be regarded, quite erroneously, as its equal products.

According to Dr. Beard, all malignant tumors consist of aberrant germ-cells, so that a death cancer is, so to speak, a case of fratricide, since the individual and the tumor which kills him are derived alike from one parent cell. There are many instances in the lower animals, if not also in man, of the development of these aberrant germ-cell tumors which show distinct signs of the tendency to produce a second individual.

In these extraordinary cases Dr. Beard seems to have provided an explanation. But far more common is such an aberrant germ-cell does not give rise to such a tumor, but passes on to the asexual stage of development, producing the trophoblastic tissue of which we have already heard. In a word, a cancer from the attempt of an aberrant germ-cell to complete its life-cycle, the attempt having ended in the indefinite production of larval, asexual trophoblastic tissue.

If his theory be correct, the conditions which favor the destruction, digestion, and complete absorption of the normal trophoblastic tissue that begeth should vanish at the "critical period" should have the same effects upon "irresponsible trophoblast." In a word, *trypsin should cure cancer* by digesting its source. The rest of the pancreatic secretion should be removed and disposed of the products of this digestion.

ACTUAL CURES EFFECTED.

Testing this hypothesis, experiments have been conducted on mice, with apparently satisfactory results. The question is, Can trypsin cure cancer for man what it has done for mice? It is now being made in many parts of the world, and Dr. Saleeby's personal knowledge of the results warrants him, he believes, in giving publicity to the whole matter. "If I have seen be not miraculous in the common sense of the term,—that is to say, divine interference with natural law,—there is no choice but to speak." Dr. Saleeby states that he has personally watched, from the beginning, the treatment of a case of cancer in the lying-in district of London. He says:

"The diagnosis was beyond dispute and had been independently confirmed at two hospitals—one of the world-famous. The growth was visible and

evidently full of vitality. The surgeons had pronounced the case inoperable, and the patient was evidently sinking. Writing two days less than four weeks after the tentative and partial commencement of treatment by trypsin, I am able to report that, so far as all the indications go (and they are abundant), the tumor has already been killed outright. The patient is now apparently on the high road to recovery, though some difficulty has yet to be apprehended by reason of the poisonous action of the disintegration products of the growth. So far as my small experience goes, this is certainly the most amazing thing I have ever seen. Several practising physicians—not mere onlookers, like myself—have already made similar reports to Dr. Beard. Erroneous diagnosis, coincidence, miracle, spontaneous death of the tumors,—none of these explanations is adequate in these cases, any more than in the two mice of happy memory.

Dr. Saleeby mentions another case which at the time of writing had been under treatment for six weeks, three successive operations having been performed by a distinguished surgeon, who declined to undertake a fourth. "In this case it is possible to say, even at this stage, not only that the growth of the tumor has been arrested, but that it is now dead. The patient is apparently making a rapid recovery, and it is expected that in a few weeks more no signs of the tumor will be discoverable."

As to methods of treatment, in the present tentative and merely experimental stage it is the plain duty of any one who tries it, according to Dr. Saleeby, to adopt all the possible means of bringing the action of this potent ferment to bear upon the cancerous cells. Trypsin is now being administered by the mouth, under the skin, and, where possible, by local application. Dr. Saleeby calls attention to the fact that if there be a cancer or "irresponsible trophoblast" nourishing itself upon the tissues of the body, and if this be destroyed by trypsin, the products of its digestion must be absorbed, and must give rise to disturbance. Hence, very marked symptoms of poisoning or auto-intoxication are witnessed at first in human patients. Similar symptoms were observed in Dr. Beard's mice, being due, he believes, to poisoning by some product, possibly an alcohol, of the tryptic digestion of the tumor. A healthy mouse similarly treated with trypsin never displayed any symptoms. Hence, at present we are told that important difficulties are to be expected in the application of the treatment, but if the treatment does all that is hoped for it will shortly be applied in early stages, when the tumor-mass is of inconsiderable size and the products of its digestion negligible.

DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

MEN of letters, says M. Émile Durkheim, a Sorbonne professor and author of the much-discussed treatise entitled "Suicide," writing in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), "have made the question of divorce by mutual consent a fashionable topic." Legal men and statesmen have taken up the idea, with the result that all coteries have now a subject "on which to expend their surplus intellectual energies." M. Durkheim disposes, at the outset, of any illusion as to his own view of divorce by stating that he is opposed to it, not only on account of the children born of a marriage, but also inasmuch as the interests of the institution of matrimony are gravely menaced by admitting the principle of wholesale divorce. He points out, too, that it is statistically an historical fact that divorced persons commit suicide much more frequently,—the exact ratio being about four to one,—than married people. He quotes Bertillon, the famous anthropometrist, as having proved by statistics that divorce varies in degree in every country in proportion to the character and mental stability of its inhabitants. Marriage, according to the same authority, is the strongest preventive of suicide, particularly when children are born of the union. This, it is to be gauged from statistics, applies, however, to men more than to women, since "marriage affects but little the moral constitution of the woman," a view coinciding with that of the late Dr. Weininger, of Vienna, regarding women's moral potentiality. Says M. Durkheim :

Marriage gives a man the strongest moral standby, inasmuch as it places a wholesome check

on promiscuous desires which are mentally and physically so enfeebling, as well as so destructive of the moral fiber. In proportion as the marriage tie is fragile the continence of married persons becomes less reliable. A check from which it is possible to free one's self with conventional ease is no longer a check that will moderate the desires, and, by moderating, appease them. There is consequently little need to show that in instituting divorce by mutual consent further facility would be given to couples who were the victims of illicit desires; the salutary check, in fine, would cease, more than ever, to exist.

The argument held by advocates of divorce by mutual consent, that since marriage is a contract it ought to be rescindable at the wish of the contracting parties, does not appear even *prima facie* plausible to M. Durkheim. Here is his answer:

Every contract is susceptible of affecting other parties than the principals. In the case of marriage, the contracting parties are bound by ties which are no longer subject to their own will, but involve the interests of third parties. Marriage modifies the material and moral economy of two families, relationship of persons and things, after marriage, entirely changing. This holds even where no children have been born,—in a secondary degree, however. As soon as children are born, the physiognomy of marriages changes entirely. Each parent has become a functionary of domestic society bound to fulfill a specific function; neither can be allowed to withdraw from the obligation because of any personal dissatisfaction accruing. . . . The institution of marriage is the best safeguard of the interests of both men and women, promoting, as it does, the utmost amount of normal happiness to be expected. The regulation and discipline of natural desires is the end of marriage. To permit promiscuous divorce is to enfeeble the principle on which marriage is based, with the result that those who benefit by it will be the first to suffer.

IMMUNITY AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the discovery that tuberculosis is a germ disease, each case contracted independently, and not a heritage from which there is no escape, and in spite of the various precautions taken to prevent its spread, the disease continues to number its thousands of victims every year.

In the last number of the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie* (Leipsic), Dr. S. Metchnikoff discusses a possible means of acquiring immunity from consumption which he has found in some experiments made with insects.

This particular family of insects has won renown chiefly on account of the undesirable characteristics of the species included in it. One is the cranberry fruit worm, another is the apple-leaf curler, another the Mediterranean flour moth, and the subject of the experiments in question is known as the bee moth, on account of the curious habit it has, while in the caterpillar stage of development, of burrowing in the honey of beehives, where it frequently makes itself so obnoxious that the bees themselves withdraw in disgust, apparently unable to cope with the intruder.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CATERPILLARS.

The writer has found that the caterpillar is immune against the tuberculosis of man, cattle, and birds. Its immunity is due, apparently, to the possession of a special kind of ferment capable of dissolving the wax on which the caterpillar feeds, and as the bacillus of tuberculosis contains 40 per cent. of fat, it is probably dissolved, and so destroyed, by the same ferment.

To test this theory, he examined caterpillars that had been infected with tuberculosis, and found that the bacilli had disappeared and left no trace except, possibly, some brown pigmented masses in the leucocytes. He then made a preparation of wax similar in composition to the fatty constituent of the bacillus and injected the caterpillars with a solution of it. Examination of the caterpillars later on showed the presence of very large, multinuclear plasmodia which evidently had resulted from the specific action of the wax on the blood of the caterpillar.

Inside the plasmodia the wax was found in different stages of disintegration, and after a day or two most of it was dissolved and changed into dark-brown, semi-fluid masses similar to those found before. A few days later the pigment was taken up by the pericardial excretory cells.

The results showed that the ferment was the active principle in resisting tuberculosis, being capable of dissolving the bacilli, and then the question immediately arose as to whether an extract made from the blood of the caterpillar could be used to give immunity against the disease.

RESULTS ON GUINEA PIGS.

After some difficulty in making the extract, he succeeded in getting a satisfactory preparation, which he used in experiments upon tuberculous guinea pigs to test its power of making them immune.

Of five tuberculous guinea pigs treated with the preparation, three died, but *post mortem* examination showed no trace of the bacilli, and it was evident that they had been affected to some extent by the treatment; the remaining two guinea pigs were living nine months afterward, and showed no loss of weight. Fifteen others treated in the same way were still living at the time of writing, several months after being infected with the tuberculosis bacilli.

The blood of the caterpillar has the power of destroying the bacillus of tuberculosis *in vitro*, but loses its power when heated for about half an hour to 73° or 75° C.; lower temperatures have no effect upon it, but filtering reduces its bacteriolytic power very appreciably.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

IN our July number we quoted from an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, by Mr. Rollo Ogden, of the New York *Evening Post*, on the commercialization of the American newspaper press. Other aspects of this subject are treated in an interesting way by Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, in a paper which he contributes to the *North American Review* for July. At the outset of his article, Mr. Bowles points out that the development of the news service of the great American newspapers has in itself made them at last politically independent. He shows that a party organ of the old-fashioned type cannot now be successfully maintained. But, as he further shows, the political thralldom of the press has been succeeded by a commercial thralldom even more insidious and more dangerous to the welfare of society. The newspaper of to-day, selling often, at wholesale, for less than the cost of the paper on which it is printed, is dominated by the advertiser. Yet,

speaking broadly, Mr. Bowles contends that the press still stands for the rights and interests of the people, and represents them, on the whole, more efficiently than ever before. It does this, not so much by its editorial position or efficacy as by its publication of news, "its daily presentation of each day's history of the whole world,—a record, not merely of events, but of thought, opinion, and discovery." Even the corrupt and dependent press, says Mr. Bowles, is compelled to publish the news. It cannot hope to exist if it fails to do so. The possession of news constitutes the most effective weapon for the protection of society, for justice and truth flourish in the light of publicity.

Granted that the day of personal journalism of the old type has passed away and that the character of the newspaper has altogether changed, still Mr. Bowles would maintain that the ability of the press to affect public sentiment through its news columns has made it a

greater power than ever. So far from conceding that the modern editorial page has abdicated its functions, Mr. Bowles regards it as a most important part of the news-making mechanism of the press. It is the business of the editorial page to "illuminate, to suggest, to inform, to expose, rather than to persuade or denounce."

Summarizing his conception of the duties of the American journalist, Mr. Bowles says:

The true policy for the newspaper-maker, as indeed for every other manufacturer, is to produce a good and attractive article by honest, open methods, to harness brains, incessant energy, human sympathy, art, trained judgment, knowledge, patience to his honest purpose, and he may then safely await the issue in public confidence and support. If it is the duty of every live man to do good work in the world, that responsibility rests especially on the journalist because of his exceptional opportunities, powers, and professions. He should seek to make his daily output interesting, individual, helpful,

stimulating, productive of better living and saner, sounder thinking by his readers. If his business is in one sense that of a manufacturer, in another and higher and broader sense it is like unto that of the learned professions, law, medicine, the ministry; and it should be conducted in conformity to the standards which are supposed to rule in those callings. The journalist has one client, one patient, one flock,—that is to say, the whole community; and nothing should stand in the way of his single-minded and devoted service of that one common interest. He should beware of all entangling alliances—political, social, commercial—which may limit or embarrass such service. He should let the honors and emoluments of public office go to other people. His own office, if properly administered, is more important and powerful than any that his fellow-citizens are likely to confer upon him. The independent newspaper may be and should be the most vital and effective instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection; and its true business welfare, in the long view, lies in a complete, intelligent, sympathetic devotion to public interests.

WEALTH AND DEMOCRACY IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

THE effect of wealth on college spirit is the subject of much questioning and discussion among all who are interested in our colleges at the present time. The parents of college students, both rich and poor, as well as the older alumni of many of our best-known institutions, have confessed more than once to a feeling of apprehension as to the increasing number of rich students and the corresponding rise in the standard of college living. Some of this anxiety may be allayed in part by the reassuring article which President Hadley, of Yale, contributes to the August number of *Harper's*. President Hadley is decidedly optimistic, and his statements are sufficiently positive to inspire confidence. He declares that the increasing number of rich men's sons in our colleges does not, under existing circumstances, constitute a serious danger either to those boys themselves or to the general spirit of the college. There is enough vitality in our college democracy, and enough virtue in our college education, he says, to take care of rich and poor boys side by side and make both classes into useful citizens.

MORAL CONDITIONS BETTER THAN FORMERLY.

The possible evils which money would produce in the college President Hadley groups under three heads,—vice, luxury, and the creation of class distinctions. Many readers

may be surprised by President Hadley's emphatic denial of the oft-repeated assertion that increase of wealth leads to an increase of vice. For this charge he affirms that there is no foundation whatever. On the other hand, vice has, on the whole, diminished with the increase of wealth. President Hadley does not mean, however, that this is true of every form of vice. There is, he admits, somewhat more gambling among students to-day than there was thirty years ago. But there is, on the other hand, a great deal less drinking; there is more of the general spirit of self-control and responsibility for others; and there is, according to the unanimous testimony of the deans of our best colleges, a clear improvement of general moral conditions.

President Hadley classifies about two-thirds of the Yale undergraduates as "positively good." By this he does not mean that they will always abstain from acts of foolishness, but that they can be counted on "to stand fast against serious temptation, to come out right of themselves, and to be an active influence in helping those about them to do right." Of the other third, he thinks that only a small minority could be properly classed as vicious; but half of that third are weak, and the other half are selfish to such a degree that they are not a positive force for good and may readily become subject to serious danger if you give them too much freedom. Presi-

Hadley finds that there are more selfish among the poor students, but more weak among the rich ones, so that the aggregate amount of evil and danger is just about equal for one class as for the other. The key of the matter is this: The poor boy by poverty has been protected from some of dangers which beset the rich boy, but he is not that very fact been able to look out for himself in such a way as to strengthen all his impulses. The rich boy, on the other hand, has been brought up under conditions which tend to make him generous and freed from all the dangers that arise from thoughtlessness or weakness of will. President Hadley concludes, therefore, that the amount of strain upon the moral character is about the same for rich and poor. Just at this point President Hadley makes another very surprising statement,—namely, that professional students, who have relatively little money to spend, make more serious mistakes and get into more real wrongdoing than the undergraduates, though the latter have a great deal of money to spend. In the face of poverty is no safeguard against wrongdoing. Temptation comes to every boy in the college, rich or poor, but the inherent probability of his standing or falling does not seem to be materially greater in the one class than in the other.

LUXURY AND ITS ATTENDANT DANGERS.

As to the question of luxury, the scale of expenditure for a large proportion of the student body, as President Hadley admits, is very far above the requisite minimum, but some of them—especially among the freshmen—have passed the healthful maximum. If there is undoubtedly too much of this of luxury, it is a fair question as to whether it does as much harm as is generally supposed. The comforts on which the modern college boy insists, as President Hadley points out, are light, air, and cleanliness. All these tastes are so healthy, he argues, that they can do relatively little harm, even if they are carried to excess. For example, it has been found at Yale that in constructing dormitories shower-baths are more valuable than all other modern appliances for comfort put together. The real danger from luxury lies in the possible creation of class distinction. Small minorities of rich students form cliques by themselves and care more for the approbation of the fellow-members of such cliques than for the public opin-

ion of the majority of the student body. Sometimes, it is true, there is a tendency in this direction in some of our colleges, but the students or the faculty, or both, have thus far been able to check it. The very fact that a college society has become a rich men's club tends of itself to degrade such a body in the student estimation. The graduate members of the society see the degradation, and stop its progress.

THE VALUE OF ATHLETICS.

In considering the influences at work to-day in American colleges against the formation of class distinctions, President Hadley gives chief place to athletics. The following paragraph gives expression to his sentiments on this subject:

Intercollegiate athletic contests have come in for so much abuse of late years that people tend to fix their eyes upon their evil rather than their good. Very few of those who have discussed the prohibition of football or the localization of other sports realize what it means to a college to have a dominant interest which takes hold of the emotions of the student body in such a way as to make class distinctions relatively unimportant. It is quite possible that the successful athlete at the present day is admired more than he deserves to be; and it is, I am afraid, true that in admiration of his prowess public sentiment tolerates certain methods of play which are bad. But these errors of judgment and these incidental evils should not blind us to the fact that intercollegiate athletics make the students get together in the old-fashioned democratic way, teach them to despise luxury whenever it interferes with efficiency for what they regard as the common good, and form the most potent protection against those minor forms of self-indulgence which are so often a first step in the direction of major evils.

NEW CONDITIONS TO BE MET.

In conclusion, President Hadley admits the justice of the old graduate's contention that the democratic spirit in our colleges is subject to more dangers to-day than it was fifty years ago, but he holds that the old graduate is wrong in thinking that we can legislate ourselves back to the condition where everybody is doing the same thing and where nobody has much money, when the world outside has passed beyond it. Further, the old graduate is wrong in thinking that men trained in such a college as he remembers would be able, after they graduated, to meet the demands and the temptations of the present age. "Lycurgus made Sparta into an old-fashioned college, with no electives and no money. How miserably the Spartans failed when they were called upon to do any-

thing that made for human progress is a matter of history. Our college graduates are going out into a world of political life more complex than anything with which the Lacedæmonians had to deal. It is only by training them for the enjoyment of freedom and the use of wealth in their school days that we shall enable them to deal with the greater problems which freedom and wealth are cre-

ating throughout the country." President Hadley regards it as one of the most hopeful signs in the undergraduate life of the present day that the students,—and particularly the wealthier students,—are preparing themselves with open eyes for the assumption of political responsibility, and that men with money are beginning to feel that they hold that money in trust for the public.

A FRANK SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

IN the *Gaceta Comercial*, of Lima, Peru, we find an article on the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine and the relations of Peru to the United States, marked by frankness and lack of "patriotic blindness." Commenting on an article sent the *Gaceta* by its correspondent in New York, the writer claims that the United States will be actuated in any quarrel that may arise in South America only by a desire to secure the quickest possible settlement of the matter, so that commerce may be resumed. The New York correspondent writes that, while Uncle Sam will not interfere in the least with regular warfare, there can be no doubt that he would put an end to the guerrilla fights and irregular harrying of a conquered country. In the case of a war between powerful Chile and weak Peru, this would mean that, while the United States Government would not interfere with regular battles, Peru, if conquered, would not have to fear a long and destructive continuance of war, and probably Chile would not be allowed to make up the expenses of the war by means of territorial acquisition. All this theory so hopeful for Peru the *Gaceta* characterizes as entirely unfounded. The only care of the United States, it contends, would be for the speedy resumption of civil law and order, so that trade would be unimpeded; and if this end could be gained by an open favoring of the more powerful nation in a complete absorption of the weaker, Peru would find that Uncle Sam had little sympathy with sentimental ideas about patriotism in another people.

What, then, can Peru do in the face of this situation? It is foolish to believe that so poor a nation can make any pretense of keeping up an adequate army and navy in these days of prodigiously expensive armament and continual change and advance in the art of warfare. So far as cultivating a real friend-

ship for the United States goes, that is an idle dream. On the one side, the "Colossus of the North" (as the *Gaceta* calls the United States) has no capacity for genuine friendship untouched by desire for gain. President Roosevelt's statement that it is the blood of the Pilgrim Fathers still running in American veins that makes them eager to help and succor the weaker republic of the south is laughed at, and it is claimed that the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers are now speculators in Wall Street, and that they regulate their lives according to that ideal.

PERUVIANS HAVE "NO REAL SYMPATHY FOR YANKEES."

On the other hand, the Peruvians, like other South Americans, have no real sympathy for or understanding of the Yankees. There can be no talk on either side of more than a purely interested friendship. What the Peruvians can do,—and although it is a feeble arm, it is the best they have,—is to make their commercial relations with the United States so steady, profitable, and considerable that it will be for the best interests of the great republic to protect the political integrity of Peru. In addition to this, Peru should study the causes which have retarded the flow of European immigration to her shores and remedy them as far as possible. With respectable commercial relations that would be injured by a war, and with large numbers of the sons of stronger countries living on her soil, Peru would be safe from aggression.

The article in the *Gaceta* closes with this pessimistic prediction: "It is probable that the Monroe Doctrine, manipulated by the North Americans to obtain the monopoly of commercial advantages, will some day lead the United States into a war with all the other nations of the world."

AN ACADEMIC COÖPERATIVE FACTORY.

IT is, indeed, "a unique industrial association" of which Mr. Armitage-Smith tells the tale in the *World's Work and Play*. The Carl Zeiss Works, at Jena, employ more than fourteen hundred and fifty persons, including twenty scientific investigators and more than eighty engineers and foremen, in the manufacture of optical and philosophical instruments, microscopes, telescopes, photographic lenses, etc.

The work was founded in 1846 by Carl Zeiss, a mechanical engineer, who tried to substitute scientific principle for rule-of-thumb methods. In 1866 he induced Ernst Abbe, a teacher of mathematics and physics and astronomy in the University of Jena, to join him. In 1876 Abbe studied a loan exhibition of scientific apparatus at South Kensington, and on returning founded, with Dr. Otto Schott, an expert in glass-making, a glass works. On the death of Zeiss, in 1888, Professor Abbe became sole proprietor. Later he renounced his own rights and constituted a trust, to which he ceded the property and administration. The enterprise was henceforth to be conducted for the benefit of—(1) all workers or partners; (2) the University of Jena; (3) the municipality of Jena.

NO VERY HIGH SALARIES.

The scheme took effect in October, 1896. A trustee is appointed by the state to see that the statutes which have been confirmed by the state are carried out. It is a coöperative concern, with university and municipality as beneficiaries. Further details are given:

All the officials, scientific, technical, and commercial, have fixed salaries; the majority of the employees are paid by piece-work, but with a minimum wage computed on a time basis. No official may receive a salary more than ten times the average yearly earnings of the worker of twenty-four years of age and upward, and with at least three years' service; as a result of this rule the highest salary as yet paid amounts to £900; the object of this regulation was to remove causes of discontent arising from strong contrasts between high and low earnings.

A system of profit-sharing forms part of the scheme of remuneration, by which a supplementary payment in proportion to the prosperity of the business is made to all the employees, with the exception of members of the board of management. Another provision authorizes the payment of an *honorarium* to employees of the firm of any rank if it can be shown that the association has benefited pecuniarily by their special scientific, technical, or economic activity. Rewards are also offered for practical suggestions which effect improvements in the works.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY, PENSIONS, ETC.

Other reforms have since been introduced:

In 1891, by mutual consent, the working-day was reduced to eight hours, after a year's experiment, from which it was concluded that eight hours could be made as productive as nine, both for the firm and the workers; overtime is not allowed except in special circumstances, and enforced short time does not incur a deduction from wages. All workmen are entitled to six days' annual holiday, for which they receive a standard time-wage.

A sick-fund is also provided by contributions of the employees of 3.2 per cent. of their wages, to which the firm adds a sum equal to half the amount subscribed. Sick-pay is given for six months at the rate of three-fourths of the wage, and a further amount is given for other three months at a different rate.

Pensions are provided by a special reserve fund on a scale depending upon length of service and certain other provisions. Under this scheme an employee invalidated after five years' service can obtain a pension equal to 50 per cent. of his income; after forty years' service, or at the age of sixty-five, the pension amounts to 75 per cent. of earnings. Suitable provision is also made for widows and orphans.

A UNIVERSITY FUND OF \$500,000.

The university fund created by the trust is applied to the maintenance of scientific and technical institutions connected with the university.

The effect is to place Jena in the first rank of German universities as regards scientific and technical equipment. No less than £100,000 has thus been contributed through the "Stiftung" to the university by this one local industrial association.

There are other provisions of the trust.

One of these is a "People's Institute," free to the inhabitants of Jena and the locality, arranged and equipped for intellectual and social purposes in a most complete and almost lavish manner. It comprises an extensive museum of physical apparatus, a library which has been described as "the best, the most modern, and the most comfortable in the German Empire," a public reading-room, several lecture-rooms, and a large public hall capable of seating fourteen hundred people, an art gallery, a music-room, and ateliers for artists and amateur photographers. The institute is maintained entirely out of the funds of the "Stiftung," and it is used without distinction by all classes,—professors, students, workmen, and laborers of every grade.

The management is almost republican.

The industrial works are separately controlled under the statutes by boards of managers, who are selected from persons engaged in the works, and who receive no special salary for their services.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

Descriptions of Places and People.—"Midsummer fiction" all but monopolizes several of the August magazines, but the travel sketch still has its place in most of them. The *Century*, as usual, has a good supply of such articles. Notable among them are "Vesuvius in Fury," by William P. Andrews, and "A Mass on the Matterhorn." Both of these articles are strikingly illustrated. The great eruption of April, 1906, is graphically described by Mr. Andrews, who discusses the probable causes of some of the most distinctive attendant phenomena. The celebration of mass on the summit of the Matterhorn, which down to the middle of the last century was thought to be absolutely inaccessible, is an occurrence so out of the ordinary as to fully justify the publication of the *Century* article. After the mass was finished, a cross was erected on the summit, and a few months later an aluminum statue of the Virgin was set up on the top of the Aiguille du Géant, a precipitous rock 13,170 feet high in the range between Courmayeur and Chamonix.—Mr. William J. Henderson contributes to this number of the *Century* a thrilling account of "The Catching of the Coal," a story alive with human interest and full of the adventure that is often stranger than fiction.—Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell furnishes the text, and Mr. Joseph Pennell the pictures, of an entertaining article on the cathedrals of Notre Dame, St. Denis, and St. Étienne-du-Mont. This is one of a series of articles on French cathedrals contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell to the current volume of the *Century*.—*Scribner's* prints a series of sketches in color, entitled "In Foreign Streets," by George Wright, with text by Royal Cortissoz.—A few very readable pages, entitled "Midsummer in Bohemia," are contributed to *Appleton's Magazine* by Christian Brinton. Sketches of native Bohemian types, by Alfons Mucha, accompany Mr. Brinton's text.—In *Lippincott's Magazine*, Mr. Willard French undertakes to dispel certain "Current Misconceptions of the Philippines."—"The Charm of the House-Boat" is the subject of an informing article in *Munsey's* by Samuel Crowther, Jr. Mr. Crowther describes the successful English adaptations of boats to residential purposes, particularly the craft that frequent the river Thames.—Mr. William E. Simmons has discovered a fresh magazine topic in the ways of anglers who pursue their pastime along the water-fronts of New York City, and describes this rather unlooked-for phase of metropolitan existence in the *Metropolitan Magazine*.—"The Sense of Newport" is the subject of the latest installment of impressions by Henry James. It appears in the August number of *Harper's*.—"The French Talent for Living" is well described by Alvan F. Sanborn in the *Smart Set*. The Frenchman's drinking habits are shown to be decidedly superior to those that prevail in the United States, especially as regards treating.

Nature and Nature-Study.—President David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University, summarizes his observations as to the cause of the great earthquake of April 18 in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. President Jordan's conclusions are reassuring. He declares that no Californian loves California the less for its great earthquakes. They come only once or twice in a century, and the loss of life is "less in proportion than the harvest of pneumonia from a single Eastern blizzard." It is easy, he says, to build earthquake-proof houses. Outside of the fall of brick walls, spires, cornices, and chimneys, which California must renounce, her earthquakes need do very little mischief.—*Scribner's* prints some remarkable photographs of the mountain goat, with a narrative by William T. Hornaday and John M. Phillips relating how the pictures were obtained.—A series of remarkable marine photographs, by F. J. Mortimer, appears in the August number of the *World's Work*. The daring exploits by which these photographs were obtained are described by Walter Adams Johnson.—"Plant Kinship" is the attractive subject of an illustrated paper by Frank French in *Appleton's Magazine*.—A rather sensational theory as to the manner in which the end of the world is to come about is set forth by Leonard Bastiu in the *Grand Magazine* under the title of "Homicidal Plants."—A vast amount of information is contained in a brief paper in *Harper's* on "Some Rare Elements and Their Application," by Prof. Robert K. Duncan. The rare elements discussed by Professor Duncan are those which are applied to the problem of lighting our streets and homes.—An essay by Dallas Lore Sharp, in the *Atlantic*, gives the point of view of the "nature student" or lover of nature as contrasted with that of the laboratory investigator.

Sociological Topics.—Mr. Herbert N. Casson writes in *Munsey's* of "The Scandinavians in America." This is the eighth in a series of articles dealing with the leading racial elements in the population of the United States. There are nearly three million Scandinavians in this country,—more than there are in either Denmark or Norway. Every fourth family of this northern race, as Mr. Casson points out, is now living under the American flag.—In his second article on the Japanese national spirit, in *Everybody's Magazine*, Mr. Charles Edward Russell describes the fight for industrial supremacy between the Japanese Government itself and the corporations, or "trusts," which have only recently been organized in that land. He describes in detail the methods pursued by the government in absorbing the corporations.—"A Gas Tale of Two Cities" is the title of an article by Sherman Morse in the *American Magazine*. The two cities are Indianapolis and New York. The gas corporation of the

former city conducts its business strictly in the interests of the public, and makes money by so doing. Mr. Morse gives the history of this model company, which forms an effective contrast with the record of similar corporations in the metropolis.—In the *World's Work*, Mr. Leroy Scott writes on "Horse Racing and the Public," showing that practically every spectator of horse-races in this country is a bettor who attends because of the betting, and tracing some of the effects of this gambling mania on our American social life.—Mr. Burton J. Hendrick continues, in *McClure's*, his story of the growth of American life-insurance interests, devoting special attention in this installment to the exploitation of the "tontine" plan of insurance by President Henry B. Hyde, of the Equitable. The second part of "The Confessions of a Life-Insurance Solicitor," by William McMahon, which purports to be "a *bona fide* narrative from a veteran's notebook," appears in the current number of the *American Magazine*.—In the *Metropolitan Magazine*, "A Chinese Gentleman" writes amusingly concerning American official society.—Maxim Gorki summarizes his impressions of the United States under the title "The City of Mammon," in *Appleton's Magazine*.—A symposium on the subject of "The Single-Woman's Problem" is one of the features of the *American Magazine* for August, having been called forth by the article on the same subject in the July number.—Among the topics treated in the current issue of the *Political Science Quarterly* (Columbia University) are "Canadians in the United States," by S. Morley Wickett; "The Legal Position of German Workmen," by W. Harbutt Dawson; and "The Philippines and the Filipinos," by James A. LeRoy.

Discussions of Education.—Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, contributes to *Appleton's Magazine* a thoughtful paper on "The Trend in American Education," adding the weight of his indorsement to the position taken by President Hadley in the article from which we quote on page 242 regarding the democratic tendencies of American university life.—The addresses delivered at the Conference for Education in the South, last May, by Governor Folk, of Missouri, and President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, are printed in the current number of the *South Atlantic Quarterly* (Durham, N. C.). These addresses are full of encouragement to all who are interested in the South's educational advancement.—A paper of peculiar interest to members of college and university faculties is contributed by Prof. W. P. Trent to the *Seavance Review*, under the title "An Academic Sermon."—The Chautauqu movement forms the subject of an article by Paul M. Pearson in *Lippincott's* for August.—President Charles F. Thwing writes in the *North American Review* for July on "College Students as Thinkers." President Thwing suggests that the acknowledged decline in the ability of college men as a class to carry forward the labor of thinking may be in part due to the methods of the fitting-schools, which are tempted to sacrifice the intellectual power of thinking for the mere gaining of facts for the passing of examinations. Athletics and the increased luxury of academic life may tend in the same direction.

Doubtless, also, the elective system has been sadly abused in some instances.

Religion and Theology.—A remarkable account of the history and religion of the Samaritans, written by Jacob, son of Aaron, High Priest of the Samaritans at Shechem, appears in the current number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, Ohio). The history is edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. William E. Barton, D.D. This paper gives the Samaritan's argument in regard to the original division from the Jews.—In the same quarterly, Dr. S. E. Bishop, writing on the question "Have We Noah's Log Book?" contends that the history of the Flood as given in Genesis embodies a literal transcript from an original form of record which the commander of the Ark had made of the leading incidents of his voyage. In other words, Dr. Bishop holds that we possess an actual copy of parts of Noah's log-book, as written not less than four thousand years before Abraham's day.—In the *Biblical World* (University of Chicago) for July, Prof. E. Washington Hopkins offers a serious study of the message of Buddhism to Christianity, to be completed in the August number with an estimate of Buddhism and a statement of its message to Christians.—To the *Catholic World* for July the Rev. Patrick J. Healy, D.D., contributes "A Study in Early Christian Apologetics."

The History of Our Own Times.—The remarkable transformation now being wrought in the Chinese Empire is the subject of a brief article in the *World's Work* by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, formerly president of the Imperial University at Peking. Newspapers are being read everywhere. The government is rapidly pushing its railroad construction and opening schools and post-offices throughout the empire. The anti-foreign feeling is increasing, although there is no longer a boycott against the United States.—"The Story of Montana"—all recent history—is to be told in a series of articles by C. P. Connolly in *McClure's*. The first article appears in the August number and describes the reign of lawlessness and its overthrow by the Vigilance Committee. The next chapter will narrate the beginnings of the famous "copper war."—In the *Atlantic Monthly* "Nicholas Worth" continues his entertaining "Autobiography of a Southerner," describing conditions south of Mason and Dixon's line in the decades immediately following the Civil War.

Art Notes.—The work of Emil Fuchs, a young Austrian artist who, though trained as a sculptor, has won distinction as a portrait painter in London and New York, is the subject of an appreciation by R. H. Titherington in *Munsey's* for August.—In *Appleton's Magazine*, Russell Sturgis continues his suggestive comments on "Collecting: The Familiar Study of Works of Fine Art."—That excellent art magazine, *Brush and Pencil* (Chicago), gives in its July number several articles of a semi-popular character, among which we note particularly "Painters of Bavarian and Tyrolean Types," by Arthur G. Byrns; "Scotland's Most Distinctive School of Art," by "M. A. B.," and an anonymous contribution on "Posthumous Glory and Profit in Art."

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

Ibsen's Debt to France.—Mr. William Archer discusses in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for July Ibsen's craftsmanship, and traces the influence on his early work of the then dominant school of Eugène Scribe. Excepting his three dramas in verse, Mr. Archer traces the influence of Ibsen's close study of some seventy-five French dramas in all his plays from "Lady Inger" right down to "A Doll's House." Movement is, he says, the secret of Ibsen's theater, as it is of Scribe's, but the movement is spiritual instead of material. He goes so far as to say: "If I were asked to name the perfect model of the well-built play of the French school, I should not go either to Augier or Sardou for an example, but to Ibsen's 'Pillars of Society.' In symmetrical solidity of construction, complexity combined with clearness of mechanism, it seems to me incomparable. Yet, at the same time, I should call it by far the least interesting of all the works of his maturity."

The Progress of Occult Research.—Mr. A. P. Sinnett's article on this subject in the *National Review* (London) for July is one that every one should read who wishes to know why those who will have nothing to do with ordinary "Spiritualists" still regard occultism, or "higher spiritualism," as of sovereign importance. We make one extract from it: "In reality, faith plays no part at all in the progress of occult research. Explanation from above must be found consonant with the pupil's reason or he is emphatically discouraged from accepting it. The qualified pupil must verify its truth for himself before he is regarded as entitled to adopt it as an article of belief. Every detail of occult science hangs together in one stupendous concatenation. As a philosophy of life occult teaching is the most coherent and logical system by which human thinking has ever been enlightened. But it would be as easy to embody in one brief review a complete record of all that has been accumulated as knowledge by the chemist and the electrician as to set forth the results of occult research, even up to the stage of its present achievement."

French Common Sense.—Mr. Laurence Jerrold writes in the *Contemporary Review* (London) for July on French politics and the French people. In France, he says, politics is more of a game than in England. French politicians and editors by no means represent the sturdy good sense of the French people. He sums up the situation by saying: "The French have always been a level-headed nation, but they have never yearned for a quiet life so earnestly as to-day. They look, not coldly, but coolly, on Russia, awaiting developments, for after the original fever of friendship that now can be the only business-like attitude. They threw over M. Delcassé because he was suspected of adventurousness in his policy. They recovered, by an admirable recall of self-possession, from the three weeks' scare of war with Germany a year ago. After mature and at first cool consideration, they have finally accepted the *entente cordiale*, which has been the clearest sign, in international affairs, of the French people's common-sense policy." Paul Sabatier discusses re-

ligious events in France with a dash of Protestant acerbity. The victory of the *Bloc* was the victory of the principle of solidarity, which is the essence of French Catholicism. He bears witness to a deeper interest, both in France and Italy, in religion, and jubilates over the enlightenment of the younger priests.

A New Germania in South America.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander Tulloch, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for July on German trade in South America, reports: "Brazil is gradually and systematically being brought under German influence. It will never be under the German Government, but a new Germania, free and unfettered to advance as an independent nation, will in due time be established in South America, and in a way with which the Monroe Doctrine cannot interfere, and before long this new Germania will be in a position to defy such, even if a serious attempt were made to enforce it."

The Secret of German Success.—Dr. Louis Elkind, writing in the *Fortnightly* (London) for July, finds the commercial prosperity of Germany to be real, and not merely apparent. As causes of her unexampled development he would unhesitatingly put patriotism first; next, education. The pains taken to master foreign languages has, he considers, contributed in no small degree to German prosperity. German thoroughness is perhaps more than anything else the cause of the present abounding prosperity. To-day, he says, Germany is the third greatest commercial power in the world, pressing closely upon Great Britain and the United States.

The Distribution of French Wealth.—France has always had the reputation of being a sound country financially. The long French stocking and the economy of the people are proverbial, and the financial genius of the nation has been strikingly shown on many occasions. But how is this wealth distributed? Who are the owners of the metal that paid the Prussian war indemnity and fattened Mme. Humbert? These questions are considered by Vicomte d'Avenel in a recent issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. This writer says that the total wealth of France is forty-seven billion dollars. Of this amount, fourteen billion is agricultural land, eleven billion city property, and about twenty-two billion personal property. Of this amount, only thirty-five billion, however, is subjected to the inheritance tax, and it is upon the official returns of this tax that the author bases his conclusions. After comparing the latest returns with those of past years, M. d'Avenel concludes that since the birth of the third republic the wealth of France has at least doubled, and that this increase has been due essentially to the development of modern technical science, as well as to the spirit of initiative which that science has created. "Likewise, compared with the past, modern wealth is socialized; the people have a far greater share in the goods of this world than was the case formerly." But how is modern

th in France distributed? Summarizing M. Ducloux's long discussion, we find that one-third of the total adult population of France dies without estate whatever. The remaining two-thirds are divided,—first, into 4,000,000 citizens who have a total wealth of \$300,000,000, or \$50 per head; 1,000 citizens with a total wealth of \$900,000,000, or \$50 per head; 3,500,000 persons with a total wealth of \$3,400,000,000, or \$70 per head. These three groups, forming 85 per cent. of the moneyed population, have thus only 13 per cent. of the total wealth. The next class is composed of 1,473,000 individuals who possess, in total, \$6,200,000,000, or \$4,200 per head; in the next grade we find 155,700 families with a total wealth of \$4,810,000,000; and then we come to 42,000 families with a combined wealth of \$3,400,000,000. The last three of the above groups have 42 per cent. of the national wealth, although they form only 14 per cent. of the capitalist class. And if we take the six groups we find that they total 99½ per cent. of the French capitalist class, with but 55 per cent. of the national wealth. The remaining wealth is divided among 95,000 families, or 1 per cent. of the capitalist class, with \$15,700,000,000. But here the inequality is also very unequal, since for 54,000 of these families the total wealth is \$3,900,000,000, while for the total is \$2,800,000,000, or over \$1,000,000 each.

The Man on the Cover of "Blackwood's."—Who is the grim old fellow looking out at the reader from the cover of *Blackwood's Magazine*? Some have guessed; Dr. Maginn, says the Ettrick Shepherd, others. "The Founder of the House" is another guess. The opening paper in *Blackwood's* this month tells not only who he is, but in what manner of man he was. And since Mr. Charles Whibley is the writer, his good words need not be shared by any one. George Buchanan "was once generally believed to be the greatest man of letters born in Scotland, and who, even though he has shed his glory, deserves all the respect that can be shown him on this the four-hundredth anniversary of his birth." He was born in 1506, of a Scotch family, of course. He was a scholar in a time when scholarship was rewarded by "toil, envy, want, the prison, and the jail." He traveled much, and had many adventures; and there is much reason to think that he and Rabelais, to whom Mr. Whibley thinks he may be likened more than to any other man, were kindred spirits. He wrote much, his best-known work being his paraphrase of the Psalms in Latin. At his death, like Rabelais, "he passed into a legend of infamy and contempt. He became the hero of a chapbook, the protagonist in many a foolish story." Yet "so grave a scholar was he, so elegant a style that he can wear the fool's cap and jingle bells in the ears of the people without losing a leaf from his crown of glory, without being hurt by a single blot the white shield of his name."

Japanese View of Why Japan Defeated Russia.—An interesting addition to the many articles appearing in Western periodicals attempting to explain the causes of Japan's victory in her recent war with Russia is supplied by a Japanese monthly magazine (the *Shin-Koron*—New Review—of Tokyo). The writer, who is a certain Professor Taka-

kusu, of the Tokio Imperial University, has recently returned to Japan from a tour of England. During the war with Russia, Professor Takakusu was the guest of Baron Suyematsu, the well-known Japanese diplomat and author. Commenting on the wonder expressed by individuals over Japan's victory and over her other than military triumphs, this Japanese writer asks, "How is it that the Japanese people, which shows no decided superiority when examined as individuals, still achieves a result that perhaps no Western nation could have achieved?" The secret, according to this Japanese professor, is not to be found in the general education of the Japanese, nor in their warlike record in the past. The real truth lies, in his opinion, in the fundamental organization of the Japanese as a nation, and primarily in the family structure of Japanese society. "Our great victory chiefly depends upon the family standard, as opposed to that of the individual unit, upon which our nation is based. In Western countries, society is organized according to the individualistic principle, and actions are regulated from the standpoint of the individual. To rear children and educate them is simply the parents' duty, and when grown up Western standards do not hold the boys responsible for the support and well-being of their parents. The greatest inequality is noticeable among members of the same family. One brother may be a millionaire, while another starves in a garret. The central idea of Western civilization is the individual. This results very often in selfishness,—criminal selfishness. It is a standard that would permit of the sale of ships to the enemies of one's country or furnishing them with provisions for the sake of good business." With the Japanese, on the other hand, the family is the standard, each member being not only compelled to help his relatives, but willing to do so. "The interest and glory of the family is placed in the holiest shrine of our consideration. The imperial family stands at the head of millions of other families, and has done so for one hundred and twenty-one dynasties. All Japan is one big family. Patriotism, unity, secrecy,—all these are nothing but the outcome of this system of ours, a system unique in the world."

Japanese University Methods.—Count Okuma publishes an article in the current number of the Japanese review *Kyōiku-Kai* which incidentally throws an interesting light on the methods of Japanese university instruction. Nothing less independent can well be imagined than a state university as conceived by its Japanese founders, and though Count Okuma appears as the defender of the present state of affairs, the need of a drastic reform is apparent. Says the count: "In endeavoring to maintain a paramount influence over professors and students in the university the government sought to make of instruction a political instrument to further the cause of enlightenment and progress according to modern notions. Evil arose under these conditions, from the growth of political parties; as each party succeeded to power a different tone tempered the course of instruction laid down, instruction becoming, consequently, official, inasmuch as it was based entirely on the subjection of the students' minds to the political principles prevailing at the moment." Count Okuma endeavors to refute the charges of political abuse brought against the authorities, and

foreshadows, at the same time, important reforms which are under consideration, by which a greater latitude will be given the real university heads. While he maintains that Japan has nothing to learn from other civilized powers in the matter of public education, he admits that contact with intellectual America has rendered precious services to Japan.

Public Education in Peru.—The *Gaceta Comercial*, of Lima, prints a pessimistic editorial on the condition of primary instruction in that country, called out by the recent report of the Department of Primary Instruction to the minister of education. In the first place, it seems the decree establishing a state normal school has been of little value, as there are neither funds nor instructors sufficient to make the course a good one. Beyond that, the organization of the system of primary instruction is faulty, there are no paid superintendents or inspectors, and there is little attempt at uniformity or unity of programme, etc. The last item in this arraignment is the statement that the material equipment of the schools is lamentably inadequate, the schoolteachers receive miserable salaries, and the schools are held in unhygienic buildings, with none of the necessary apparatus for modern instruction. So much from the report to the government. The editorial then goes on to say that the entire trouble comes from quite inadequate funds for public instruction. Out of a school population from six to fourteen years of age of 351,484, only 117,616 are given any education at all, or only 33 per cent. How, asks the newspaper, can Peru ever take anything but a secondary part in the concert of nations with such a condition of things?

An Italian Woman-Philanthropist.—From a country and a period where one would scarcely look for advanced femininity comes an account of the life of a woman in public activity quite as remarkable as any that have been brought out by our modern times. The *Nuova Antologia* publishes a brief biographical notice of Signora Laura Solera-Mantegazza, who died in 1873, before the era of "public women," but with a long list of beneficent activities back of her, known and highly honored by Italians, usually so reluctant to grant merit to women who engage in public enterprises. She took a leading part in the struggle for independence, and Garibaldi expressed himself many times as to the great value she had been to the cause. At the same time, she engaged in various sociological works. In 1850 she founded an asylum for infants and a maternity institute. In 1863 she organized the General Association of Working-women, one of the first of its kind, which is flourishing now. In 1870 she began the School for Women's Professions, which has had so great an influence. As a mother, as a patriot, as a philanthropist, no modern scientifically trained woman has surpassed the tender wisdom of her life. Her grave is to this day covered with flowers by poor and unknown women who feel themselves her beneficiaries.

Will China Copy the Code Napoleon?—In a spirit of true eclecticism, the Chinese imperial commission, now studying in Europe, has been picking out what seemed to it best and most adapt-

able for the welfare of China in the legislative and administrative machinery of the governments of the white nations. The investigations of the commissioners are devoted more particularly to industrial, municipal, and hygienic conditions, the total result of which will be submitted to the imperial consideration in Peking. A member of the staff of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) obtained an expression of his views from the president of the commission, who said: "Relatively little of the governmental machinery that operates in European countries could ever be applicable to China, no matter at what stage of its future development. We cannot impress it too emphatically on other races that the entire people of China, supported by the Intellectuals, are determined that China shall never denationalize herself by adopting institutions which may undermine the principle involved in the motto 'China for the Chinese.' What has left the deepest impression on our minds in Europe is the magnificent code of laws which obtains in France, and the beneficence of its operation. Its clearness, its precision, the methodical spirit that governed its conception, the simplicity of its divisions,—everything is of a high scientific order. We are in a position to say that in a very short time something closely analogous to the Code Napoleon will be adopted in China. In other countries we found excellent codes; to us they seemed, however, rather collections of laws, not at all possessed of the distinctive advantage of the French code—of generalizing and analyzing at one and the same time."

Can Earthquakes Be Predicted?—A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) believes they can, or, rather, that in the not very far distant future earthquake forecasts will be possible. Two circumstances simplify the subject. We are to remember, first of all, that earthquakes of any violence occur only in a certain well-defined area. In the next place, all the seismographic records of the past ten years indicate—so far as they have been collated—a distinct periodicity in the energy of the terrestrial crust. Dr. F. de Montessus de Ballore, whose recently published work on earthquakes is rated very highly by the *Revue Scientifique*, confirms these generalizations. He thinks that earthquakes will in time be predicted with the accuracy of astronomy in foretelling the transits of Venus. But it may be necessary to wait many years for the requisite calculations and deductions, which will be based upon the interpretations of seismographical records. Seismologists here and there think they have the key to the riddle in the distribution and periodicity of sun-spots. Sun-spots vary in frequency and distribution on the sun's surface in a period averaging a little more than eleven years. The great vibrations which are said to agitate the sun are believed to extend to the earth in a node directly connected with a seismic cycle. This seismic cycle is undetermined as yet. It remains for seismologists and astronomers to collate the two sets of records bearing upon the twin subjects. The result may be a scientific method of forecasting earthquakes.

The Wicked Buttercup.—A long article in the *London Field* is devoted to showing how baneful and wholly objectionable the buttercup really is.

writer, commenting on the fact that this flower is plentiful in England during the present year, laments that there is "no known specific mode of treatment which the farmer may adopt as suppression." A proposal to employ the use of turkeys for its suppression is discouraged by the *Field* with the remark that "this system could only be applicable on a limited scale, for if it were to become general a great part of the country would be devoted to the precarious pursuit of turkey-raising." On the whole, however, is the comment in the *London Public Opinion*, in the contest of farmer and butterfly, the impartial mind is inclined to back the butterfly. "It is obtrusive and it is a nuisance, but it has qualities which always make for survival." The butterfly belongs to a family of rather disagreeable plants. They are all acrid and bitter, and of them worse. One of the family produces a poison which was used to poison arrow-points. And, rejoicing in the apt name of "*Ranunculus raiatus*" ("the rascal *ranunculus*"), was, and is still, used by beggars in England to prod blisters and superficial sores to excite the compassion and benefactions of the charitable. "In the butterfly is a criminal of a criminal family. But, as the wicked too often are, it is undeniably prepossessing. If it were eliminated, if our lowlands became the home of nothing but virtue-nourishing grasses, they would be much less to look at than they are now, spangled with golden flowers of the wicked. In fact, if the wicked were all gone the meadows might be a trifle dreary. And that, perhaps, is an allegory, too. There is, however, no cause for despondency. Neither the meadows nor the world are the wicked to be eliminated just yet."

he Modern and Sanitary Rome.—In *Italia* *moderna* is an illustrated article on the remodeling of Rome. It is characteristic of modern Italianencies that little heed is taken of sentimental considerations about antique or medieval Rome and the destruction of picturesque or famous buildings lived in the modernization of the ancient city. The writer of the article, Signor Ruggiero Bacci, speaks of new and airy quarters, of up-to-date tenement-houses accommodating with comfort many families, and of costly new government buildings all the enthusiasm of an inhabitant of a booming capital of one of our Western States. Indeed, it is only with Rome as the capital city of a great nation that he concerns himself. This is the second strong movement toward a modernization of Rome, the first having been checked midway by the financial crisis of the years 1880-86. At that time construction was stopped short, and ruins of built apartment-houses stood for years side by side with ruins of Roman baths and temples. Now, however, building has started up again, hastened by the very rapid growth of the population, and, judging from the statements of the article and the photographs reproduced, Rome is booming like a prosperous and new Western town. Large public buildings are being planned, and elaborate new promenades and drives; but more important than these, and destined to change more decidedly the aspect of the city than anything else, are the projects to open up new streets. Through the most thickly

populated parts of the city, traversed hitherto only by the narrowest and most tortuous of medieval streets, are to be cut broad, modern, well-paved straight thoroughfares giving easy communication between quarters of the city that have been practically remote from one another. An interesting episode of the reconstruction of the famous Piazza Venezia is told, which may be commended to the attention of American builders and architects. In order to enlarge the piazza, the Torlonia Palace was torn down and the building erected in its place located considerably back of the original site. This made it face the beautiful Venezia Palace, dating from the seventeenth century, and it was felt that the new edifice should harmonize with the architecture of the older building. The result is an office building fulfilling all the desires of modern business men which at the same time carries out the dignified architectural atmosphere of the square.

A New Theory of the Origin of Yellow Fever.—Dr. Reh, writing in the illustrated German review *Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), reviews a book recently published (in the Portuguese language) by a German scientist in Brazil. This writer, Dr. E. Goldi, of Pará, declares that of the more than three hundred different varieties of mosquito forty-nine belong to Europe, eighty-seven to Africa, ninety-four to Asia, thirty-eight to Australia, and one hundred and eleven to America. Only three of these varieties are in any special way connected with dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases. Dr. Goldi holds that yellow fever is not caused by bacteria, but by a poison contained in the saliva of one variety of mosquito. This variety bites only in daytime, and with each bite injects a certain small quantity of poisonous saliva that affects the liver at once. In addition to the regular and ordinary precautions against contagion through this agency (destruction of the eggs, removal of stagnant water, protection by screens, and so forth), Dr. Goldi recommends as an experiment the extraction of the poison from the mosquito's gland, to be used as a serum. In commenting on this theory, Dr. Reh declares himself in favor of a detailed experiment along these lines.

One Curious Form of Spanish Emigration.—In *Nuestro Tiempo* a member of the Institute for Social Reforms writes of a curious and little-known branch of emigration and points out the dangers to Spaniards in New York City, asking that a society for their protection be formed, on the lines of those protecting Italians and other nationalities. The coast population of the province of Galicia has fallen into the way, when the autumn rains come or when work is hard to obtain, of getting positions on the various transatlantic steamers which touch at Galician ports. As these workers are supposed always to return to Spain, they have never been taken into consideration when emigration has been talked of, although the actual number who thus leave Spain is quite considerable. They did, indeed, return formerly, almost without exception, building houses and buying land with the proceeds of the three or four years' service; but the present article states that on landing in New York they are often drawn into the net of the padrone system and are forced into an exile only half voluntary, being used greatly in the

sweat-shops on account of their industry, strength, and sobriety. The author calls attention to the well-known American principle of forcing immigrants to American modes of life and thought, and remarks that such lingerers on American shores soon become lost both to their religion and their nation. They also suffer greatly in the crowded tenements, in a life wholly unsuited to their temperament. It is urged that the Spanish Government take some action in the matter to keep and protect these hardy sons of the sea from the grasping and mercenary Yankees.

Can Mount Everest Be Climbed?—A nature writer, Mr. George B. Abraham, contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* an article on "The Highest Climbs," in which he declares that it is the vastness of the Himalayas and the inaccessibility of even the bases of the highest peaks that makes their conquest almost impossible. Mount Everest is one hundred and ten miles from Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal, and this is the nearest civilized place to its base. Nepal at present is a prohibited province, and therefore it is still impossible to take barometrical and boiling-point measurements of the supposed loftiest peak on the globe. The most accessible part and the best starting-place for mountaineering is Darjiling; and Kangchenjunga, the third highest mountain, is about forty-five miles distant. Kabru is the only peak that has yet been climbed, and even the last fifty feet proved too much. This is the highest climb yet made, the climber, Mr. W. W. Graham, making the ascent with two Swiss guides. The party felt no discomfort from the rarity of the air.

The Tercentenary of Corneille.—Pierre Corneille, the great French dramatist, was born at Rouen, on June 6, 1606, and the tercentenary anniversary of his birth is celebrated in several magazines. An interesting article on Corneille has been contributed to the *Deutsche Rundschau* by Heinrich Morf. Corneille is best known by his tragedy "The Cid." The story is based on Guillem de Castro's drama "Las Morcedades del Cid" (1612), a sort of dramatized biography of the Spanish national hero Rodrigo, from the day of his knightly deed at Burgos to his marriage eighteen months later with Chimène, or Jimena, daughter of the Count Gormaz, whom he had slain in combat. Corneille cut out the epic parts, and selected for his subject the conflict between love and duty in the hearts of the Cid and Chimène, making out of the dramatic biography of a national hero a drama of young love. The play, when it was performed in January, 1637, called forth the greatest enthusiasm, and "beau comme le Cid" became a common expression. The Academy, however, was very hostile, and a fierce dispute arose, but the censure of the Academy had no effect on the popular enthusiasm. After writing a number of other plays, some of which did not meet with success, Corneille ceased to write for the stage for some time, and in 1651 we find him busy with a verse trans-

lation of the "Imitation of Christ," the paraphrase extending to over thirteen thousand verses. In 1659 his drama "Œdipe" appeared, and this was followed by ten other dramas in the next fifteen years. He died in 1684. Herr Morf compares Corneille with Racine. Neither the scenic nor the psychological art of Corneille, he says, is striking. He does not belong to the great poets. He is at his best in dealing with the heroism of fiery youth, as in the Cid, and it is not as a poet who has created abiding pictures of men and life, but as the poetical rhetorician of heroism, that he lives in the hearts of his countrymen to-day. *La Revue*, also, commemorates by a short article, in which M. Gaston Vincent quotes an unpublished letter and poem which he attributes to Corneille, while the *Mercur de France* contains an interesting article on Corneille and Paris. The scenes of several of Corneille's plays are laid at Paris, and Émile Magne, the writer of this article, deals with the Place Royale and the Palais de Justice.

The Lot of the French Miner.—In two numbers of the *Revue de Paris*, M. François Simiand treats of the condition of French mine workers. Public indignation, says this writer, is always vented against insufficient precautions and inhumane economies which have fatal results, but public feeling takes on another tone when the victims are the victims of their labor. The work of civilization may bring its risks, but every means should be applied to reduce those risks. We little know what a mine is like and what is the life of a miner, and we are surprised to learn that a considerable proportion of the workers in mines are not miners at all. Out of 171,000 workers in the French coal mines in 1904, 11,000 were boys from thirteen to sixteen years of age, and 9,400 from sixteen to eighteen, and 6,100 were women or girls, so that only 145,100 were men over eighteen. The miner has had to work hard to have fixed hours of labor, but his wages seem to be anything but stable. Every time there is a new settlement as to wages he is at the mercy of a power against which, in his isolation, he can do nothing. But it is not only with reference to his wages and the conditions of his work that he feels the weight of a distant anonymous power in relation to which his personal desires and legitimate independence as an individual count absolutely for nothing. The miner population is more isolated than any other. The people are massed together in great dwellings in artificial cities close to their work, and it is difficult or impossible for the miner to have the feeling of being at home at the end of the day from the interference of his employer. His house belongs to the company, he burns the coal of the company, the doctor and the chemist belong to the company, his children are taught in the schools of the company before taking up the work in the mine, and the women and girls all serve the company. Even the church belongs to the company.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.

E Hon. D. S. Alexander, who represents the Thirty-sixth New York District in the national of Representatives, has written a political of the State of New York down to the out- of the Civil War (Holt). Mr. Alexander has ded in condensing the narrative into two vol-

1, and an- es that he to complete ork in one onal volume, ng the his- low to the 86. Any one amiliar with story of par- itics in the e State will iate the dif- es that arise path of the ian who at- s to trace the onal move- and follow rsonal for- of individual

s from the days of the Clintons to those of ow Weed and Horace Greeley. In the ear- cades of the State's history even more than in times, the political contests were largely fac- fights. Moreover, the personal qualities of dual leaders have always had a determining ace in New York's political contests. An intel- survey of New York politics must therefore a great extent biographical. In the main, Mr. nder has succeeded well in presenting the per- ties that have figured conspicuously in New s history. He has made a readable record of may fairly be called the most entertaining of State politics in American history.

. Paul Leland Haworth, lecturer in history at bria University, has written an account of Hayes-Tilden Disputed Presidential Election i" (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Com-

This is a complete record of what the writer bes as "the most remarkable electoral contro- in the history of popular government." The s based upon the debates in Congress, the evi- gathered by various investigating committees, he proceedings before the Electoral Commis- Mr. Haworth fortifies practically every state- that he makes by citations of official docu- or other trustworthy sources. His work is a nient and valuable digest of a vast amount of ial not heretofore sifted for general use. Use- ful historical treatise, entitled "Notes on istory and Political Institutions of the Old i" (Putnams), has been compiled by Dr. Ed-



HON. D. S. ALEXANDER.

ward Preissig, who has had a long and varied ex- perience as a teacher of history in both Europe and this country. The work is provided with maps, and is helpfully subdivided and indexed.

One of Silver Burdett's latest historical text-books is "Essentials of United States History," by William A. and Blanche S. Mowry, with many maps and illustrations.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

In the "American State" series (Century), Prof. John A. Fairlie, of the University of Michigan, con- tributes a volume on "Local Government in Coun- ties, Towns, and Villages." The usefulness of this work will be at once appreciated by any one who has attempted to find an adequate treatment of this topic in existing text-books. Since the book deals, in the main, with local institutions of the present time, historical discussion occupies a relatively small share of space. The author attempts, however, to show the process of development as a continuous movement. In considering local institutions, Pro- fessor Fairlie regards the county as essentially a simi- lar institution in nearly all the States. All the va- riations between the different States are presented in dealing with each of the various county authori- ties. A geographical grouping is taken as a basis for describing the smaller units of local government. Professor Fairlie finds, however, that the Far West may be compared with the Southern States, so far as local government is concerned, more aptly than with the Northeastern States. The westward move- ment of the township, he says, has stopped,—for the present, at least,—with the arid plains.

The purpose of Mr. John Spargo's little book on "Socialism" (Macmillan) is to give a summary and interpretation of Socialist principles, written frank- ly from the point of view of the convinced Socialist. Mr. Spargo offers no apology for the faith that is in him, but attempts merely to state in popular lan-

guage what social- ism really means and what it does not mean. In short, the man in the street will find in this little vol- ume an up-to-date exposition of the socialism that is alive in the world to-day.

Prof. Stephen Leacock's "Ele- ments of Political Science" (Hough- ton, Mifflin & Co.) is a useful text- book of the sub- ject, brought well



JOHN SPARGO.

up to date. It contains chapters on the recent colonial expansion of European states, the dependencies of the United States, the origin and growth of political parties in the United States, the organization of American political parties, government interference on behalf of the working class, and municipal control, and devotes to each of these subjects more attention than is usually accorded them in elementary works of this class. Dr. Leacock is associate professor of political science in the McGill University, of Montreal.

A great amount of useful information is contained in Prof. Emory R. Johnson's volume on "Ocean and Inland Water Transportation" (Appletons). Mr. Johnson gives a full exposition of the principles which govern the fixing of ocean freight rates, and also discusses the coöperation and combination of ocean and rail carriers. These and other topics, which are only imperfectly understood by the average landsman, are presented by Mr. Johnson in a clear and interesting way.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Prof. George Saintsbury's "History of English Prosody" (Macmillan) has been issued in three volumes, the first of which handles the subject from the origins of the language to the time of Spenser. Professor Saintsbury's position in the world of literature and criticism (he still occupies the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh) is sufficient guarantee of the scholarship with which this work is edited. He endeavors to show, after an examination of seven hundred years of English verse, that in literature, as in science, the rule comes from the work and not the work from the rule. A glossary and very useful appendices complete the volume.

The second in the excellent series of literary workmanship manuals, compiled by Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly (associate editor of the Standard Dictionary), is entitled "A Desk-Book of Errors in English" (Funk & Wagnalls), which includes notes on colloquialisms and slang to be avoided in conversation. The first book in the series has already been noticed in these pages. It is entitled "The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS.

Although the treatise on weights and measures, by Dr. William Hallock (Columbia) and Mr. Herbert T. Wade (one of the editors of the New International Encyclopedia), is modestly entitled "Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System" (Macmillan), it is really a com-

plete and exhaustive discussion—for the general reader, at least—of the whole subject. An insight is given into the significance and importance of weights and measures to human civilization, and ammunition provided on both sides in the controversy for supremacy between the metric and what may be called the English system.

An absorbingly interesting discussion of a subject of no particular value is Mr. John Phin's "Seven Follies of Science" (Van Nostrand Company). This is a popular account of the principal scientific impossibilities and the attempts which have been made to solve them, including squaring the circle, perpetual motion, the transmutation of energy, the fixation of mercury, and the elixir of life.

TWO VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

Is there a standard of absolute morality by which a man's life and conduct may be guided? In attempting an answer to this question, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg (Harvard) has written



PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.

some remarkably clear and fascinating chapters under the general title "Science and Idealism" (Houghton, Mifflin). Professor Münsterberg admits the difficulty of laying down such an absolute standard, and yet his reply is an emphatic one, and it may be summed up in the concluding

words of the little volume: "Science falls asunder if we disbelieve in absolute ideals."

"From a College Window" Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson has looked out upon the great world of matured manhood and found many subjects other than pure scholasticism worthy of a good deal of philosophic consideration. The book, whose title we have quoted (Putnams), is a frank expression of what the English university man prizes most highly in life and what he expects from years after his university career. The interesting and attractive personality of the author stands out from the discussions, which are clothed in the best of modern essay style.

NEW BIOGRAPHIES.

Very high-class journalism is Mrs. Alec Tweedie's latest book (John Lane), "The Maker of Modern Mexico, Porfirio Diaz." It partakes of the character of an inspired autobiography, since it was written partly at the request of the Mexican president. Much of the official correspondence and documents connected with General Diaz's occupancy of the Mexican chief magistracy were placed in Mrs. Tweedie's hands, and the work is full, clear, and written in the authoress' well-known interesting style. If it perhaps partakes too much of the character of a eulogy, this will be pardoned in view of the fascinating, forceful, and fine personality of which



ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON.



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

its. In fact, the whole history of modern Mexico is contained in this biographical sketch of its president. The book is well printed and illustrated. The whole career of the chief figure of contemporary Mexico, who, in Mrs. Tweedie's opinion, greatest man of the nineteenth century, is set in his parting words to Mrs. Tweedie: "Yes; as you will, but speak good of my country." The first comprehensive biography of John Witherspoon, the man who Horace Walpole declared responsible for the American Revolution, has been written by Mr. David Walker Woods, Jr., and published by Revell. Witherspoon was probably the most conspicuous Scotchman connected with our revolutionary times. In this volume his life is divided into four periods,—the ecclesiastical struggle in Scotland, the administration of Princeton College, the organization of the American Presbyterian Church, and the American Revolution. Mr. Woods is the great-grandson of his subject.

The Dent series of biographies of English Men of Letters, which the Duttons are importing, Mr. J. R. Thomson has just written the volume on Lord Spencer. Mr. Thomson is regius professor of natural history in the University of Aberdeen and author of a number of works on biology and zoology.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Henry Wellington Wack, author of "The Free State," "The Romance of Victor Hugo," and other volumes, has brought out what is really a class guide-book to southern England, under the general title "In Thamesland" (Putnam). This volume, which is illustrated, is sub-headed "A gossiping record of rambles through England from the source of the Thames to the Sea, with studies of the English people, their history, and romantic shrines."

Edward Hutton's "Cities of Spain" (Macmillan) is the description of a journey through the Spanish peninsula, illustrated in color by A. Wallace Rimington. It is sympathetic and appreciative in tone. In addition to the colored illustrations, there are a number of half-tone reproductions of paintings by famous Spanish painters.

Mr. Will Irwin's fine, graphic description of San Francisco, written just after the earthquake and fire, which appeared in the New York Sun under the heading "The City That Was," has been published in book form by B. W. Huebsch, and subtitled "A Requiem of Old San Francisco."

Mr. Frederick Moore has published in a book the results of his recent journalistic tours through the Balkans, made as correspondent of the London Times. He has called the volume "The Balkan Trail" (Macmillan). It is illustrated with sixty-two illustrations, most of them from photographs taken by himself, and a map.

BOOKS OF RELIGIOUS APPEAL.

Under the title "Hebrew Life and Thought," Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton has recast and combined several very interesting lectures on biblical literature (University of Chicago Press). In this volume it is Mrs. Houghton's purpose, not to give forth original ideas, but "to bring the more or less cultured but unscientific Bible student into a hospitable attitude toward the new light that scholarship has shed upon the sacred page." Mrs. Houghton regards as wholly unnecessary the hostility and antagonism that have sometimes been aroused by attempting to state the conclusions of scholarship in language imperfectly understood by people of general culture. Her book, therefore, serves as a means of popularizing scientific biblical scholarship.



JOHN WITHERSPON.

A helpful manual for young people engaged in organized church work is Mr. Dan B. Brummitt's "Epworth League Methods" (Jennings & Graham). Mr. Brummitt has been for many years connected with the organized work of the young people in the

Methodist Church, and understands the work and needs of the Epworth League better than perhaps any other layman. The book is really a digest of miscellaneous material which has been accumulated through years of experience in widely separated sections of the country.

"Beside the New-Made Grave" (James H. West & Co.), by F. H. Turner, consists of a series of letters which purport to have been written between the parent of a recently deceased son and an old-time friend. The underlying thought in the letters is an attempted reconciliation between modern science and Christianity.

MR. CHURCHILL'S "CONISTON."

The American boss has emerged in fiction,—not the ward politician of the great city, who marshals his cohorts of foreign-born voters and supports himself and his following by his mysterious control of city contracts and the illimitable resources of "honest graft," but the rural boss, whose power is entrenched in his State capital, whose Americanism is as sturdy as his native force of will, whose trusty retainers are the neighbors who have known him all his days, whose methods are unscrupulous and whose might makes right in legislative warfare, and yet who demands from us all a certain modicum of respect. It has served the purpose of Mr. Winston Churchill to give this native-American boss, whom we all recognize as an old acquaintance, the name of Jethro Bass, and in the novel "Coniston" (Macmillan) he presents him to that section of the American reading public which is supposed to be more faithful and regular in reading the "best sellers" than in going to the primaries. The foundations of Jethro's boss-ship were laid in a New England State far back in the Jacksonian era of politics. The boss began by gradually acquiring mortgages on the farms of his neighbors and so gaining allegiance. Little by little the scope of his influence widened, until the State Legislature became little more than a machine

to register his will. Powerful railroad interests had to make terms with this silent, mysterious dictator. The time came when governors were made at his nod, when nothing important could be undertaken in the State without his consent. There was something very sordid and repellent about the origins of this dictatorship, but as the story moves on the reader feels drawn to this speechless, crudely masterful figure of a man. Just as in real life we wonder at the mixture of men's motives and are baffled, so our analysis of Jethro Bass comes short. There was so much good in him that we fail to see why he should have been so discouragingly corrupt. But he who knows our politics root and branch will marvel less at what happened in the story; for there is hardly a State in the Union that has not its own tale of ring rule and corporation "influence." "Coniston," in the main, is deplorably true to life. Perhaps it will stimulate a healthful questioning of our political soundness. At any rate, it makes indifference doubly discreditable. But Mr. Churchill does not merely preach a sermon on civic righteousness. "Coniston" is a love story, and a capital one, of perhaps a deeper motive than any of the earlier romances from Mr. Churchill's pen. All in all, this newest American novel embodies its author's strongest work,—and that is saying much.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

- City That Lieth Four-Square, The. By Alfred Kummer. Mayhew Publishing Company, Boston.
- Compend of Operative Gynecology, A. By William S. Bainbridge, M.D., and Harold D. Meeker, M.D. Grafton Press, New York.
- Country Sunday School, The. Rev. Hight C. Moore. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.
- Days and Deeds. By Burton E. and Elizabeth B. Stephenson. Baker & Taylor Company, New York.
- Experiments on the Sub-Human: Are They Justifiable? By Joseph M. Greene. International Ethical Education Society, Portland, Ore.
- Fiduciary Precepts and Examples. (Reprinted from the New York Sun.) By "Selrahc." Smith & Thomson, New York.
- Foibles of the Bench. By Henry S. Wilcox. Legal Literature Company, Chicago, Ill.
- God's Call to the Holy Ministry. By the Rev. Herman H. Thoren, Ph.D. Le Mars, Iowa.
- Good Health for Girls and Boys. By Bertha Millard Brown. Heath.
- Keywords in the Teaching of Jesus. By A. T. Robertson. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.
- Life's Problem Solved. By William W. Dean. Girard, Pa.
- Making Men and Women. By Emma A. Robinson. Jennings & Graham.
- Manual of Examinations for Government Positions. By Frank Pergande. Milwaukee, Wis.
- Masculine in Religion, The. By Carl D. Case, Ph.D. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.
- Nano: A Heart's Story from the Unseen World. By Charles Everett. The World's Thought Publishing Company, Washington.
- Our Flag and Our Country. By John McDowell Leavitt. Bonnell, Silver & Co., New York.
- Palmer Cox Brownie Primer, The. By Mary C. Judd. Century.
- Poems. By Meredith Nicholson. Bobbs-Merrill.
- Poisoners, The. (A Tragedy.) By Edwin Sauter. St. Louis.
- Primer of Christian Doctrine. By Milton S. Terry, D.D. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati.
- Prosecution of the Rev. Edgar Stannard, The. By E. D. Morel. Auxiliary of the Congo Reform Association, Liverpool.
- Right Way to Do Wrong, The. By Harry Houdin. Boston, Mass.
- Saar's Die Steinklopfer. Edited by Charles H. Hand-schlin and Edwin C. Roedder. Holt.
- Social Eccentricities. By Walter Sonneberg. Broadway Publishing Company, New York.
- Soul of the People, The. By William M. Ivins. Century.
- Stubbornness of Geraldine, The. By Clyde Fitch. Macmillan.
- Taine's L'Ancien Régime. Edited by W. F. Giese. Heath.
- Thirty-one Thoughts from an Invalid's Bible. By Mrs. Anna Ross. Griffith & Rowland, Philadelphia.
- Thrills of a Bell Boy. By S. E. Kiser. Forbes & Company, Chicago.
- Trials of a Stump Speaker. By Henry S. Wilcox. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York.
- Trinity College, Cambridge. By W. W. Rouse Ball. Dutton.
- Uncle Jake's Masonic Odds and Ends. By Jacob F. Hetzel. Scranton, Pa.
- United States Register and Studbook for Cats. By Mabel Cornish-Bond. United States Official Register Association, Washington, D. C.
- Up-to-Date Waitress, The. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Little, Brown & Co.
- Wild-Flowers of Selborne. By John Vaughan. The Bodley Head, New York.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan	Frontispiece	Schools for the Out-of-School.....	315
The Progress of the World—		By H. V. Ross. With illustrations.	
Mr. Bryan's Remarkable Position.....	259	A Successful Factory School	322
Why He Is the "Logical Candidate".....	259	With illustrations.	
Bryan in 1896.....	259	Education and Revolution in Russia.....	324
As Candidate in 1900.....	260	By Alexander Petrunkévich.	
"Trusts" and the Parties.....	260	Tea Culture in the United States.....	327
Roosevelt, Bryan, and Hearst.....	261	By Rodney H. True. With illustrations.	
Bryan as a Doctrinaire.....	262	The Pike Exploration Centennial	336
As Respects Mr. Hearst.....	262	By Charles M. Harvey. With portraits and other illustrations.	
The Great Reception.....	263	Printing and Publishing: The Barometer In-	
Parties and the House.....	264	dustry	338
The Speaker and the Issues.....	265	By W. S. Rossiter. With maps.	
The Republican Keynote.....	266	Investigating Municipal Ownership at Home	
Politics in New England.....	267	and Abroad	342
In New York State.....	267	By Edward W. Bemis.	
The Situation in Iowa.....	268	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The Fight in Georgia.....	269	Should the Sherman Law Be Amended?..	345
American Business Conditions.....	269	How Texas Regulates Her Railroads....	346
Sunday Laws in Canada and France....	270	Religious Instruction in Prussia.....	348
Politics and Education in England.....	270	Cause of the San Francisco Earthquake.	349
A Constitution for the Transvaal.....	271	Recovering the Pleasure Galley of Ti-	
Germany and the Kaiser.....	271	berius Caesar.....	351
The Pope's Reply to France.....	272	The New Italian Novel Prohibited by the	
A Challenge to the Separation Law.....	273	Church	352
Significance of the Encyclical.....	273	Birrell and the British Education Bill..	354
Is a Compromise Possible?.....	274	Do Englishmen and Americans Love One	
Dissolution of the Russian Duma.....	274	Another?	355
The Duma's Defiance.....	274	Joseph Joachim, Nestor of Violinists...	356
What the Duma Accomplished.....	275	Contrasting Characters of Popes Leo	
"Strong-Handed" Reform.....	276	XIII. and Pius X.....	358
Wholesale Repression Continued.....	276	An Italian-American Intellectual Alliance	359
Is the Army Disaffected?.....	276	Some of the Commercial Possibilities of	
Stolypin Says Soldiers Are Loyal.....	277	the Simplon Tunnel.....	360
The Mutiny at Helsingfors.....	277	A Model Italian Colony in Arkansas....	361
"One Vast Anarchy".....	278	Chinese Labor in the Light of Modern	
Japan's Exploitation of Asia.....	278	Industry	362
Mr. Root and the Rio Conference.....	278	The College Fraternity as an Educational	
The Disaster at Valparaiso.....	279	Influence	363
With portraits, cartoons and other illustrations.		India and the Opium Trade in the East..	364
Record of Current Events	281	Protection from Tuberculosis Through	
With portraits.		Intestinal Vaccination.....	366
Current Topics in Cartoons.....	284	Are Americans Formulating the Religious	
The Governor of Iowa: A Sketch of Albert		Creed of the Future?.....	367
Baird Cummins.....	291	Capital Punishment and Capital Crime..	368
By Johnson Brigham.		The Oldest Fixed Date in History.....	369
With portraits and illustration.		Animal and Plant Life in the Antarctic..	371
Sir Robert Hart: The Briton Who Became a		The National Need of Commercial Agents.	372
Dictator in China.....	296	Recent Exploration of Lake Tchad.....	373
By Ralph H. Graves.		The Wonders of Cellulose.....	374
With portrait.		With portraits and other illustrations.	
Alfred Beit, Diamond King, Empire Builder	300	Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals..	376
By W. T. Stead.		The New Books.....	382
With portrait.			
Kodama and His Successor.....	304		
With portraits.			
What Hampton Means by "Education"....	305		
By Albert Shaw.			
With illustrations.			

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the *English Review of Reviews*, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies). THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 18 Astor Place, New York City.



From his latest Photograph taken in London.

HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXIV.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Bryan's Remarkable Position

The most notable political event of the season is the home-coming of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. To some people, this may seem the result of careful and astute management. To others, it will seem to be due to inevitable tendencies. The remarkable fact is that all elements and factions of the Democratic party are now in full agreement that Mr. Bryan is to be nominated for the Presidency by acclamation in 1908. A personal triumph of this kind is very rare in American politics. No public man in our history has been as truly popular as President Roosevelt. Yet his nomination at Chicago in 1904 had been so bitterly opposed by the party leaders and professional politicians who were adepts in the art of securing delegates and controlling conventions, that for a long time there was very serious doubt whether the people or the bosses would control the situation. In 1896 and again in 1900, a great number of the most conspicuous and influential leaders of the Democratic party not only opposed Mr. Bryan's nomination, but openly refused to support him, and either committed themselves to an independent ticket or else went the whole length and supported McKinley. Yet at this time, two years in advance of the necessity for making up their minds, most of these anti-Bryan leaders have fallen into line and are loudly proclaiming their allegiance to the "Great Commoner."

Why He Is the Logical Candidate..

If one were disposed to make sensation, or scandal, or mystery out of any phase of this universal rallying to the Bryan standard, it would be easy enough to multiply words. But common sense supplies a very natural and simple explanation of it all. Our political history of the last ten years has made Mr. Bryan the logical and necessary candidate of the Democrats for 1908. It is nothing to his political discredit that he

was beaten twice by Mr. McKinley. In both elections the odds were greatly against Mr. Bryan, and he made a marvelous campaign. One has only to compare the pluck and power of those campaigns against McKinley with the ineffectiveness of the campaign against Roosevelt two years ago to see how a leader may be defeated and yet keep high personal prestige. The issue of 1896 was an accidental one. The West and South were heavily in debt, and the alarming decline in the price of silver was paralyzing Colorado and the mountain States. The doctrine that the single gold standard had wrought great mischief was highly plausible, under all the circumstances. If Mr. Roosevelt had lived in Nebraska in that period,—or, better still, if he had continued in the ranching business on the Little Missouri,—there is a very fair chance that he would have stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Bryan in the fight for free silver. Mr. McKinley himself was so uncertain on the subject that very few people were sure of his position until after he had been nominated by the Republicans. It is not to be forgotten that he was opposed in his own national convention, to the very last, on the ground that he was a silver man.

Bryan in 1896.

The underlying fact is that the business world selects its own standards of value and its own mediums of exchange. The political world in such matters has to accommodate itself to financial and economic facts. And there was swiftly coming about a transition in the conditions of supply of the precious metals which led the business world to adhere to the single gold standard. The value to-day of the metal in a standard silver dollar is about 50 cents. To have opened the American mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at any time since the campaign of 1896, would have thrown gold out of circulation and would

have given us a single silver standard. There may have been a time when the gold standard in this country worked to the detriment of the producing and debtor classes. But it never caused one tithe of the disaster and injustice that would have been wrought if Mr. Bryan could have had his way and all debts had been made payable in silver. It happened that Mr. Bryan was a fresh, strong figure, with a talent for advocacy. He had served in Congress from 1891 to 1895, where his specialty had been the tariff and where he had made a fine reputation as a debater. Not being reelected to Congress, he became connected with a Democratic newspaper in Omaha, and was employed as a speaker in the silver miners' propaganda through the West and South. His strength did not lie in his knowledge of the money question, but in his great ability as a speaker in presenting and expounding the cause which he had taken up. It was thus that he electrified the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896 with the brilliant sort of speech he had been making for some time on the silver question to audiences in various States. And a radical convention, full of men of enthusiasm and conviction, broke away from the advice of the professional party leaders and the Eastern conservatives and named Bryan as its Presidential candidate on a free-silver platform.

*As Candidate
in 1900*

It was an honest convention and a splendid one, even though its view of the money question proved to be incorrect. Mr. Bryan fitly represented that convention, and his renomination in 1900 showed that he was a man with great gifts of leadership, irrespective of the accidental issue



THE RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE HITCHED.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN: "The world said I'd never do it, but I have them hitched together now." From the *Spokane's Review* (Spokane).



WE ALL KNOW HOW MR. BRYAN FEELS.

MR. BRYAN: "Now, isn't that too bad!"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

which had obscured all other questions in 1896. In 1900 he was again contending against heavy odds. We had fought the war for the emancipation of Cuba, and there seemed many good reasons why Mr. McKinley should be permitted to work out various policies and problems which had come to the front in consequence of that war. Mr. Bryan had shown his approval in 1898 of the policy of the McKinley administration by raising a regiment in Nebraska and becoming its colonel. He opposed our policy of retaining control of the Philippines and made "Imperialism," so-called, the paramount issue of the campaign. It was evident that the American people were not particularly enthusiastic about holding the Philippine Islands, but felt that we had certain responsibilities there which we must face, and that upon the whole the best thing that could happen to the inhabitants of that archipelago was to remain for an indefinite period under the American flag. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan made opposition to the trusts his second great practical issue, and adhered firmly to his silver views without giving them much prominence in his speeches.

"Trusts
and the
Parties."

The question of the regulation of great corporations has had a much more conspicuous place in our politics since Mr. Bryan's last campaign than it had before. It is true that the earlier Democratic platforms were more emphatic in



"AND YET THEY SAY EUROPE DOESN'T APPROVE OF OUR PRODUCTS."

From the *Herald* (New York).

their statements of hostility to corporation evils than were the Republican platforms. But every one knows that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago in 1904 was a practical mandate by the Republicans to the man whose honesty and courage they believed in, to go ahead with the regulation of the great railroads of the country and to make the trusts obey the laws. The nomination of Judge Parker by the Democrats, on the other hand, was due to the activity of the so-called conservative Democrats of the East, and thus party positions were to some extent reversed for all practical purposes, the Republicans being the more radical. Mr. Roosevelt, to use a current phrase, has "made good" most wonderfully, and has induced the Republican Congress in the main to follow his leadership. The country is solidly and deliberately with him, and the Democrats are naturally claiming that he has been doing the things that they would have done if they had been in power. The only possible way by which they can convince the country that they mean what they say is to repudiate the sort of counsel that they took in 1904, when they accepted a conservative candidate from

New York and gave their opponents much of of their own natural fighting ground.

Roosevelt, Bryan and Hearst. If Mr. Roosevelt had not repeatedly made it clear that he would not accept another nomination, the Democrats might not now be so unanimous. But with Roosevelt out of the way, they hold that the country's natural leader in the continuing work of curbing the corporations and purifying our economic life must be Mr. Bryan. They have come to this conclusion the more readily and openly because they are greatly afraid of Mr. Hearst, and do not like to take the chance of waiting another year and allowing the Hearst movement a free opportunity to develop. Mr. Bryan is above all else a personality. He has faced audiences again and again all over the country. There is a very widespread feeling that Bryan, like Roosevelt, is his own platform,—that is to say, that the man in his essential character and qualities is greater than the opinions he may happen to hold at a given moment upon public questions. Next only to Roosevelt, he is the best-advertised and most widely known of living Americans.



MR. W. J. BRYAN AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(He is accompanied by M. Deloncle and the Comte Goblet d'Alviella.)

*Bryan as a
Doctrinaire*

Mr. Bryan is now forty-six years old, and it is fair to suppose that he has a broader and more tolerant mind than ten years ago. It was the testimony of independent observers that he was by far the strongest and most impressive figure in the St. Louis convention two years ago, where he was able to compel the Parker men to accept his revision of the platform. The one great fault of his earlier public career was his lack of open-mindedness. He seemed to have made up his mind once and for all upon all possible questions, and he seemed unable, even for a moment, to consider whether or not, through inexperience and lack of mature study, he might not at some point or other have been mistaken. Where a strong and able man has a long lifetime to expend in battling for his convictions, it is always to be regretted if he is so short-sighted as to form all those convictions that are to serve for his entire career

as if he were snatching a bit of food in a railroad station. Yet all great men cannot have all great qualities in equal admixture. Some men can think with philosophical sagacity, yet wholly lack the zeal for propaganda. Mr. Bryan has always had a very dangerous love for settling all things by hastily reducing them to the form of a dictum of eternal and immutable application. The danger of this habit of mind is that the coined phrase that expresses a policy may become a sort of religion to the man who takes it up. Thus, Mr. Bryan, after his defeat in 1896, was so sure that his "16 to 1" money doctrine was at the root of all things, past, present, and future, that he was ready to spend his life as the martyr of a lost cause. Later on, he showed the same tendency in his theoretical attitude toward what he called "imperialism," and not less so in his attitude, which was purely argumentative, toward "trusts." It was not his method to study things in the concrete and reach conclusions about imperialism or trusts through an intimate acquaintance with facts and conditions, but it was his method, on the contrary, to proceed along abstract lines, building up syllogisms like the logicians and sophists of old. But although this doctrinaire tendency has always been so strong in Mr. Bryan, the corrective has to a great extent been supplied by his wholesome contact with practical American life; and with a man of his character and traits, the abstract point of view is much more likely to show itself in speeches than in actions. In an executive office like the Presidency, Bryan would probably be almost as free from a reckless desire to test untried theories and to make startling innovations as Cleveland, McKinley, or Roosevelt. He talks always as in a vacuum, like a pure theorist; but he would probably act in a given case like a prudent and thrifty citizen, with hard sense. As a candidate, he has the great advantage in the present state of public opinion of being regarded as wholly free from corporation influences, and he is as strong with the "plain people" as ever before. On the other hand, business men consider the money question settled beyond doubt, and do not expect a Bryan administration to upset the prosperity of the country. They know Mr. Bryan and can make their calculations accordingly.

*As Regards
Mr. Hearst.*

But they do not know anything at all about what Mr. Hearst might do if he were President. They know that he made his appearance as a national candidate in 1904 merely as preliminary to

more serious plans for 1908. They know that he just missed being elected mayor of New York City last fall, and that he would have been chosen by a large majority if conservative Republicans had not voted for McClellan for the express purpose of keeping Hearst out. They have watched the progress of the Hearst boom for the governorship of New York, and have seen its steady growth until the Democratic nomination last month seemed to be well within his grasp. It was felt among Democratic politicians that if Hearst were elected governor of New York in November next, he would be on the high road to victory in the national Democratic convention of 1908. But to Democratic politicians, as well as to the country at large, the name of William R. Hearst stands for a movement, rather than for a personality. Every one knows where Mr. Bryan is, what he is like, and what he is doing. But the average intelligent newspaper reader never knows whether Mr. Hearst is in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, or Paris. He has never by any chance seen Mr. Hearst, and he does not know any one who has ever met that gentleman. He is told that the Hearst movement is run by a sort of journalistic syndicate, which puts forth declarations that Mr. Hearst has not written and



Copyright, 1906, by J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston.

HON. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

has perhaps never seen or read. There is much vague disparagement of Mr. Hearst from every standpoint; and this will probably continue until Mr. Hearst comes out in the open and allows everybody to see him and hear him. Many leaders, not merely of the conservative wing alone, but also of the radical wing of the Democratic party, are thus afraid of the Hearst movement, because they do not know the man and are not willing to take the risk of following his leadership. The one plain escape before them lay in coming out promptly and strongly for Bryan, and they have done it with such unanimity that if the convention were to be held this month, it is not likely that a single delegate would raise a dissenting voice. Mr. Hearst himself has joined heartily in the Bryan chorus.



MR. WILLIAM J. BRYAN (ON THE LEFT) WITH COUNT APPONYI AND BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

The Great Reception.

The arrangements for Mr. Bryan's reception at New York on August 30 were on a national scale. Democratic State organizations throughout the country had passed resolutions welcoming Mr. Bryan home and had declared themselves for his nomination in 1908. Leading members of the party to the number of about one thousand were invited to platform seats in the Madison Square Garden, where Mr. Bryan

was to make his great speech, and the railroads had all offered special excursion rates for the tens of thousands of the faithful, who were coming by whole trainloads to pay homage to their accepted leader. Incidentally, it was expected that this great show of Democratic unity would put a good deal of life into the Congressional and State campaigns of the present season. Mr. Bryan is booked for speeches at Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, besides those that he is to give in his own State. He is to lend inspiration to this year's campaign, and then, with his nomination all safe and unquestioned, he will just have to wait and make plans for a campaign that cannot be fought until 1908.

To go on his Travels Again. This is a very trying position in which to place a live, vigorous American politician. In England the party leader out of power sits on the front opposition bench of the House of Commons and fights merrily as he goes along, waiting for the inevitable swing of the pendulum that will put his party into power again. But there is nothing for Mr. Bryan to do except to retire to his farm near Lincoln, Neb., or else to resume his travels. When he first went abroad, sailing from San Francisco on the 27th of last September, it was his intention to include Australia and New Zealand in his itinerary. But his plans were changed, and it is understood that after the election this fall he will visit the antipodes and make a study of the progressive English-speaking communities, whose economic and political life has such a fascination for radical statesmen everywhere. From all points of view, this is a very wise plan. If Mr. Bryan is to be President of the United States, the more experience and knowledge he acquires, the better able he will be to discharge the duties of his high office.

A Traveller from London No man traveling as he has done during the past year could make a profound study of politics or conditions anywhere. It is only obscure men who make profound studies. Men whose journeys are publicly noted, who are lionized and feted everywhere, and who are called upon to make speeches, are forever and forever past the period of study and investigation. This does not alter the fact that it is an exceedingly good thing for a statesman to have a period of vacation travel, to meet public men of other countries, and to get the larger, world view of affairs. Mr. Bryan, furthermore, did not travel with any deliberate idea of being lion-

ized and feted, and the honors that were heaped upon him everywhere were not of his seeking. He had committed himself before starting to the task of writing articles for newspapers and periodicals about the things that impressed him in different countries. And he had promised the readers of his own weekly paper, *The Commoner*, to give them a letter in every issue. These letters show that Mr. Bryan took pains to acquire information, and make it evident that the year's absence was one of great value to him in his own education. His letters from Japan, Korea, and China were clear and useful, and his letters from the Philippines were frank and able. If he should become President, his having visited the Philippine Islands would prove of great advantage to him in dealing with the questions of administration he would have to face. After leaving the Philippines, Mr. Bryan visited Java and the Malay Peninsula, and wrote very entertainingly regarding Dutch colonial administration and tropical conditions in general. His four or five letters from India were systematic and conscientious. From India Mr. Bryan went to Egypt and Syria, visiting Palestine and the Lebanon district, and then he proceeded by way of Turkey upon a somewhat hurried tour of Europe. In Russia he saw the Duma in session, and our readers will remember that last month we published a picture of him taken with a large group of Russian parliamentarians. He proceeded to London to make a Fourth of July address, and was received there with every mark of honor that could be bestowed upon an unofficial traveler. He returned to the Continent, visiting France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and other countries. While in London he attended the Interparliamentary Conference, where he took advanced ground in favor of the arbitration of disputes between nations, and advocated a plan for mediation and delay, even in cases where disputes might be regarded as involving the national honor.

Parties and the House. It remains to be seen to what extent Mr. Bryan's return and the new cheerfulness of the Democratic party can impress voters in electing members of the Sixtieth Congress on the 6th day of November. The Fifty-ninth Congress thus far, under President Roosevelt's inspiration, has made a very strong record; and Republican Congressmen who have stood loyally by the President's programmes will hardly be apologetic in facing their constituents. The present Congress has 250 Republican members

and 136 Democratic members. It is now fourteen years since the Democrats fought a winning campaign for the House of Representatives, the last six Houses having had good Republican majorities. The Democrats, on the other hand, during the twenty years previous to this Republican period, lost only two Congressional elections. In other words, the Democrats held the House for sixteen years and the Republicans for four. The Republicans concede in advance this year a certain amount of Democratic gain, but expect to keep a working majority. Mr. James S. Sherman, of New York, is chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and Mr. James M. Griggs, of Georgia, is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. A good deal of newspaper comment has been occasioned by the Republican appeal for one-dollar campaign contributions from members of the party. Chairman Griggs, on behalf of the Democrats, followed Chairman Sherman with a similar appeal. It is not likely that much money will come in this way to the central fund for general party purposes. And there is no reason this year why any central fund should exist at all, except for the purpose of printing a campaign handbook and a few brief documents. Each Congressional district



HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN OF NEW YORK.
(Chairman of the Congressional Republican Campaign Committee.)

is abundantly competent to select its own representative and to meet the slight legitimate expenses of the local campaign. Neither directly or indirectly should the corporations continue to put money into politics, and the newspapers suffice to disseminate information. It is very encouraging to note the reaction against large campaign funds, and it should be a matter of pride with good citizens to do their political duty without pecuniary reward.



HON. JAMES M. GRIGGS OF GEORGIA.
(Chairman of the Congressional Democratic Campaign Committee.)

The party lines have not been sharply drawn in the work of the present Congress, and it will be impossible to give a very intelligent and definite party character to the Congressional elections this fall. Republicans generally admit that the tariff must be revised within the next four or five years, but they differ as to whether the Sixtieth or the Sixty-first Congress should tackle the job. That issue cannot be made to figure very importantly in this year's campaign. Mr. Gompers and the labor organizations that he represents have gone openly into politics this year, with the object of defeating prominent Congressmen who have opposed certain bills regarded as in the interest of labor unions. The most prominent of these measures is one that would restrict the power of the federal courts to interfere with strikes by issuing injunctions. Speaker Cannon is frankly op-

*The Speaker
and the Issues.*



THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT PASSES THE HAT.

(The Corporation representatives grin, while the rank and file "chip in" to the dollar fund.)
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica.)

posed to that bill and it is forming an issue in his Illinois district. His speech at Danville, Illinois, before his district convention on August 16 was one of the ablest efforts of his public career. His constituents insisted upon announcing him as a Presidential candidate. He is a man of unquestioned honesty and courage, and he deserves his great personal popularity. He was seventy years old in May, and he seems to be just now attaining the maturity of his intellectual powers and political influence. He will be in Maine this month, where he will give his aid particularly in Congressman Littlefield's district, that able and vigorous member of the House having been marked for defeat by the labor leaders.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews
Senator Beveridge's speech at Portland, Me., on August 22, states the Republican case in this Congressional campaign with thoroughness and sound logic. He says that the issue is moral, and that the voters who believe in Theodore Roosevelt and what he is trying to do will elect Congressmen and Senators to support him during the remainder of his administration. He announces the "renaissance of the decalogue in American commerce." He finds the Ameri-

can people, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, engaged in straightening out the methods of American business. He proceeds to show how far the country has actually traveled along that line since Mr. Roosevelt came into office, and he makes a remarkable summing-up of the achievements of the Department of Justice in bringing trusts into obedience to the law, and of other branches of the administration in putting vitality into their work for justice and the supremacy of law. He proceeds to show that all this effort has not hurt business, but has emancipated it and helped it, and he presents a remarkable statistical conspectus of economic progress during the past five years. He expounds the railway rate bill, and shows the significance of the meat inspection law, which he himself drafted and carried through the Senate. He makes a plea for permitting Roosevelt to push the Panama Canal work without obstruction, and commends the President's foreign policies and international influence. Senator Beveridge has certainly struck the keynote of the Republican campaign. Confidence in the President, and a willingness to promote the success of his policies in the remaining years of his administration, is the thing at issue.

*Politics in
New England*

The State election in Maine occurs on September 10, this being one of the few States that separates State from national elections. The present governor, William T. Cobb, is a candidate for reelection, and his opponent is, Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville. The Democrats are taking the ground that there is no honesty in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, and they demand the re-submission of that question to the people. Some time this re-submission movement will prevail in Maine, but probably not this year. Governor Cobb is at least honest and has identified himself with the policy of rigid enforcement of the laws against the sale of liquor. But it is impossible to enforce such laws without friction, and there will always be scandalous evasions. Vermont has an early State election, the date being September 4. The campaign is an unusually vigorous one, with Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor, a son of Senator Proctor, as the Republican candidate for governor. Opposed to him is Mr. Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, who is supported by Democrats and Independents. Mr.



Copyright, Pack Bros., N. Y.

GOVERNOR HIGGINS OF NEW YORK.

Clement ran as an independent Republican four years ago and polled a considerable vote. This year he is still supported by his Republican wing, while indorsed by the Democrats.



WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, WHO IS LIKELY TO RUN FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

The Republican convention in New Hampshire will be held on the 18th of the present month, and the country will watch with interest Mr. Winston Churchill's campaign to secure the nomination for governor on an anti-railroad platform. Mr. Churchill has a strong case, and he is stating it with frankness and courage in a year when the drift of public opinion is very strongly with him. Nevertheless, the evils against which he contends are so strongly entrenched in New Hampshire that the fight is a real one. The Massachusetts conventions will be held very late in the season. Connecticut and Rhode Island politics are usually in a turmoil, and this year offers no exception.

*In New York
State*

The political situation in New York is a peculiar one, and it will be watched by the country with much interest during the period to elapse be-



GOVERNOR CUMMINS OF IOWA.
(Nominated for a third term.)

fore the two great parties hold their State conventions on the same day,—September 25. The Hearst movement was first organized on an independent basis. During August it became increasingly probable that Mr. Hearst would receive the regular Democratic nomination for governor. The situation became further complicated, however, by the prospect that Mr. William Travers Jerome would be a candidate and would run independently if not regularly nominated. What Mr. Jerome can do as an independent was shown last fall, when he was elected district attorney in New York City after both great parties had foolishly declined to renominate him. The Republicans are watching their opponents, and meanwhile quarreling bitterly among themselves over the control of the party machinery. The friends of Governor Higgins had hoped to secure his renomination, but all factions were looking to Mr. Charles E. Hughes as a man who might lead them to victory in case the Democrats should nominate a Hearst or a Jerome. Mr. Hughes is not a politician, and

would prefer not to be named. After the bitterness of recent strife between Senator Platt and ex-Governor Odell it has been a spectacle more curious than edifying to see them united again, in the endeavor to control the State and county committees, and retain the semblance of power and authority.

The Situation in Iowa. The long preliminary contest in Iowa for the headship of the Republican ticket was won by Governor Cummins in the convention of August 1. He received 933 votes, as against 603 for Mr. Perkins, his principal opponent. The fight ended in comparative harmony, Governor Cummins having made the platform agreeable all around, and having political sagacity enough to be magnanimous. He has been a remarkably able administrator of the affairs of the State, and his nomination for a third term is without precedent. We publish on page 291 a sketch of the governor by a well-known writer. Governor Cummins is a protectionist, but demands the early revision of the tariff and the application of the principles of reciprocity. The platform states these views, but not very aggressively. The Democrats have nominated a young lawyer from Centerville, Hon. Claude R. Porter, as their candidate for governor.



HON. CLAUDE R. PORTER OF IOWA.
(Democratic nominee for Governor.)

The Fight in Georgia. In the South, as in the North, the political season is notable for the manner in which personalities rather than doctrines or policies have come to the front. In Iowa the contest was far more one of personal leadership than one of political doctrine. In New York the voters demand men in whom they can have confidence, and the party machines are recognizing the necessity of yielding to that demand. And so throughout the country there is everywhere visible this search for vigorous, trustworthy, and competent leadership. Intense as was the preliminary combat among Republican leaders in Iowa, it was all a very tame affair in comparison with the struggle in Georgia for the



HON. HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA.

Democratic nomination for the governorship. The two chief candidates were the Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* and a widely known leader in Georgia politics and affairs, and the Hon. Hoke Smith, also of Atlanta, formerly in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, a prominent lawyer and formerly if not now proprietor of the *Atlanta Journal*. Their canvass of the State will not be forgotten for half a century. In the heat of the fray, their newspapers as well as their speeches were acrimonious beyond all admitted rules of the political game, and their hosts of friends in other



HON. CLARK HOWELL OF GEORGIA.

States will have regretted their loss of temper and of reserve. Another prominent candidate was Col. J. H. Estill, editor and owner of the *Savannah Morning News*. Judge Richard B. Russell was also in the field, and so was Col. James H. Smith, famous as a millionaire farmer in north Georgia. The primary elections were set for August 22, and the State convention will be held in the present month. Our pages were closed for the press too early to note the result of the primary elections. Hoke Smith's leading issue was a demand for a new voting test that would practically exclude negroes, as in several other Southern States. Clark Howell opposed such a change in the franchise laws. Tom Watson, the Populist, sided with Hoke Smith on this negro issue, but there seemed to be a question whether or not his Populist followers would get into the Democratic primaries. Howell was charged with being in close relationship with railroads and corporations, and Smith was charged with almost every crime in the penal code.

*American
Business
Conditions.*

The business conditions of the country were never more promising than at the present time. Our wheat crop is decidedly the largest on record, the Government's report estimating it at 772,-

000,000. The corn crop is also expected to exceed that of last year, which was the largest in our history. The general prosperity of the farmers will affect all other lines of production. The only danger is that continued good fortune may promote unwise speculation. The iron and steel industry is taxed to its utmost to meet the demand, and the United States Steel Corporation has been able to resume the payment of dividends on its common stock. This company is a notable example of numerous industrial amalgamations that have been strengthening themselves by using a large part of their earnings from year to year in the making of permanent improvements. Wall Street was greatly excited last month over the unexpected raising of the dividend of the Union Pacific Railroad from a 6 per cent. to a 10 per cent. annual rate, with the simultaneous announcement of the payment of dividends by the Southern Pacific at the rate of 5 per cent. The great railroads have been putting so much of their earnings into improvements that the general public has not realized how much money they are making. Meanwhile, the big men on the inside have been constantly increasing their already large holdings and absorbing the property of the many uninformed and discouraged outsiders.

*Sunday Laws
in Canada
and France*

Sunday has been made a day of obligatory rest by parliamentary enactment in Canada and France.

In accordance with a measure passed by the late session of the Canadian parliament, with but very little opposition, Sunday will be a legalized day of rest throughout the Dominion, beginning March next. The government realized the difficulties growing out of religious and industrial differences and therefore, very wisely, based the legislation on humanitarian grounds—the need of Sunday as a day of rest. Works of “necessity and mercy” will be permitted, but all trading, “work for remuneration,” theatricals, sports, “amusements for gain,” the publication, sale, and distribution of newspapers, and all railroad operations are prohibited, with heavy penalties for violation of the law. No telephone, telegraph, or railroad employee, or any other industry calling for Sunday work, can be required to perform such work unless during the other six days he be allowed twenty-four consecutive hours without labor. In France, Socialism has accomplished what neither Roman Catholicism nor Puritanism could bring about. The new Sunday law, passed with but one dissenting vote, was a

government measure and its passage is significant in view of the clerical denunciations of the Republic as godless because it has declined to be ultramontane. The law makes compulsory cessation from Sunday labor, with certain definite exceptions. A special clause authorizes the ministers interested to suspend fifteen times a year a day of rest in establishments under state control or private establishments where work is going on in the interest of national defense. The bill also allows masters and employees in hotels, bakeries, restaurants, hospitals, drug stores, newspaper offices, and such places to so arrange their work that employees who work on Sunday shall rest on some other day of the week. The Belgian parliament has recently enacted similar legislation and, early in August, a joint committee of the British Lords and Commons issued a report on Sunday trading, in which a strong recommendation is made for further legislation to maintain Sunday as a day of rest, not only on religious and moral grounds, but “as necessary to the preservation of the health and the strength of the community.”

*Politics
and Education
in England.*

When the British parliament closed its sessions (on August 4), the education bill, introduced in April by Mr. Augustine Birrell, President of the Education Board, had passed the Commons by a majority of 192. The provisions of this bill have been already considered in these pages. Its main features, as modified by debate and amendment, are thus summarized in the cable dispatches:

From January 1, 1908, all schools maintained by the local educational authority must be “provided” schools. The local authority has power to purchase or lease the existing schools.

Not a penny of public money is to be used in denominational instruction.

Teachers will be appointed by the local authorities without any religious tests.

All schools receiving rates will give the same religious education.

Religious instruction may be given in these schools two mornings a week by arrangement with the local authority.

Attendance will not be compulsory during religious instruction, and religious instruction will not be given by the ordinary staff.

There will be a further grant of \$5,000,000 from the exchequer for the educational purposes of the bill.

A National Educational Council is provided for Wales.

The bill now goes to the House of Lords, where it will no doubt be radically amended, if not practically vetoed. Other important measures left unfinished at the close of Parliament were the Irish Laborers' Cot-

tage Bill (in committee of the House of Lords) and the Colonial Marriages Bill (which passed its second reading in the House of Commons). The appointment of an educational council for Wales and the public announcement of Mr. Duncan Vernon Perie, Liberal member for North Aberdeen, that at the next session he would introduce a bill for the establishment of a separate parliament for Scotland would seem to indicate the trend against imperialism, and should give encouragement to Irish Home Rulers. Perhaps the most important international event in London during late July was the congress of the Interparliamentary Union, at which Mr. William Jennings Bryan made a very favorable impression by his speech in support of international arbitration. The resolution of the committee on arbitration, as amended by Mr. Bryan, will be inserted in the proposed model treaty on arbitration to the next Hague conference. The resolution is as follows:

If a disagreement should arise between the contracting parties which is not one to be submitted to arbitration, they shall not resort to any act of hostility before separately or jointly inviting, as the cause may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation on the part of one or more friendly Powers. This requisition will take place, if necessary, according to article 8 of the Hague convention for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts.

A Constitution for the Transvaal In the last days of the British parliament, the Secretary of the Colonial Office, Mr. Winston Churchill, outlined (on August 1) in the House of Commons the plans of the Liberal government for a constitution for the Transvaal, in accordance with the recommendations of the special committee appointed for that purpose. Manhood suffrage is established, although the rule of "one man one vote" does not apply to the negro population. The ballot is secret, and every adult male of twenty-one years of age who has been a resident for six months, except members of the British garrison, is entitled to vote. The assembly will consist of 69 salaried members elected for five years each. The upper house will consist, for the present, of 15 members, appointed by the crown; but it is announced that in the near future it is the intention of the ministry to abolish this and have only a unicameral legislature. The general lines of the old Boer magisterial districts are followed, and, on the basis of the census figures of 1904 the Rand will have 32 members, Pretoria 6, Krugersdorp 1, and the rest of the country 30. The

constitution will prohibit Chinese contract labor, and no more coolies will be imported into the country after November 15. Either the English or the Dutch language can be used for public business, and naturalization is made easy, but the Boers' request for woman's suffrage is denied. A similar constitution is promised soon to the Orange Free State. Considering that neither British nor Boers can secure a majority of more than two or three in the new house, and that, although neither side received just what it asked for, substantial concessions were made to both, it may be assumed that the result is really a fair and equitable compromise. The proposals of the government were attacked sharply in the parliament by ex-Premier Balfour and others, but the ministry was supported by a test vote of 316 to 83.

Germany and the Kaiser.

The world long ago recognized the fact that, whether it praised or blamed, it could not possibly ignore the German Kaiser. During the past month his versatile genius and restless energy have been manifested in three or four different directions. Noteworthy among these was his reception of King Edward of England, who crossed the Channel in his royal yacht and met the Kaiser at Friedrichshof on the morning of August 15. The meeting between the two monarchs was most cordial, and although it is officially denied that any political significance attached to the visit, it is noteworthy that Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent under-secretary of the British foreign office, accompanied King Edward, and Foreign Secretary Tschirschki-und Bögendorff, the Kaiser. It is probable that the monarchs discussed the near Eastern problem, and perhaps formulated some advice to their brother ruler, Czar Nicholas. A very dramatic exploit of the Kaiser's was his visit, on July 18, to Aix-la-Chapelle and the opening and examination of the sarcophagus of the great Charlemagne. His majesty also (early in August), made a rather remarkable speech on Socialism, in which he declared that the "red danger" was more to be feared than the "yellow peril." Then, to be sure, William II. has now the reflected glory of being a grandfather, his first grandchild, a boy, having been born to the Crown Prince Frederick William on July 4. German commercial prosperity continues and increases. Her exports mount at a faster rate than her imports. Her colonial activity spreads over a greater territory and involves greater enterprise. Unfortunately, all this

brings with it some of the corruption which seems to be inevitable to great commercial prosperity. There has been a scandal in the German colonial administration, and it is reported that the Prussian minister of agriculture, Dr. von Podbielski, has been dismissed for his connection with certain dishonest contracts made with the government for supplies to be used in the South African war against the Herreros. The Prussian "beamer" is justly famed for his integrity, but the opportunity to get rich quickly out of inferior races has apparently proved irresistible to him.



ADMIRAL MILLER.
(New Chief of the German Naval Staff.)

Up to the present, by the way, Germany's South African war has cost in the neighborhood of a hundred millions of dollars, and the end is not yet in sight.

*The Pope's
Reply to
France.*

While we do not know as yet the text of the Pope's encyclical of August 1, replying to the request of the French bishops for instruction as to the course they ought to pursue regarding the separation law in France, the telegraphic dispatches and the comments in French newspapers indicate its general purport. According to the dispatches, based on a summary which appeared in the *Osservatore Romano*, the clerical organ of Rome, on August 14, the document declares that the decision in this matter was deferred because of its great importance, and (the encyclical is addressed to the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard) "through a charitable feeling for the great services your nation has rendered to the Church." His Holiness indorses the recommendations of the French priesthood, disapproving of the separation law, and declares that "concerning cultural associations such as the law prescribes, we decree absolutely that they cannot be formed without a violation of the sacred rights which are the life itself of the Church." His Holiness then proceeds to discuss other possible associations which may be legal and canonical, despairing, however, of finding any. He says:

As this hope fails us and the law remains as it

is, we declare it is not permissible to try these other kinds of association so long as they do not establish in the most legal and most positive way that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and the bishops, and their authority over the temporal affairs of the Church, particularly the sacred edifices, will be irrevocably protected by such associations. We cannot wish otherwise without betraying our sacred charge and producing the ruin of the Church in France.

The document further urges the bishops to adopt all means within the law to organize themselves, assuring them of Papal coöperation



M. A. BRIAND, MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORSHIP.

(Who will enforce the French Church Separation Law.)

and support. The Pope, however, advises against seditious or violent action, and declares that firmness will give better results than violence. The encyclical says that it foresees "the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against the decree," even asserting that "we do not seek the salvation of the Church, but that the form of the republic in France is odious to us."

We indignantly denounce such insinuations as false. The makers of this law have not sought separation, but oppression. While affirming their desire for peace they have made atrocious war against religion. They hurl a brand of the most violent discord, thus arraying one citizen against

another, to the great detriment of public welfare. We have patiently supported injustice after injustice through love of the French nation, and are finally asked to overstep the last limit of our apostolic duties, and we declare our inability to overstep them. Let the responsibility rest with those whose hatred has gone to such extremes.

A Challenge to the Separation Law. By the provisions of the French separation law, recently passed, it will be remembered, state support is to be withdrawn from all denominational schools and congregations in December of the present year. The effect of this law will be to overthrow the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in France. Up to the time of its enactment the bishops and priests had been state functionaries and the churches official bodies. In order to conduct public church services according to the law hereafter, "associations culturelles" must be formed. These are virtually boards of trustees, responsible for the maintenance of worship, and, in general, for all the actions of the Church. Further, quoting literally from the separation act:

In default of any association to take over the property of an establishment of public worship, this property will be assigned by decree to the town establishments of charity and beneficence situated within the territorial limits of the ecclesiastical district in question.

The Pope's encyclical is a challenge to this law and virtually a call to arms addressed to French Catholics. In a second encyclical, containing more minute instructions to the French clergy, His Holiness repeats his refusal to consider the possibility of the Church submitting to the lay associations, but, in its wording, nevertheless, this encyclical leaves open a possibility for some future understanding which shall be both legal and canonical.

Significance of the Encyclical.

It is difficult for us in the United States, who have seen the prosperity and progress of American Catholicism, absolutely separate from any governmental support or interference, to un-



CAPTAIN-GENERAL JOSÉ LOPEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

(The new Spanish Premier whose ministry is considering a church separation law.)



Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS X.
(At his work desk in the Vatican.)

derstand the opposition of the Vatican and the French hierarchy to the separation law in the Republic. It must be remembered, however, that while in this country the government in its attitude toward the Church is neutral, in France it is unfriendly. In this country, also, Catholic people are accustomed to support their church by direct voluntary contributions, while in France they are not. It has been hinted by a high Catholic dignitary, who declines to give his name, but who is quoted in the *Temps*, that while the provisions of the present French law in this might be accepted, if the Papal consent were fully gained in this case, other Catholic states might impose similar laws, and this would be the ruin of the political power of the Church. "It is better," observes this churchman, "to attempt a supreme effort of emancipation while the Church finds herself in possession of her temples and her property, and while the faithful are not yet accustomed to a régime more independent of the hierarchy." The date of the bishops' meeting to consider courses of action is uncertain, but it will probably be some time during the present month.



MINISTER STOLYPIN, WHO SUCCEEDS GOREMYKIN AS RUSSIAN PREMIER.

The fear of other countries passing separation laws finds ground in the present situation in Spain, where, owing to the refusal of the clergy to permit burial in consecrated cemeteries to persons married by the civil form only, the Dominguez ministry has just introduced a bill making all religious associations subject to the same law as industrial corporations. M. Briand, French Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, declares that, while no modification of the separation law is possible, "there will be no necessity to repeat the experiment of the forcible taking of church inventories. It is not to be anticipated that any attempt will be made to close the churches by force." It is to be hoped and expected that some *modus vivendi* will be arrived at in France. If not, there are stormy times ahead for the Republic. It is

undoubtedly true that the great majority of the French electorate are behind the present government in its attitude toward the Church. Just how quickly this support would be converted into violent opposition if the forcible disbandment of churches was attempted the future only can show. It must not be forgotten that at heart the vast majority of Frenchmen are still devout Catholics.

"The Duma is dead! Long live the Duma!" In these words, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, in a speech (on July 23) before the Interparliamentary Conference in London, expressed the feelings and hopes of the civilized world, while at the same time he simply paraphrased the words of the imperial manifesto, which on July 23 dissolved Russia's first parliament. Following this imperial announcement a second governmental decree accepted the resignation of Premier Goremykin and announced the appointment of Minister Stolypin, formerly at the head of the Department of the Interior, to succeed him. In his ukase the Czar said:

A cruel disappointment has befallen our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, strayed into a sphere beyond their competence and have been making comments on the imperfections of the Fundamental Laws, which can only be modified by our imperial will. In short, the representatives of the nation have undertaken really illegal acts, such as an appeal to the nation by parliament. The peasants, disturbed by such anomalies, seeing no hope for the amelioration of their lot, resorted in a number of districts to open pillage, destruction of other people's property, and disobedience of law.

The Imperial Controller, General von Schwanenbach, made a similar statement for publication. He said:

You can tell the American people that this step was forced upon the Government as the only way of extricating the country from the horrible reign of blood and terrorism which prevails. The dissolution of the present Parliament does not mean a return to irresponsible absolutism. The past is dead forever. From his Majesty's own lips I can assure you that he still believes in the principle of popular representation and firmly intends to adhere to it; but he became convinced that the present Parliament was elected under abnormal conditions, and did not represent the true sentiment of the country, and that it was necessary to make another appeal to the nation.

From two to three hundred members of the outlawed parliament immediately journeyed to Viborg, Finland, and there, reorganizing under regular officers, they prepared, discussed, and

*The Duma's
Defiance.*



Prince Lvov.

Count Heyden.

Prince Dolgoroukov.

THREE CONSERVATIVE RUSSIAN LEADERS WHO WARN THE PEOPLE AGAINST REVOLUTION.

adopted an answer to the Czar's decree by which their chamber had been dissolved. Their manifesto, which was formally addressed "to the people, from the popular representatives of the citizens of all Russia," was signed by all the members of the Duma at Viborg, except Count Heyden, Dr. Stakhovich, and Prince Lvov. After enumerating the reforms which the Duma tried to bring about, the address declared:

The Government promises to convoke a new Duma seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin, when industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest and when the Ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to the popular needs. For seven months the Government will act arbitrarily, will fight against the popular movement in order to obtain a pliable, subservient Duma. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement, the Government will convoke no Duma at all.

Citizens, stand up for the trampled on rights of popular representation and for the imperial Duma. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The Government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore you are, now that the Government has dissolved the Duma, justified in giving neither money nor soldiers.

Should the Government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid without the consent of the popular representatives. The Russian people will never acknowledge them, and will not be called upon to pay them. Accordingly, until the popular representatives are summoned, do not give a kopeck to the throne or a soldier to the army.

While the outside world cannot help admiring the self-restraint, the moderation, and the capacity for self-government evident in this appeal of the Duma to the Russian people, it remains evident that, by the irresistible logic of events, it was necessary for Emperor Nicholas to dissolve parliament. He had to do this or repeal the "Fundamental Law,"—that is, he was compelled to surrender part of his power or disperse by force the representative assembly which insisted upon sharing that power. To his Majesty and all the partisans of the autocratic *régime*, the Duma was only a revolutionary club, which, Premier Stolypin declared, had wasted its time in talking and discussing and accomplishing nothing. Indeed, it is a fact that the freedom of speech permitted in the Duma, and the wide publicity given to its debates by the press, really made it a national organ of revolutionary propaganda. Millions of peasants throughout the country watched the struggle for "land and liberty" as reported in the press, and, by hundreds of telegrams, addresses, and resolutions of approval, cheered on parliament in its work and appealed for further advance. These documents and communications were also published abroad. Russia began to find herself. In the words of a Liberal writer in the *Nasha Zhizn* (Our Life), of St. Petersburg, "One-third of the people understand the situation now. Give us two months more and we will enlighten the other two-thirds." It may be safely predicted that the Russian people will never return to the autocracy.

*What the Duma
Accomplished.*

"Strong-
Handed
Reform"

In an interview granted the Associated Press representative immediately after the dissolution of the Duma, Premier Stolypin declared that strong-handed reform was to be the keynote of his administration. In spite of all reports to the contrary, he declared, there had been no *coup d'état*. Nothing had been done which was not in accordance with the prescribed constitutional methods as laid down in the "Fundamental Law." There would be no return to the policy of reaction, although a number of "arrests, expulsions, and other measures of administrative order are indispensable under the present circumstances." Several members of the outlawed parliament were arrested and imprisoned, but the liberty of the great majority was not interfered with, the government evidently fearing to proceed with a high hand against "the best men of Russia," which the Emperor had summoned to assist him. In a subsequent governmental declaration it was announced that a new Duma would meet in March, next (the words of the imperial decree are: "We affirm our immutable intention of keeping the institution, and we appoint March 5, 1907, as the date of the convocation of the new Duma."), and that elections for membership in this body would be held in November and December. Certain new restric-

tions, however, will be put upon the powers of parliament, and it is specifically provided for in advance that "all legislation dealing with the power of the throne and the liberties of the people shall originate only from the Czar and his ministers."

Wholesale
Repression
Continued.

Meanwhile, the campaign of repression has actually been continued. The "strong hand" of Minister Stolypin's programme is very evident; the "reform" is not yet visible. Of the eighty-seven provinces of the empire, only five are now under a normal administration. Forty are under martial law, twenty-seven under "extraordinary protection," and fifteen have what the Russians call "reinforced protection." The minister himself is believed to be an honest man, somewhat imbued with Liberalism, and an administrator of some real ability. Whether or not he will be able to hold out against the clamor of the Reactionaries, who believe they have been victorious, for still other repressive measures remains to be seen. Several changes in the ministry were made at the same time as the appointment of Premier Stolypin. Prince Vassilchikov becomes Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Isvolski, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeds Prince Schakmatov as Procurator of the Holy Synod; and Mr. Filossofov becomes Minister of Commerce.



A MANIFESTATION OF RUSSIAN LOYALTY.

(The Czar and his uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, visiting the camp of the guard regiments at Krasnoye Selo, acclaimed by the soldiers.)

Those Conservative members of the Duma who refused to sign the Viborg manifesto, in conjunction with other Moderates, also drew up an address to the Russian people, pleading for moderation, and announcing the formation of a new party, to be known as the Party of Pacific Regeneration. They hold that the Emperor had a right to dissolve Parliament, and announce their belief in the government's sincerity in its promise of a new Duma. The verdict of their constituents on this attitude has been rather startling. Several of the Constitutional Democrats long known as prominent in zemstvo work and attached to this aforesaid Moderate group have just been candidates for reelection and have been defeated. The Radical groups of the outlawed parliament issued, on July 30, an address to the army and navy, which was indorsed by the central committees of all the proletariat organizations, calling upon the military to join the people in their warfare against the "criminal government." The

Is the Army
Disaffected?

substance of this address is contained in the following paragraph:

Will you shoot the people, shed the blood of the people, and transfix the people's breasts with bayonets? Remember that you are the children of peasants, that you are the children of the Russian people, and that in the villages where you were born your own brothers who are remaining home are also agitating, are also demanding land and liberty, and that the government is sending other troops to shoot and beat them. Why will you defend the government? . . . Soldiers and sailors—we, the legally elected representatives of the peasants and workingmen, declare to you that without Parliament the government is illegal. Orders which it may now issue have no legal force. We call on you.

*Stolypin
Says Soldiers
are Loyal.*

In reply to this appeal, Premier Stolypin announces that the government is absolutely certain of the loyalty of the majority of the troops. He points to the enthusiastic reception given the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas during the visit of the Czar to his Guards at Krasnoye-Selo. In spite of his cheerful assurances, however, at this same visit an attempt was made on the life of Grand Duke Nicholas, who is hated for his reactionary tendencies, and who is looked upon as a possible dictator in case reaction actually triumphs. The attempt was made by members of the Imperial Guards. It is probably true that as a whole the troops are not as yet disaffected. The great majority of them are probably still devoted to the Czar, but the work of disintegration is going on rapidly, and the end will come,—perhaps sooner than the revolutionists themselves expect. A real revolution, in which the army will join, to begin with a general strike, is confidently predicted by the Radicals in October or November, when the peasants have taken in their harvest and the next visit of the tax-gatherer is due.

*The Mutiny at
Helsingfors.*

A gigantic military conspiracy, aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three great sea fortresses,—Sveaborg, Kronstadt, and Sevastopol,—planned by the Revolutionary League, was prematurely brought to light by the mutiny at the first-named stronghold on July 31. Sveaborg, which is a strong fortification guarding the Finnish city of Helsingfors, consists of seven small rock-islands in the Gulf of Finland, all but one of which fell into the hands of the mutineers. The sappers and seven companies of artillery, with some of the infantry, suddenly attacked their officers, and the entire garrison flamed out in revolt. Ma-

chine guns and other munitions were seized, and later on the other island of Skatudden, nearer the mainland, was also captured. It looked as though several of the naval vessels would also fall into the hands of the mutineers, one of them, the cruiser *Pamyat Azova*, being actually captured and held by the revolutionists for twenty-four hours. By the aid of the warships in the harbor, the mutiny was soon put down with a loss of between five and six hundred lives on both sides. Following the affair at Sveaborg, another premature and unsuccessful mutiny broke out among the sailors at Kronstadt, which, it will be remem-



THE BALTIC SHORES ARE THE CENTER OF RUSSIAN MUTINY.

(It was just out of Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, that the mutiny at Sveaborg occurred in July.)

bered, guards St. Petersburg. This, however, was also soon put down, and the general strike which was expected to follow upon these outbreaks did not take place, most of the organizations refusing to obey the call. Although these revolts were premature and soon put down, thereby damaging the prestige of the revolutionary organizations, the mutiny at Kronstadt lasted long enough to make the Czar eager to leave Peterhof, the palace of which stands on the coast under the very guns of the citadel port.

The answer of the Russian people to the dissolution of their representative body was first an ominous silence, and then a number of serious mutinies in the army and navy, followed by the opening of a terrorist campaign of an extent and violence hitherto unparalleled. Assassinations and outrages have been carried on by the wholesale, particularly in Poland. The associations of reactionary fanatics known as the "Black Hundreds" have announced that for every assassination by the revolutionists they will kill some prominent Radical, and Dr. Herzenstein, a prominent Jewish leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the outlawed parliament, was assassinated on August 1 in his home in Finland, as the first victim in this campaign. However, as Dr. E. J. Dillon outlines the situation in his editorial statement in the *Contemporary Review*, "if the plight of the Duma is pitiable, that of the crown is much worse."

It has enormous evils to answer for. But it is naturally, not supernaturally, blameworthy, whereas it is now made answerable for every misfortune, every calamity, that overtakes the land. The Czar himself, who but yesterday was the most powerful sovereign on the globe, is virtually imprisoned in Peterhof or in Czarskoye Selo. General Trepov has become invisible. In the interior anarchy is rampant. In the province of Voronezh the peasants have just annihilated twenty estates. The government is unable to discharge the primary functions of a government: it cannot protect life and property, not even the lives and properties of its own men. In the very prisons it is powerless. The houses of detention, which are said to be tenanted by "the really best men in Russia," are scenes of disorder and bloodshed, because the inmates, aware of the universal contempt in which the authorities are held, frequently mutiny and break the rules and regulations. Not even in military barracks and on battleships are the government masters. Hence, the Czar was lately forced to humiliate himself and his country to an extent unparalleled in the history of civilised nations by requesting the British Government not to send a squadron to Russian waters. "I am not master in my own house," is what his message amounted to. And this avowal he made to the British Government. "Why does he not make it to his own people?" deputies of the Duma ask.

His own people would seem to be the last to be sought for advice. According to reports on good authority, early in August, Czar Nicholas had actually requested the English King and the German Kaiser (who met at Friedrichshof on August 15) to advise him as to how far he ought to trust his people.

Reports of the deliberate, well-thought-out intention of the Japanese Government to nationalize practically all her industries and exploit Man-

churia and Korea with state and private capital receive some confirmation from the recent observations of American and British consuls in Japan and China. It is announced authoritatively at Tokio that a company is about to be formed by the government, jointly with private capitalists, for the working and development of the mines, railways, and forests of Manchuria. A number of new steamship lines are projected, and extensive plans for the financing of these vast enterprises have been matured. Mr. Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, who has recently returned from a tour of the island empire, is (as we stated in our July issue) hearty in his praise of the self-restraint and earnestness of the Japanese people. In a recent article in the *North American Review*, Mr. Schiff declares that in Manchuria Japan will compete in good faith. There is to be expected, he declares, no closing of the door, but fair warning is given that Japan means to dominate the East, and that commercial advantages there can be gained only by fair and free competition. The killing (on July 16 and 17) of five Japanese seal-poachers, and the wounding and capture of a number of others, by an American guard on St. Paul's Island, one of the Pribilof group, in the Bering Sea, was a regrettable incident, but it will cause no international complications. It is true that Japan was not a party to the treaties between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia for protection to sealing in Bering waters. It remains true, also, however, that these Japanese fishermen had no right within the three-mile limit of an American island. It is to be hoped that the incident may result in another treaty, making Japan a party to the agreement to prohibit all pelagic sealing.

Mr. Root and
the Rio
Conference.

Upon the opening of the third Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, on July 23, Señor Joaquim Nabuco (Brazilian Ambassador to the United States) was elected president, and Secretary Root and Baron Rio-Branco (Foreign Minister of Brazil) honorary presidents. The American delegates were given chairmanships on several important committees, including the committee on the Drago Doctrine, William I. Buchanan; commercial relations, Prof. Paul Reinsch; the codification of laws, Dr. L. S. Rowe; patents, ex-Governor Montague; sanitation, Julio Larrinaga, Porto Rican commissioner to the United States; publications and general welfare, Van Leer Polk. Mr. Gonzalo Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United



Photograph by Franklin Adams.

A GENERAL VIEW OF VALPARAISO, CHILE, SHOWING THE HARBOR AND ENCIRCLING HILLS.

States, was appointed chairman of the Committee on the Bureau of American Republics. At this writing (August 20) the conference is still engaged in discussing more or less routine business, although a number of important subjects have come up for debate. The questions of arbitration and the Drago Doctrine (opposing the collection of debts from governments or individuals by force) are the thorny ones before the gathering, and it is about them that the most widely differing opinions will be expressed. Other questions of continental interest are those of the Pan-American Railway and port regulations. Secretary Root's visit to South American cities has been one round of cordiality and ovation. His noteworthy diplomatic speeches at Rio, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo have been reported all over the world. In the words of the *Jornal do Brazil*, of Rio, all South America heartily joins in the sentiments contained in this sentence from the Rio speech,—a sentiment quite consistent with the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine: "We wish no victories but those of peace, no territory except our own, and no sovereignty except sovereignty over ourselves, which we deem independence." Mr. Root left Buenos Ayres for Valparaiso, early in August, but, owing to the earthquake, confined his visit there to one of condolence.

The terrible earthquake at Valparaiso, Chile, early on the morning of August 16, following within a few months of the destructive earthquakes in Alaska and California, has called attention anew to the seismic belt which is said to extend along the Pacific coasts of both the American continents. Parallel to the Chilean coast, along its 2,300 miles, is the same mountain chain which lies at the back of the State of California, and along this chain volcanic forces are in constant activity of some sort. As in the case of San Francisco, there were two distinct heavy shocks, about ten minutes apart, at Valparaiso, and, while much of the destruction of life and property was caused by the earthquake, a large proportion was also due to the fires which broke out immediately afterward. Three hundred and eighty distinct shocks occurred during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (August 17, 18, and 19), and Santiago, the Chilean capital, seventy-five miles to the southeast, besides a number of smaller towns,—including Los Andes, Vena del Mar, and other places,—suffered severely. Los Andes (it was reported on August 20) being practically destroyed. Several landslides added to the destruction. It was estimated that about one thousand lives were lost, and one hundred thousand people made homeless



Photograph by Franklin Adams.

THE ASCENSOR OR CABLE RAILWAY OF VALPARAISO.

in Valparaiso and vicinity. August is the Chilean winter, and the people, gathered on the surrounding hills, in fear of further earthquake shocks, suffered from exposure to the cold and lack of food and drinking water. Martial law was declared in Valparaiso on the 18th, and the troops assisted in the work of rescue and keeping order. The exact extent of the disaster will probably not be known for weeks. It will be remembered that, with telegraphic communication practically unimpaired, the most inaccurate reports of the San Francisco disaster were given to the outside world during the first few days after the earthquake and fire. Communication with Chile's afflicted cities was cut off for days, and even the extent of the damage to the capital (Santiago) is not known at this writing, although it is reported that the capitol building has been destroyed. Santiago, however, has not suffered like its port. It is certain that the entire business section of Valparaiso is wrecked and much of it

burned, while many government buildings,—including the arsenal, the prefecture of police, the navy department building, and some schools,—have been badly injured.

Extent of the Loss.

Valparaiso, which is the principal city of the South American west coast, has been visited by earthquakes many times in the past. It is a fortified seaport and a manufacturing town of considerable importance. The largest South American port on the Pacific coast, it had a population of from 150,000 to 160,000, many of English and German stock. The city is built on a bowl-shaped volcanic formation, which has made it a veritable death trap in an eventuality of this kind. The volcanic rock upon which the city is erected is so close to the mountain side that there is no escape from the south, only one railroad enters from the north, and the sheer hills are in the rear, while in front is the bay, and beyond the Pacific Ocean. Our illustration shows the precipitous cliff formations which surround the city, making elevating railways necessary to transport the people from the business section to their homes on the hills. It is a noteworthy fact that, just as in the case of San Francisco, the low-made ground of Valparaiso near the water's edge suffered most. We expect to give our readers next month an article on Chile and Peru, with especial reference to the economic loss this disaster will inflict on the Chileños,—and from which their political and commercial rivals, the Peruvians, are sure to benefit.



Photograph by Franklin Adams.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT IN VALPARAISO.
(Almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of August 16.)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 20 to August 20, 1906.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 20.—Winston Churchill opens the reform campaign for governor of New Hampshire.

July 22.—The American Federation of Labor issues an appeal to organized labor throughout the country to become active in independent politics.

July 24.—Secretary Wilson announces that the meat law will permit the sale of foreign meat products, except in seaboard States....Congressman John Sharp Williams is renominated by the Democrats in the Eighth Mississippi District.

July 27.—Secretary Wilson issues rules for the enforcement of the new meat inspection law.

July 31.—A conference between the Interstate Commerce Commission and leading railroad managers of the country is held in Washington....Michigan Republicans renominate Fred. M. Warner for governor, and urge the election of United State Senators by direct vote.

August 1.—Iowa Republicans renominate Governor Albert B. Cummins (see page 201).

August 2.—Michigan Democrats nominate Charles H. Kimmerle for governor, and endorse William J. Bryan for the Presidency....North Dakota Democrats nominate John Burke for governor.

August 7.—Iowa Democrats nominate Claude R. Porter for governor, endorsing the candidacy of William J. Bryan for the Presidency.

August 11.—Samuel Gompers, head of the Federation of Labor, declares, in an interview at Washington, that the employment of coolies on the Panama Canal is a direct violation of law.

August 15.—Nebraska Democrats nominate Ashton C. Shallenberger for governor and indorse William J. Bryan for the Presidency.

August 16.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon is renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighteenth Illinois District, and endorsed for the Presidency....Texas Democrats nominate Thomas M. Campbell for governor.

August 17.—The first election in Alaska for delegates to Congress results in the choice of Thomas Cale for the long term and Mr. Waskey for the short term, both the miners' candidates....J. S. Harlan, of Chicago, is appointed by the President to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

August 19.—District-Attorney Jerome, of New York, issues a public statement, announcing that he will run for governor if nominated by the Democratic convention.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 21.—By imperial ukase, the Czar dissolves the Duma, relieves M. Goremykin of the premiership, and appoints M. Stolypin in his place.

July 23.—The members of the Duma, having assembled at Viborg, in Finland, address a manifesto to the people urging them to refuse support to the autocracy....In the British House of Commons, Mr. Birrell withdraws the clause in the

education bill providing for a separate department, headed by a minister, for Wales.

July 25.—Pedro Monte is chosen President of Chile for a five-year term.

July 27.—The British naval estimates introduced in the House of Commons show a reduction of \$12,700,000.

July 28.—The Russian authorities pass sentence on the Sevastopol mutineers; four are condemned to death and eighty-three to imprisonment.

July 30.—The Labor and Social Democratic parties in the Russian Duma issue a passionate appeal to the army and navy....General Oku is appointed chief of staff of the Japanese army (see page 304)....The British House of Commons passes the education bill by a majority of 192.

July 31.—Russian troops at the Sveaborg fortress and Skatudden barracks, near Helsingfors, Finland, mutiny; the outbreak is suppressed after a great loss of life.

August 1.—Debate on the education bill begins in the British House of Lords.

August 2.—The colonial marriages bill passes the British House of Commons.

August 3.—The workmen's councils in Russia declare a general strike.

August 4.—The British Parliament adjourns to October 23.

August 6.—The Russian revolutionary societies issue a call to the people to rise and overthrow the Czar's government.

August 7.—The general strike in Russia is called off.

August 8.—The Russian cabinet appropriates \$27,000,000 for famine relief.

August 9.—The Spanish cabinet votes to ignore the Papal protest in regard to civil marriages.

August 10.—It is officially announced that the Persian Government has issued a decree granting to the people of that country a national assembly.

August 11.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, narrowly escapes assassination by soldiers of one of the Guard regiments.

August 12.—The Grand Duke Nicholas declines the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army with dictatorial powers.

August 14.—The terms of the Pope's encyclical (dated August 1) upholding the French clergy in their opposition to the separation law, and refusing to accept the French Government's plan for culture associations, are made public.

August 18.—A rebellion breaks out in Santo Domingo, under General Navarro....Some of the Palace Guards in Havana rebel against their officers.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 20.—A treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras is signed on board the United States cruiser *Marblehead*.

July 23.—The Pan-American Congress meets in Rio Janeiro....The Interparliamentary Peace Conference holds its first session in London.

July 24.—The Interparliamentary Conference passes a resolution to enlarge the scope of agreements among nations in favor of arbitration.

July 27.—Secretary Root is warmly welcomed at Rio Janeiro.

July 31.—A settlement of the Samoan affair is announced, the United States having paid to Germany the award of \$20,000.

August 6.—The Pan-American Conference at

ence between the two monarchs takes place at Friedrichsof....Secretary Root, in a speech at Buenos Ayres, compliments Argentina on its prosperity and speaks of the "unwritten alliance" between that country and the United States.

August 17.—The committee on the Drago Doctrine at the Rio Conference has decided to report in favor of asking the governments of the world to consider the advisability of presenting this measure to the Hague conference.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 20.—The will of Alfred Beit leaves great sums to charity and education in England, Germany, and Africa (see page 300).

July 24.—There is a heavy fall on the Russian Bourse.

August 1.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at York.

August 3.—Fire causes a loss estimated at \$3,000,000 in the international exposition at Milan.

August 4.—The Italian steamer *Sirio*, from Genoa and bound for Buenos Ayres, runs on a rock off Bajos Hormigas, near Palos, Spain, and many lives are lost.

August 7.—The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, is placed in the hands of a receiver, investigation having shown the desperate financial condition of the bank resulting from alleged plundering and mismanagement on the part of its president and cashier.

August 10.—Fifty-five persons are injured in an accident on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad near Fruitland, Texas.

August 11.—Ten warrants are issued in Chicago for the officials of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State Bank....The strike of the switchmen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad ends....Justice William J. Gaynor, in a test case in Brooklyn, gives it as his opinion that the charge of a second fare by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to Coney Island is illegal.

August 12.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, speaking on anarchism and its remedy, before the Cumberland Chautauqua (Maryland), proposes drastic treatment for this evil....Riots caused by the refusal of passengers to pay a second fare to Coney Island result in police interference and the injury of several passengers.

August 13.—The annual Grand Army of the Republic encampment opens at Minneapolis....Seventeen ice dealers and six ice companies are indicted in Boston, charged with conspiracy to advance the price of ice.

August 15.—Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, issues an address to the people of the State, announcing that in the future the militia will be instructed to fire on lynching crowds....A compromise is reached between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York City authorities, taking the form of an agreement to issue a rebate check upon the payment of each second fare to Coney Island, this check to be redeemable if the courts decide against the legality of the charge.

August 16.—A negro is lynched at Greenwood, S. C., after Governor Heyward has plead with the mob to let the law take its course....R. B. Brown, of Ohio, is elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., at the meeting at Minneapolis.



THE LATE MRS. CRAIGIE ("JOHN OLIVER HOBBS").

Rio adopts resolutions in favor of arbitrating all disputes between South American states.

August 7.—The killing of five Japanese poachers by Americans on one of the Aleutian Islands and the taking of twelve Japanese prisoners for seal poaching by the revenue cutter *McCulloch* are reported to Washington.

August 11.—Secretary Root, in a speech at Montevideo, upholds the Monroe Doctrine.

August 12.—King Menelik of Abyssinia signs the Franco-Italian-British treaty relative to commercial equality and railway construction in his country.

August 14.—A heated discussion is had at the Rio Conference over the Drago Doctrine.

August 15.—King Edward arrives in Germany on a visit to Kaiser William; the formal confer-

August 16 and 17.—Several heavy earthquake shocks, followed by extensive fires, cause great destruction of life and property in Valparaíso, Santiago, and other Chilean cities; communication with the outside world is cut off, and the extent of the disaster is not known.

August 20.—Two uprisings against the Cuban Government are reported from the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Río; the "exclusiveness" of the Palma *régime* is objected to; the insurgents, though few in number, include some of the veterans of the Spanish war; in a battle at Hoyo Colorado, about twenty miles from Havana, the insurgents are defeated; it is rumored that the purpose of the rebels is to attack American property so as to bring about active American intervention under the provisions of the Platt amendment.

OBITUARY.

July 20.—Brig.-Gen. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., 64.

July 22.—Russell Sage, the New York financier, 30....Lieut.-Gen. Baron Kodama, of the Japanese army, 51....Rev. Dr. J. A. R. Rogers, one of the founders of Berea College, Kentucky, 78.

July 23.—Major John Eagan, of the First Artillery, U. S. A., a veteran of the Civil War, 69....Julius Ruger, of Brooklyn, New York, a veteran of the Civil War and a portrait painter, 66.

July 24.—Dr. George W. Atherton, president of the Pennsylvania State College, 68.

July 28.—George T. Bispham, of Philadelphia, lawyer and author of law books, 68.

July 30.—John Holmes Goodenow, formerly secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, 75....John Lawrence Toole, the famous English comedian, 76....Judge W. R. Houghton, of Alabama, a veteran of the Civil War, 64.

July 31.—Dwight Slate, of Hartford, Conn., one of the foremost mechanical experts in the United States, 90....Professor A. H. Thompson, of the United States Geological Survey, 67....Carl A. Weidner, a portrait and miniature painter, 41.

August 1.—Chief Justice Manuel Monteverde Sedano, of the Supreme Court of Cuba, 50....Edward Uhl, president of the New Yorker *Staats-Zeitung* corporation, 63....Aimé Joseph Edmond Rousse, lawyer and member of the French Academy, 89.

August 2.—Isaac D. George, first president of the International Typographical Union, 69.

August 3.—Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, formerly Lord Mayor of London, 84.

August 4.—Rear-Admiral Charles Jackson Train, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, U. S. N., 61....The Duke of Rutland (John James Robert Manners), 88....Justice Robert Sedgwick, of the Supreme Court of Canada, 58....William B. Hanna, presiding judge of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court, 71.

August 6.—Captain A. B. Drum, superintendent of the Arlington National Cemetery and Civil War veteran, 64.

August 7.—William Imrie, one of the founders of the White Star Line of steamships, 71.

August 8.—Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, 72



Copyright, 1906, by Rockwood, N. Y.

THE LATE NEW YORK FINANCIER, RUSSELL SAGE.

....Theodore Justin Dominique Roustau, French minister at Washington from 1882 to 1891, 72.

August 9.—Dr. James Weir, of Owensborough, Ky., former professor of medicine, and author of several medical works, 50.

August 10.—Rev. Dr. William E. Clark, of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, 70.

August 11.—Col. B. G. Stone, of Catskill, N. Y., a Civil War veteran and a landscape artist, 79.

August 12.—William B. Norman, a well-known New York auctioneer, 69....Professor Samuel Louis Penfield, Yale University, 50.

August 13.—Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), the novelist and dramatist, 39....Ex-Judge W. H. Whiteman, of the Supreme Court of Arizona, 60....Dr. J. B. McCaw, of Richmond, Va., a Civil War surgeon, 84.

August 14.—Ex-Congressman George B. Fielder, of Jersey City, N. J., a veteran of the Civil War, 64....Francis H. Smith, of Washington, Conn., one of the first official reporters of debates in Congress, 77.

August 15.—Eugene Schieffelin, an old-time merchant of New York and an artist, 80.

August 16.—Rebecca S. Clark ("Sophie May"), writer of books for children, 74....Rev. Dr. Richard Eddy, Universalist clergyman and an author and historian, 74.

August 17.—Rev. Dr. A. M. Wynn, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church....Gustave H. Mosler, of Margaretville, N. Y., painter, 31.

August 18.—Rev. Joseph W. Cross, the oldest graduate of Harvard University, 98....Alexandre Luigini, French conductor and composer, 51.

August 19.—Charles Baker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., artist, banker, and veteran of the Civil War, 62.

MR. BRYAN'S RETURN AND OTHER CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"THE NEW CZAR?"
From the Press (Philadelphia).



JUMP THROUGH.
Bryan has been indorsed by Tammany at a special meeting called by Leader Murphy.—
From the Post (Cincinnati).



"BRYAN HAS OPENED THE LONDON TAILOR."—
From the Press (New York).
From the Herald (Boston).



THE KING AND THE COMMONER.
From the Press (New York).



ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS "IRREVOCABLY" REFUSED THE THIRD TERM NOMINATION, IT MAY COME TO THIS IN 1908.

From the *Spokesman Review* (Spokane).



PEACEMAKER ROOSEVELT: "I've mended worse rips."
From the *Star-Journal* (Pueblo).



UNCLE SAM: "The kids are in bed and all is well."
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle).



GOIN'S AND CUMMINS OF THE POLITICAL STAGE.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

Although Mr. Bryan occupies the first place in the cartoons of the month, President Roosevelt is never neglected, and his activities furnish the draftsmen with endless opportunities. The success of Governor Cummins in Iowa has brought him forward among the presidential possibilities, as the cartoon above indicates. Corporation prosecutions seem always to appeal strongly to the sympathies of the pictorial satirists. Mr. Root's South American trip has inspired a good many cartoons, and Mr. Jerome's proposed candidacy for the governorship of New York has furnished a welcome topic.



AT LANT!
From the *Press* (Philadelphia).



DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JEROME GETTING AWAY WITH THE GOODS.
From the *Herald* (New York).



"WHEN THE PIN WAS OPEN'D THE BIRDS BEGAN TO SING."
From the *Herald* (Boston).

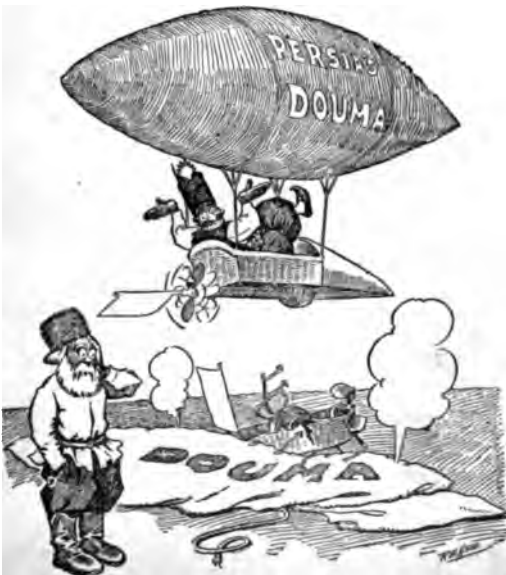


FISHING IN THE TRUST POND.
UNCLE SAM: "Gosh! I wish they were all this easy to catch."—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



"WHEN WILL IT BURST?"
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

The American cartoonists have by far surpassed their European contemporaries in the strength and suggestiveness of their allusions to the situation in Russia. Mr. Rehse, of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, has of late shown remarkable instinct for hitting off significant public situations.



THE CEAR TO THE SHAH OF PERSIA: Mine didn't fly long."—From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



HAVING BEEN GIVEN A GLIMPSE OF THE SUN, RUSSIA
OBJECTS TO GOING BACK TO THE DARKNESS.
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



THE RABID DOG'S WORK IS DONE.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



WHAT A BIG DIFFERENCE A BIG DITCH MAKES.
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



ON THE EVE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Power of Russian People has sufficed to drag the baby (Parliamentary Government) to the edge of the well of blood, but there the executioner is waiting to give the death-blow.

From *Pasquino* (Turin).



THE NEW GARDENER.

MR. BULL (to John Burns): "All previous attempts to grow anything in this particular plot have been dismal failures. This is a credit to you, John!"

From the *Daily Chronicle* (London).



THE HAPPY GRANDFATHER.

WILLIAM II. TO WILLIAM IV.: "A splendid youngster, is he not? Just like his grandpa, his mouth open the whole time."

From *Nebelpalter* (Zurich).



THE SAME OLD ROAD.

The road to Russian Liberty is paved with good resolutions.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE ALTERNATIVE.

RITUALIST: "I think I'd better let myself drop into the disestablishment pond: it's really the only way out of this little difficulty."



A "CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT."

THE BEAR: "This is a cruel disappointment. I've unchained him, but he won't go my way—I must have him destroyed."



FOX AND GEESE.

A new game for the school playground, in which Mr. Birrell and the English clergy and the English children take part.



THE SINS OF THE SMART SET.

MR. BRILL: "Humph! A little sensational; but I'm afraid there's a lot of truth in it. After all, it's only a small set, and I don't own them as my sons and daughters."

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

A SKETCH OF ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS.

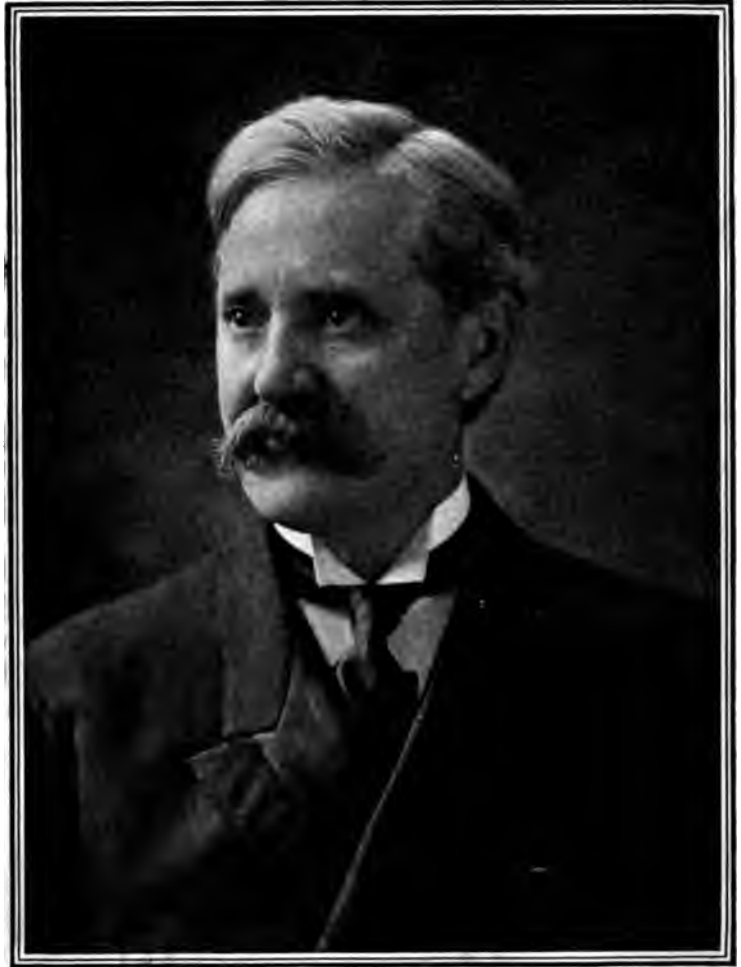
BY JOHNSON BRIGHAM.

THE Republican State Convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, on August 1 closed a preliminary campaign which in intensity has had few parallels in the history of American politics. It brings, more prominently than ever, before the country at large an interesting personality,—that of the nominee of the convention for Governor,—Albert B. Cummins.

With the tumult of convention day still ringing in his ears, it is not easy to approach the subject of this sketch with judgment undisturbed. But those who for years have summered and wintered with Governor Cummins should at least be able to avoid the excessive praise and dispraise which marked the extremes of the campaign.

The strained situation, now happily relieved, was in some respects unique in Iowa politics. Never before had any Governor of Iowa aspired to serve for three consecutive terms. Never before had any Governor of Iowa been compelled to fight for his life,—his political life,—to secure a nomination. And yet, contradictory as it may seem, never before did a candidate for renomination enter the field with more personal reluctance.

Governor Cummins' administration had been chiefly marked by the advocacy of two reforms. The first was in a degree educational,—namely,



HON. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS.
(Nominated for a third term as Governor of Iowa.)

tariff reform, with its corollary, reciprocity.* I use the term "educational," because it was clearly impossible for the Governor to do more than discuss the subject in the abstract, using such illustrations as the times suggested, relying on an educated public opinion for ultimate results. The second, and the one on which

* His signed article on "Reciprocity" in the later editions of the new "Encyclopedia Americana," vol. 16, shows the thoroughness with which Governor Cummins has studied the subject.

the recent campaign was made by him, was intensely practical, taking the form of opposition to what the Governor regarded as the over-intimate relations which the great railroad corporations traversing Iowa sought to maintain with the dominant party in the State, the too-evident purpose being to control, or at least unduly influence, legislation.

A FRIEND OF THE RAILROAD WHO OPPOSES
RAILROAD "INFLUENCE."

Himself for several years prior to his first nomination for Governor an attorney for railroad corporations, and consequently familiar with every detail of railroad assessments, it became evident at the first meeting of the representatives of the railroads with the Executive Council of the State, that the new Governor's prelection assurances to the public and the oath taken by him at his inauguration really meant something! Let it suffice to say that assessments on railroad property in Iowa at the recent sitting of the council, in August, 1906, aggregated over fifteen millions* more than in 1901, when Mr. Cummins became Governor.

But this is not the head and front of his offending. The representatives of the railroads would have forgiven Governor Cummins for protecting the other tax-paying interests in the State; but it soon became evident to them that the new Governor was not tractable; was not imbued with the old idea that politics is a combination of interests, a system of log-rolling in which the few, ostensibly in the interests of the many, successfully serve their own interests. His former experience as an attorney for corporations, far from unfitting him for his new duties as chief of the State Board of Equalization, the better fitted him for them, enabling him to analyze the complicated figures of the railroad statisticians and follow without confusion the subtle arguments of the railroad solicitors.

The Governor did not stop with the matter of equalizing assessments. He used every opportunity, in addresses at home and abroad, in messages and campaign speeches, as in his personal intercourse with the thinking men of the State, to impress upon the public mind the necessity of emancipating politics and legislation from the undue influence of railroad corporations. He early became an advocate of the abolition of railroad passes, especially to State officials and convention delegates, and the establishment of a primary law, which should control and regulate the selection of

candidates for all elective offices, from the lowest to the highest. It was in line with this policy that Governor Cummins recommended the movement, now in successful progress, for a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be held in Des Moines, on September 5, 1906, to consider the advisability of moving, by States, for the passage of a constitutional amendments securing the election of United States Senators in all the States by a direct vote of the people.

The underlying motive of Governor Cummins, as I read it between the lines of his speeches and messages and in his votes in council, is not revenge,—for he is the friend of railroads and of railroad men; not retaliation, for he fully recognizes the right of corporations to present their side of all questions affecting their interests. It is, rather, a determination,—strong from the first, but; through the logic of events, now become a master-purpose,—to use all the power he possesses as Governor of the State, all the influence he may have as chief citizen of Iowa, to compel the railroad corporations to abandon their present policy of interference with politics and legislation and to restore "the reign of the common people."

Governor Cummins' record shows that this is no new purpose born of opportunity. It is, rather, an evolution of the views held by him even when he was an attorney for corporations. From first to last during his career as attorney he kept himself aloof from all forms of service recognized as "lobbying."

When, in 1888, he became a legislator in Iowa's lower house, his intimates, who knew the trend of his mind and purpose, were not surprised to find him the author of a bill the sole object of which was to solve for Iowa jobbers, retailers, and consumers the long-and-short-haul problem of that period.

The writer, then editor of an Iowa daily, was one day waited upon by a committee of local jobbers and urged to support "the Cummins bill," which, in their judgment, fully met the demands of the time. A few days later the same committee waited upon the editor to request that he oppose the measure.

"On what ground?" asked the astonished editor. "Have you found a flaw in the bill?"

"No," was the answer, "but we have discovered that its author is a railroad attorney, and that leads us to suspect there's a fatal flaw in it somewhere."

It was beyond the comprehension of men unacquainted with the future leader of the railroad-reform movement in Iowa that an

* In actual value, more than \$80,000,000.

for railroad corporations could as a rule be other than a lobbyist in disguise.

ATTACKING THE BARBED-WIRE TRUST.

Among the few men who at the time counseled the young legislator was William E. Harris, now known and respected as the Governor of that period, his book, entitled "The Railroad Question," everywhere known as a standard authority on the relation of railroads to the State. In a recent address at Independence, Iowa, ex-Governor Harris spoke of his personal knowledge, declaring that Governor Cummins had really started the fight against the barbed-wire trust; in 1888, as a member of the Iowa Legislature he had rendered valuable service in securing the present railroads of Iowa, and Governor Harris had vetoed a bill which the railroad hoped to "Jerseyize."

As Mr. Cummins' greatest victory as was that to Governor Harris referred. To the suit brought by him against the barbed-wire trust he gave the best of a vigorous manhood, strengthened by experience and by knowledge gained by long and thorough study of corporation law. His powerful trust had threatened the small competing corporations which were springing up in the West, and, by advancing a heavy tax upon Western farmers and herdsmen. Case after case was made and appealed, until finally the issue was brought out before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the result was the overthrow of the monopoly.

SERVICE UNMIXED WITH SORDID MOTIVES.

Men have paid as dearly for political success as has Mr. Cummins. Five years ago in the enjoyment of a large and fast-

increasing income derived from a general practice of the law. He was conceded to be at the head of the bar of his State and the peer of any lawyer in the Northwest. His home life was well-nigh ideal. As dispensers of hospitality, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins had (as they still have) no superiors at the State capital. Surrounded by troops of friends, his professional services in demand beyond the limits of his power to respond, he exchanged the highest honors of his chosen profession, and with them

the pleasures of social life, unmixed with political complications and partisan antagonisms, for a career inevitably involving pecuniary loss; a position inviting him to laborious days and an infinite variety of annoyances and cares.

In the fierce light which during the recent campaign was thrown upon his official career, the minutest inspection did not bring out a single suggestion of motive for holding office other than an ambition to serve the public faithfully and efficiently, and a purpose to push forward to completion the reform work so vigorously begun by

him. It has been charged that the Governor still cherishes his early ambition to enter national politics. Possibly; but if that be an unworthy ambition, few men in public life can be held to be altogether worthy!

HIS REAL MODESTY.

Far from regarding himself as the only man in Iowa who could lead his party to victory in the coming campaign, Governor Cummins earnestly urged his political friends to unite upon some one who would take up his work and carry it on to conclusion. But his influential supporters were found to be united in insistence that the successful inaugurator of reforms could best carry them on to conclusions; that the people looked to him for definite results and would not let the fetich of the two-term precedent stand in the way of his second reelection.



MRS. ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

THE "IOWA IDEA."

A few words relative to the so-called "Iowa Idea" and Governor Cummins' identification therewith. Let the governor himself tell the story.

At the McKinley birthday banquet in Omaha in 1903, the governor said: "There is no 'Iowa idea,' if that phrase is meant to convey the impression that the Republicans of my State hold any idea which distinguishes them from Republicans in other States." Referring to criticisms on his Minneapolis speech in 1902, he declared that the language criticised was taken from the Iowa Republican platform of 1901 and 1902, which only reiterated the national Republican idea of protection, as enunciated by William McKinley in 1896. "The phrase 'Iowa idea,'" he added, "was coined by one who would rather make an epigram than state a truth."

FROM CARPENTER'S BENCH TO LAW OFFICE.

Even the most general survey of a career so resultful; even the merest sketch of a character so forceful, cannot be wholly devoid of interest. The subject of this sketch was born, of Scotch-Irish parents, in Carmichaels, Pa., on February 15, 1850. He early learned from his father the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twelve was earning good wages with hammer and plane. Ambitious to obtain an edu-

cation, at the age of seventeen he entered Waynesburg College, Pa. He worked his way through college, taking the four years' course in two, at the same time serving as tutor, and filling in his vacations by teaching a country district school. In passing, it might be stated that his *alma mater* recently honored him with the degree of LL.D.,—a degree also conferred upon him about the same time by Cornell College, Iowa. The future governor spent the next four years feeling for his place in the world, and incidentally fitting himself the better for effective service at the bar and in public life.

A short term as clerk and another as express messenger sufficed him. He then became a self-taught surveyor and railroad builder. Though scarcely more than a mere youth, he was made chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and, soon after, was tendered a position as chief engineer of a branch of what is now the Santa Fé system. But by this time he had determined upon the law as his profession, and in January, 1873, at the age of twenty-three, he became a student in the then well-known law office of McClellan & Hodges, Chicago. In 1874 he married Miss Ida L. Gallery, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., and, strong in their faith in his future, the young couple returned to Chicago, where, soon after, Mr. Cummins was admitted to the bar. The fledgling attorney devoted the next three years to an all-round practice in the Chicago courts. In 1878 he removed to Des Moines, and entered into a law partnership with his brother, J. C. Cummins. In 1881 he received from ex-Chief Justice George G. Wright, of Des Moines, an offer of a law partnership, which he was glad to accept. In due time he became the senior member of the firm of Cummins, Hewitt & Wright, for years the best-known law firm in the State. It has been his good fortune to crystallize into practical value, to his clients as an attorney and to the State as its chief executive, the rich and varied experiences of his early life.



GOVERNOR CUMMINS' RESIDENCE IN DES MOINES.

These experiences,—as carpenter, teacher, clerk, express messenger, surveyor, railroad builder, etc., account for the man's encyclopedic knowledge, which has been the surprise of many.

HIS MENTAL CONTROL.

The mental discipline acquired by him during those early years, aided by a retentive memory, has enabled him to pass from one subject and one task to another without mental friction and consequent brain-wear. Let me give a recent illustration of this rare quality of mind. In the midst of the hurly-burly of warring factions on the day before the recent convention, surrounded by friends all eager to have their word with him, the governor happened to see a State official, who, a month before, had been requested to examine certain plans for the furnishing of the State's new Historical Building. Turning at once from the overshadowing theme of the hour,—contesting delegations, committee representation, etc.,—he proceeded to make inquiries, which showed that every detail under consideration a month before was still fresh in his mind. Finally satisfied, he dismissed the subject by declaring himself "ready to alter the specifications and sign the contract." The next moment he was deep in the consideration of another matter brought to his attention. In every board of which the governor is an official member, the same knowledge of detail, or insistence on knowledge, is apparent.

CAREER IN STATE POLITICS.

In 1888 Mr. Cummins took his seat as representative in the State Legislature, having been elected on what was then termed an anti-Prohibition Republican ticket. In all legislation aside from prohibition he acted with the Republicans. His belief in high license, as a more practical temperance measure than prohibition, for a time alienated him from many in his party; but subsequent legislation seems to have approved his judgment, for high license with local option now appears to be the settled policy of his State.

In 1894 he was a candidate for United States Senator, receiving more votes than any one else, except ex-Governor Gear. In the McKinley campaign of 1896 he was the national committeeman from Iowa, and in 1899 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate. In all these years he was frequently honored by his party with convention chairmanships, and by many and various organizations with invitations to make addresses.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY.

In personal appearance Governor Cummins is about five feet eleven inches in height; broad-shouldered, deep-chested, erect. His hair has turned to an iron gray, but his dark eyes are undimmed, and, notwithstanding the fatigues of a campaign of unprecedented severity, there remains a strong suggestion of color in his tanned cheeks. He is what is termed a handsome man, unless that term implies effeminacy. As was said in substance of another, wherever he takes his seat there is the head of the table. Not that he suggests that other in self-assertion, for few men are as good listeners as he, and as courteous in discussing the views of others. He is a generous, genial nature. Those are no meaningless words which fell from his lips on the night before his nomination, when his friends called him out to speak at what they termed, in advance of the fact, "a ratification meeting." First thanking them for this renewed expression of their friendship, he exclaimed: "My heart is so full of affection and gratitude toward my friends that it has no room for thought of revenge upon my enemies."

The secret of the man's success in politics is an unusual combination of brain-power and flow of soul.

The Governor's rare power of expression, whether in informal speech or in formal address, always leaves his hearers with at least some single phrase or sentence impressed upon the memory. Quoting almost at random, let me conclude with a few sentences illustrative of this power:

Before the Roosevelt Club in Denver, June 2, 1902:

Do not fear the title of reformer, but put the true meaning upon the word. The reformer who destroys is the enemy of mankind. The reformer whose cry is "march on" is the benefactor of his race. In a country like ours, whose foundation stones were laid by the hands of patriots, and whose structure is cemented by the blood of heroes, where justice and equality have been the watchwords of our commanders, what we need is not revolution, but evolution. We need reformers who recognize that what we have is good, but that it may be better; men and women who devote their lives not to tearing down, but to building up.

At the reciprocity convention in Chicago, August 17, 1905:

I appeal to the protectionists of the United States to stand by the old doctrine; to follow Blaine and Garfield, Sherman and McKinley, and not to confound the time-honored and time-tried policies exemplified in these leaders of men and leaders of thought with the selfish fallacies that are now proclaimed as the faith of the fathers.

SIR ROBERT HART: THE BRITON WHO BECAME A DICTATOR IN CHINA

BY RALPH H. GRAVES.

IF it is true that Great Britain intends to permit the overthrow of Sir Robert Hart, for nearly half a century Inspector General of Imperial Maritime Customs in China, that fact alone gives evidence of what his master genius has done to uplift the civilization of his adopted country. A score of years ago it would have been unthinkable that commercial Europe would jeopardize its interests by allowing the "Wizard of the East" to be supplanted. If there is to-day enough honesty, enough efficiency, and enough method in the Chinese Government for the unaided control of its most important department, the new conditions are due to his influence and to the teachings he has imparted since he began to devote his life to the service of a nation distinguished for the rottenness of its business system, the insecurity of its state finances, and the disrepute of its international credit.

BUILDER OF AN EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

Incredible as it seems, this Irish-born immigrant rose to be a power greater than the Dowager-Empress in the management of Chinese affairs. For a quarter of a century he was a dictator. No treaty of importance was ratified by the Tsungli-Yamen until his counsel had been sought. No foreign loan was contracted without his sanction. No improve-

ment in the finances of the land was perfected unless his was the guiding hand. And not until he had established China on a firm commercial footing among the nations of the earth

did there arise in the empire a faction strong enough to threaten his position seriously. Even now, though the modernized court has assumed to appoint two native administrators as his superiors, there is doubt whether Great Britain will suffer him to be deposed from the post created after the collections of Chinese customs were intrusted by treaty to foreign supervision.

What will be the outcome of the present complication is a secret of the future, as yet unsolved by the students of international politics in the Orient. But whether or not the time has come for China to take

charge of her own business, the story of Sir Robert Hart and his work will continue to be the story of the empire's rise from commercial depravity.

Out of nothing the British reorganizer built up a system unsurpassed by any machine of its kind in the world. When he went to China in 1854 as a student interpreter in the Hong-kong consulate, just after he had been graduated from Queen's College in Belfast, only the single port of Shanghai was included in the customs service. Nine years later, when he became inspector general at the age of



SIR ROBERT HART.
(In his office at Peking.)

twenty-eight, there were but five ports under the department. The foreign commissioners, appointed at the request of the merchants of Shanghai after the Taiping rebellion of the early fifties, had hardly made a start toward rescuing the service from the chaos of native control.

CHINA'S "FINANCIAL PILOT."

Having mastered the Chinese language and familiarized himself with local conditions during four years of work as a deputy in the service, which he had entered after obtaining special permission to resign his British consular post in 1859, the inspector general set about the gigantic task of creating a modern business organization amid surroundings of superstition, ignorance, prejudice, and dishonesty. The results of his labors are known. How he accomplished them has not been explained, for his modesty is proportionate to his achievements.

In less than two decades he had become necessary to China. The government recognized him as the helmsman of the only branch from which it could expect revenues honestly collected and sure to materialize. He was rewarded with decorations of rank that made him equal to the highest mandarins. Gradually his authority extended beyond the customs. He became the financial pilot of the empire. In matters of foreign policy and trade, his word was law. The Dowager-Empress, Tsi-An, despot of the Imperial Court, bowed to his judgment. When the Tsungli-Yamen authorized a treaty or instituted a public improvement, although its decrees made no mention of the British censor's name, the author of the treaty or the inventor of the innovation was Sir Robert Hart; and when some one must be found to put into effect the new plan, the inspector general of maritime customs was the only man fitted for the responsibility.

Without relaxing his watchfulness over the customs service, which grew rapidly until it embraced all the ports of entry along the 4,000 miles of coast line, he undertook and perfected the government's system of lighthouses on ocean and rivers, organized and directed an armed fleet patrolling the water of the empire for protection against smugglers, arranged the big loans that were to link the Flowery Kingdom with the western world, and finally established the national postal system, of which he became inspector general in 1896.

From every nation of the West, as well as from his native Oriental employers, he received the highest honors. In Great Britain

he was created a baronet in 1893, having already become a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (G. C. M. G.) in 1889. To those who know China, a mention of the native titles conferred upon him is enough to show his standing. After being decorated with the Civil Rank of the Third Class in 1864 and of the Second Class in 1869, he received the Red Button of the First Class in 1881, and the Peacock's Feather and Double Dragon four years later. Then, in 1889, he was elevated to the Ancestral Rank of the First Class of the First Order for Three Generations, which signified that the Emperor of China ennobled his ancestors for three generations, thus making of him a mandarin and a companion of the princes. His last elevation, in 1901, involving the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent, followed the Boxer troubles, during which, although reported in London dispatches as among the dead, he continually risked his life in behalf of Peking's foreign residents, refusing Prince Ching's repeated offers to promote his escape from the apparently doomed British colony.

Along with his new honors in China, he was the recipient of decorations year by year from the sovereigns of Europe. So great had his fame become, and so much were his services in demand as a diplomatic arbiter and financial go-between, that they vied with one another in doing him honor. The King of Sweden and Norway made him a Chevalier of the Order of Wasa. Belgium appointed him a Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold. The Vatican named him a Commander of the Order of Pius IX. The King of Italy conferred on him the badge of the Order of the Crown. France elected him to the Legion of Honor. Germany, Austria, and Portugal awarded him similar decorations. Educational institutions of Europe and America gave him honorary degrees. Scientific societies voted him their fellowships. Mercantile associations sent him testimonials in every language spoken by traders the world over. At the height of his power Great Britain offered to make him her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. That was in 1885. It was at the personal solicitation of the Dowager-Empress that he declined the position, choosing once for all to lay aside any ambition he might have had in the line of active politics and to remain behind his desk in the little office at Peking.

From that desk he has directed the customs. Of his 5,000 subordinates, including nearly

1,000 foreigners carefully selected, few have seen his face. To the majority he is simply the I. G. But every one of the 5,000 knows that the I. G. is always "on the job." He has left Peking but three or four times in thirty years, and then only for very brief periods, having once gone to England and twice visited important ports, and it is said that he keeps track of every important employee in the service. It is not a vague, general surveillance, but a personal watch maintained by a perfect system of secret espionage, an endless regularity of formal reports, a continual application to details, and an unceasing industry.

DISCIPLINE OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The I. G. has been compared to a great spider in the center of a web of countless threads. His slightest beck causes the mesh to respond from its farthest borders. His grip is as firmly fixed upon the outermost strand as upon his nest in the middle.

Wherever the import and export duty (7 per cent. *ad valorem*) is collected by the customs men, there his influence reaches. In each office, with its local commissioner, is the same rigid discipline that prevails at the Peking headquarters. The clerk who fails to report for duty promptly at ten o'clock in the morning is punished. The bookkeeper making a mistake in his figures, or the man filing a carelessly written report, is sure to receive a rebuke, at least. A little bird, they say, flies to Peking with the news of every dereliction, and then there comes to the commissioner at the port a missive known as a T. L., which, being interpreted, is a threatening letter from headquarters. In the T. L. the commissioner is notified that So-and-So is not doing his work properly, or that such-and-such a duty is not well done. If the T. L. fails to accomplish its purpose, an official head falls. The I. G. is relentless.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN IN THE SERVICE.

With the aid of his secret service and his masses of reports, then, the Inspector General watches every cog in his vast machine. Though it is his custom to take immediate notice only of shortcomings and not to mete out praise for work well done, on the theory that every man should do well what he has to do, promotions for the efficient are certain. The British scion of nobility or the Harvard graduate or the German student holding a commission from Sir Robert has learned long ago that his lot is cast with an organization

offering as high a rate of pay and as good prospects as any corporation on earth.

These foreign employees, personally nominated by the I. G., hold the more important positions of the service. They represent about twenty nationalities. Most of them are gentlemen by birth and education. The first requirement in every case is a knowledge of the official Chinese language, and the newcomer must spend two years at Peking to study it. Thereafter, too, he has to stand examinations periodically, his chances of promotion depending upon his proficiency, inasmuch as few of the native subordinates can speak any other tongue. With the natives, however, the foreign officer has little dealing outside of office hours. Every port has its foreign colony, socially separate, and to the customs men are furnished comfortable lodgings rent free. So long as they do their work for the "Benevolent Despot," as Sir Robert has been called, they are expected to enjoy life—a lazy life it is outside of the office, but one which few ever abandon when once they have become inoculated with the *bacillus Orientalis*.

In addition to the high salaries, the customs officers have side attractions that hold them in the service. Their standing socially and in a business way is equal to that of the diplomatic and consular corps members, and while they are subjected, like the army and navy officers stationed in the Orient, to frequent transfers, they have the consolation of generous vacations, as a furlough of two years, with one year's pay, follows the first seven-year period of service and each five-year period thereafter.

For the guidance of the 5,000, Sir Robert issues frequent volumes of orders and statistics. These are called the Yellow Books, and there are hundreds of them, written for the most part by the I. G. himself. They contain rules and amendments to rules, instructions covering the values and appraisement of all classes of imported merchandise, and orders concerning every detail in the conduct of the service. It has been said that the Yellow Books alone represent enough work for an ordinary lifetime; but Sir Robert has crowded into fifty years the labors of a dozen ordinary lives, and the books have been a mere incident of his activities.

AN OFFICE UNTOUCHED BY SCANDAL.

A feature of the Imperial Customs—one that has been cited as evidencing the Inspector General's foresight and ability to avert the suspicions of his suspicious employers—is the method of handling the moneys collected. Not

one cent passes through the hands of the foreign employees, but all the moneys are paid through Chinese hands into a native bank having branches at the different ports. Thus, the supervising aliens, although each transaction is under their eyes and thoroughly checked, cannot be open to a charge of mishandling the funds. The result of the plan has been that the Imperial Customs has never been touched by a breath of scandal, in which respect it stands alone among the divisions of the Chinese Government. Sir Robert's system, as a further precaution against distrust, also provides that a native *taotai* shall act as a supplementary local commissioner at each port. The *taotai*, while he has little to do with the actual management of the business, produces the sentimental effect of giving to the natives a feeling of direct interest in their own affairs.

THE "I. G.'S" SOCIAL QUALITIES.

The central office at Peking, so far as the I. G. is concerned, is divided into two sections, outer and inner. In office hours Sir Robert, like the clerks, stands behind a high desk in the outer room, where he is easily approached by those who have business to transact with him. After hours he retires to the inner sanctum, made famous as "the little room from which the Chinese Government gets its orders," and there he continues his labors long after his staff has disappeared in the afternoon.

Yet, despite his fondness for work, the Inspector General is the most sociable, as well as the most amiable and unassuming of men. At his home, set back in a spacious yard, he gives frequent entertainments that are celebrated in the capital. In the foreign colony there is no courtesy more welcome than an invitation to one of these gatherings. Of the I. G.'s fad all Peking has heard. It is a native band of musicians—the only Oriental orchestra, they say, that is trained to render Occidental music in first-class style. The band has been maintained by Sir Robert for a score of years or more, and the older he grows the more he delights to boast of its attainments. That, in fact, is the only subject on which the modest autocrat has ever been heard to boast.

Since Lady Hart and their three children returned to England, many years ago, Sir Robert has lived alone most of the time, and in the long intervals between visits from his family his social instincts have been his salvation. The whole-souled enjoyment he finds in entertaining, say his friends, has served to avert the ill-effects of continued labors upon his health, and at seventy-one years he still

retains the vigor of his middle age. Either in the native costume, which he wears at court functions and on all other occasions where his Chinese rank requires it, or in the white linen suit of his working hours, he presents a striking figure, full of energy as well as of dignity and forcefulness. In his domestic circle he has been as successful in exerting his wonderful influence as in official life. His native servants idolize him, and through all the dangers of the Boxer rebellion they formed both a guard in the open and a detective force in secret for his protection, keeping him informed of the perils near by, while his equally trusted agents at court were continually watchful in nipping the plots hatched against him by jealous rivals. That the protection was complete was shown when even the powerful Li Hung Chang was thwarted in an attempt to carry out his plan for the substitution of a German chief of the Imperial Customs. The subsequent fall of Li was followed by fresh honors for Sir Robert.

That Sir Robert Hart was able to reach his high position in China is attributable to his social qualities and his tact hardly less than to his genius for organization. He might have failed miserably, in spite of his industry and brains and mastery of detail, but for his ability to endear himself to the diplomatic representatives of the West and his tactfulness in dealing with the native powers. It is related that the I. G. was never known to break the slightest rule of native official etiquette, of which he was a close student in all its ramifications. Always respecting the national prejudices and customs of the country, he succeeded in avoiding the rocks upon which other foreigners at the imperial court had seen their fortunes wrecked, achieving such popularity as no other alien had ever gained, winning such confidence from his employers as would have been impossible for another outsider to obtain, and piercing the barriers of Oriental distrust that had been hitherto impregnable.

As he was the only man living who could successfully urge reforms in a country hating reform, who could conduct negotiations for the benefit of Western commerce without exciting the suspicion of the East, the sole agent with judgment to proceed slowly enough and skill to advance fast enough, it was no wonder that the Inspector General of Imperial Maritime Customs became the most powerful force in the Orient. If China to-day can do without him or dictate to him, it must be that China has thrown off the shackles of prejudice that once prevented her from conducting her own affairs or her dealings with other nations.

ALFRED BEIT, DIAMOND KING, EMPIRE BUILDER.

BY W. T. STEAD.

IN the cemetery of Tewin, early in July, we stood by the grave of Alfred Beit, and the choir sang of "the peace of Jesus, perfect peace."

What a contrast this peaceful funeral to other scenes which many of the hard-bitten South Africans at the graveside had witnessed as the result of this man's energy, this man's enterprise, this man's ideals! At this graveside were many of the late Victorian representatives of the old Elizabethan adventurers who had found their Spanish Main in Rhodesia and the Rand, and who owed more to the man in the open grave than to any other save to the man who sleeps in the Matoppos. Through what exciting adventures, financial and military, had they not followed him! What battles were not fought for him! What conquests had he not inspired! What devastation had he made, and what homesteads had not gone up in fiery burnt-offerings at his bidding! "Peace, perfect peace!" now at the grave maybe, but in lifetime the rattle of the stamps in the Rand, the roar of bursting shell, the ring of the rifle, and the sad moaning of the victims of the war—these sound louder than the silver notes of the tuneful choir, and from the shaded, flower-strewn God's acre of Tewin we seem to see the vast sub-continent which this man helped to win, and then, being misguided, helped to ruin.

THE PARENTS OF RHODESIA.

Cecil Rhodes was the man, Alfred Beit the woman, in the political and financial marriage which had as its children the amalgamation of the Kimberley diamond mines, the opening up of the Rand, the conquest of Rhodesia, the raid, and the war. Rhodes was the father, Beit the mother, of Rhodesia. And in good sooth Alfred Beit loved Cecil Rhodes as Jonathan loved David, with a love and a loyalty passing the love of woman. Beit was essentially feminine in his mental characteristics. With his intuition he quickly conceived Rhodes' ideas, and mothered them to their birth. Nor did he limit his labors to their gestation. After he had brought them to birth, he continued to brood over them with ceaseless anxiety. These schemes were Rhodes' bairns; he loved them more for their sire than for

themselves. It is impossible to disassociate him from Mr. Rhodes, but it is as impossible to condemn him for his complicity in Mr. Rhodes' errors more strongly than we would censure the wife who, for good or for ill, for better or for worse, casts in her lot with her husband.

By this time everybody, even the most prejudiced, realizes the fact that Cecil Rhodes was a great man, of lofty ideas and of immense public spirit. He had initiative energy, courage, originality, and a passionate devotion to the country which gave him birth. People are only now beginning to realize that Alfred Beit was also a great man. His ideas, adopted from Rhodes in the first place, were not less sincerely held or faithfully served. He was superior to Rhodes in many things—in the quickness of his intuition, in the marvelousness of his memory, in his keen appreciation of men, in his financial genius. He was not inferior to him in courage, in resolution, and in the passionate devotion of his patriotism.

On all affairs political Mr. Beit surrendered himself absolutely to Mr. Rhodes. He became as clay in the hands of that imperial potter. But stronger even than his devotion to Mr. Rhodes was his devotion to his own family. He loved his old mother even more than he loved Mr. Rhodes. The Beit family had become Christian generations back. He was no son of the synagogue. For his own race he had little enthusiasm. For Germany, the land of his birth, he had much sympathy; but he elected to repudiate his German nationality, in order that he might be naturalized as a British subject. Then he was an Africander, and he was convinced that it was better for everybody that South Africa should be under the British flag.

If any one wants to know the kind of man Alfred Beit was, let him imagine the typical Randlord, the sordid and vulgar Hoggenheimer of the Radical lampoons, and then let him realize that Alfred Beit was in almost every respect its exact antithesis and antipodes. He was a man of refinement, sensitive as a woman, with the taste of an artist and the enthusiasm of a political visionary. Although a financier, he had a soul above finance. He was ever keenly interested in the great



LATE SOUTH AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE, ALFRED BEIT, IN HIS LIBRARY AT PARK LANE, LONDON.

mankind. He was much more in-
y concerned, for instance, in the in-
airs of Russia than most of our cabi-
sters.

HIS PART IN THE BOER WAR.

Beit was never hostile to the Dutch. d been allowed a free hand I do not ere would ever have been a raid, and ver would have been a war. He ac- ie necessity for the reform movement nesburg on the word only of Mr. whom he regarded as a kind of su- uthority in politics. Everything Mr. ad taken in hand had prospered. He ained the charter, conquered Rho- cured the support of the Africander id he had just been added to the Privy of the Empire. Who was Alfred oppose so heaven-sent a statesman in peculiar domain?

I first saw Mr. Beit after the raid in 1896. I had heard much about him, but I was not prepared to find him so charming, so simple, and so unassuming a man. He was expecting to go to jail for his share in the conspiracy. His doctor had warned him that his heart was so weak the excitement of arrest, trial, and imprisonment would probably prove fatal. Mr. Beit faced the prospect with characteristic imperturbability. It was all in the day's work. He had done what Rhodes wanted him to do. He had failed, and he was prepared to face the music and pay the bill. He did not say so; nothing was more foreign to him than swag- ger. But when he left me I felt that there was at least one other South African who was of the same metal as Rhodes.

On another subject he was always very em- phatic. He always protested that the Trans- vaal could and would and ought to pay the thirty millions promised to Mr. Chamberlain

as its share of the cost of the war. But, of course, everything hinged upon the prosperity of the mines. Mr. Beit, like many other British South Africans, was reluctantly driven to the conclusion that it was impossible to develop the mines without Chinese labor. To that conviction he adhered to the end. He was ready to admit that politically it had been a bad move, but he maintained that it was a matter of life and death. Unless the mines were kept going the bottom would fall out of the economic situation in South Africa. As he was firmly convinced the mines could not be kept going without the Chinese, he accepted them as a disagreeable necessity.

Mr. Beit was one of the original promoters of the Chartered Company. He felt he owed it to Mr. Rhodes' memory to take a close, keen, and continuous interest in the development of Rhodesia. His last will and testament contains an emphatic confession of his faith in the Cape to Cairo Railway. Listen to his credo:

I believe that by the promotion, construction, and furtherance generally of railways, telegraphs (including wireless telegraph), and telephones, and kindred or other methods of transmission of persons, goods, and messages, civilization will be best advanced and expedited in Africa for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, whether native or immigrant.

As he backed his credo by a legacy of £1,200,000, his faith was one which brings forth works. He also left £200,000 to be devoted to educational, public, and other charitable purposes in Rhodesia.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ALFRED BEIT.

Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit were born in the same year, 1853; both were of such weak and delicate constitutions that they were sent to Kimberley, not so much to make their fortune as to save their lives. Alfred Beit's father was a merchant in Hamburg. His mother—now an old lady of eighty-four—seems still to be in good health. His schooling was much interrupted by his ill-health, and he never enjoyed the advantages of a university education. He went as a lad of seventeen into the office of L. Lippert & Co., a Hamburg firm which did a large business in South Africa. After he had been a junior clerk for five years, the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley led to his being sent to South Africa. He was young, industrious, and capable. His health would benefit by the change. Off he went at the age of twenty-two, in possession, it is said, of about £2,000 capital. He traveled up country 400 miles in

a bullock wagon, and arrived at Kimberley just in the nick of time. Wernher (now Sir Julius) had been there four years earlier. Rhodes had but just arrived in Kimberley from Natal the previous year. The two men were strangers to each other, diverse in nationality, language, and temperament. Wernher and Beit met as employees in the firm of Jules Porges & Co., in which they subsequently became partners. Beit was interested in the Wernher properties for many years, even up to the time of his death.

When Beit first met Rhodes I do not know, but the following anecdote of how they met is credited to Rhodes himself. Everybody in Kimberley knew every one else, and Rhodes soon became aware that Beit was one of the few men who counted in the diamond fields. Sooner or later it was certain they would come together. Beit worked early and late in the office. Rhodes used to be much more in the open. "I called at Porges' late one evening," said Rhodes, "and there was Beit, working away as usual. 'Do you never take a rest?' I asked. 'Not often,' he replied. 'Well, what's your game?' said I. 'I am going to control the whole diamond output before I am much older,' he answered as he got off his stool. 'That's funny,' I said. 'I have made up my mind to do the same. We had better join hands,'" and join hands they did very shortly after.

THE GREAT DE BEERS' AMALGAMATION.

Diamonds are valuable because they are scarce. To produce too many diamonds is worse than to produce too few. To make diamonds pay it was indispensable to control their output. To do this meant to amalgamate the whole of the interests in one gigantic combination. To this work Messrs. Rhodes and Beit applied themselves. Rhodes supplied the driving power, Beit was the financial genius who enabled him to realize his vast and somewhat cloudy ideals. Nor was it only genius that Beit supplied. At one crucial moment it was his readiness to advance £250,000 out of his own pocket, or that of the firm he represented, which saved the situation. Beit advanced the money without commission or interest.

There is no need to repeat the oft-told story of the war of giants that ensued when Rhodes and Beit on the one hand, and Barney Barnato on the other, fought for the control of the diamond mines. The story is much more American than English in its atmosphere. In the end, in the year 1880, Beit and Rhodes

at the time young men of twenty, the De Beers Mining Company was sold, with a capital of £200,000, on which years later a dividend of 3 per cent. was

To-day the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, has an issued share capital of £15,000, in shares of £2 10s. each, of which 1,790,000 are 40 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,000,000 deferred shares, together with about £4,500,000 of debentures. Besides its vast undertakings in Cape Colony, the De Beers Company holds the preëemptive rights to any diamond mines discovered in the territories of the British South Africa and West African Companies, and its money has hitherto been so well maintained that regular dividends of 40 per cent. were paid for several years prior to the war, and are now being paid at the increased rate of 50 per cent. on the deferred shares. It was one of the two remaining life governors, the other being his partner, Mr. (now Julius Charles Wernher. At the present time the market value of the De Beers undertaking is between £42,000,000 and £43,000,000, and the company earned in 1900-01 a profit of £2,688,000.

HIS MODEST MUNIFICENCE.

Beit's munificence the world has heard

He preferred to do good by stealth and to find it fame. He gave a park worth £100,000 to Johannesburg, which was his last known gift in his lifetime. He gave an estate—the Frankenwald—to Johannesburg as the site for a university, which by will he has endowed with another £200,000. He gave £25,000 as a thank offering for recovery to the Institute of Medical Science of the London University, and he and his partner munificently endowed the Technological College, which is to be the Charlottenburg of South Kensington. He gave liberally to hospitals. He did not contribute to free libraries, but he made the largest gift that had been made for many years to any English university when he endowed a chair of colonial history at Oxford with an income of £1,310 per annum. His private charities were large and ostentatious. Whatever he gave he gave with a kindly sympathy which doubled the effect of the gift.

BEIT'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

His will follows afar off the will of Cecil Rhodes. As Mr. Rhodes bequeathed Groote Schuur to Cape Town, so Mr. Beit bequeathed the park, Borstler Jäger, to the city of Ham-

burg. As Rhodes created a special body of trustees to administer the £1,200,000 which he left for the extension of railway and telegraph communications in Rhodesia, Beit limited the number of his trustees to three—his brother, Otto; his partner, Sir Julius Wernher, and his lawyer, Mr. Hawksley. Like Rhodes, Beit left no money for religious purposes. "Educational, public, and charitable purposes"—the phrase is wide enough to cover everything, including religious endowments, if the trustees thought fit. The following table gives the chief bequests of the will:

Cape-Cairo Railway Trust.....	£1,200,000
University of Johannesburg.....	200,000
Educational purposes in Rhodesia.....	200,000
London University, College of Technology	135,000
London University, Medical Science Fund	25,000
Rhodes University, Grahamstown.....	25,000
Education in Transvaal.....	20,000
Education at Kimberley.....	15,000
Education in Cape Colony.....	15,000
Rhodes Memorial Fund.....	10,000
Union Jack Club.....	10,000
King's Hospital Fund.....	20,000
Guy's Hospital	20,000
London charities	20,000
Hamburg charities	20,000
Total	£1,935,000

Altogether it is probable the bequests in the will represent £2,500,000 devoted to public purposes, of one sort or another, of which £1,750,000 goes to Africa.

But to John Burns and to many others of his way of thinking Alfred Beit was a kind of devil. He was a kind of vampire-octopus draining the life-blood of South Africa. He was the typical landlord. He was the magnate at whose bidding the republics had been annexed after the homesteads of a nation had been given to the flames. He was Herr Beit, German-Jew, millionaire—what more need be said? To which I can only reply that while I regard the war with a detestation as deep as any man, and while I deplore as bitterly as any one the deplorable results of that great crime, I do not think that Mr. Beit from first to last did anything which he did not honestly believe would be for the benefit of the British Empire, of the world at large, and in the long run of the Boers themselves. That he deceived himself is possible enough. We all do that at some time in our lives, perhaps many times. But that Alfred Beit was as honest and straight and public-spirited a man as any I know of, that I feel certain, and I do not forget that I know John Burns.



THE LATE VISCOUNT KODAMA.



GENERAL BARON OKU.

KODAMA AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

A REALLY remarkable man, who, during his lifetime, was styled by those who knew the East, "the Japanese Kitchener," "the Japanese Richelieu," "the Japanese Leonardo da Vinci," and "the Japanese Napoleon," passed away when Viscount Kodama died on July 22, at the age of fifty-three.

Kodama's fame was little known outside of his own country, yet it was preëminently to him, "the brains of Japan's army," that was due the island empire's recent victory over Russia. He was chief of the Japanese General Staff, and while Oyama nominally commanded in the field, it was the little Baron Kodama whose brains worked out every detail of the campaign, and whose quick, virile intelligence really directed all the movements of the Mikado's armies. Kodama made the machine and operated it. It has been said that he knew the disposition not only of every division, but of every battalion and every company in his command of three-quarters of a million men. At the same time he was acting as governor of Formosa and directing the Japanese work of civilizing that island. This soldier-statesman was also artist, poet, financier, diplomat and man of the world. Richard Barry, the war correspondent, who knew him as well as any Westerner, said of him:

Kodama has exhibited in our age one of rare individualities that are created out of the of a world-movement, as Cæsar was lifted in niche that built the corner-stone of the Roman Empire, as Napoleon rose out of the French Revolution to lay the basis of modern Europe, as Alexander Hamilton hewed a place for us in our world. . . . He will be classed with Hannibal, not with Cæsar or Napoleon, for he wrought for himself. . . . His dream was to do the extremely hazardous and twice delicate stripping from Japan her swaddling clothes, ushering her, full born, into the white light of Greatly is he to be envied, for before his eye closed in the last hush he had seen his dream true.

Just before his death Kodama was Field Marshal, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces, was elevated to the rank of viscount, and decorated with the Class Order of the Golden Kite. These are the highest honors his imperial master could confer on him.

Kodama's successor as chief of the General Staff is General Baron Hokyo Oku, who commanded the Second Japanese Army in the war with Russia. This was the army which fought at Dalny and swept up the Liau Tung Peninsula, defeating the Russians at Naurang, Kaiping, Telissu Taschi-chao, and Hai General Oku is sixty-two years of age, a veteran of the Satsuma rebellion of 1877.



STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE WHEELWRIGHT SHOP OF THE HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

WHAT HAMPTON MEANS BY "EDUCATION."

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IN no other part of the country are there just now such marks of a varied and rapid progress as in the South. The towns are taking on new and modern forms through the awakening touch of manufacturing capital, and the country is changing through the application of better methods in agriculture. Forests and mines are yielding larger returns of wealth every year, and prosperity is far more widely diffused than ever before. The changes that have come about within fifteen or twenty years in all these regards are marvelous, even to those familiar with the development of the upper Mississippi Valley and the further Northwest.

Yet those acquainted with the resources of the South are well aware that this new economic movement is only in its beginnings. But a mere fraction of the water-power of the streams flowing from the Appalachian highlands has been utilized as yet for operating factories and generating electric power. The supplies of iron and coal are inexhaustible and will be drawn upon in ever-increasing quantities. As for agricultural possibilities, present results are not one-fifth of what may be reasonably expected in a future not very distant. The cotton, hemp, and other fibers,

the mineral deposits, the vast forests of hard wood and of pine—all these and many other considerations give assurance that the manufactures of the South are to be not only of immense extent, but of great variety. At present most of the Southern people live on farms or in country communities and are not well housed. With the rapid development of prosperity, human habitations throughout many States are destined to be rebuilt on a scale and in a manner that belong to an advanced civilization.

The wonderful opportunities that the South offers will inevitably attract from the outside a good deal of fresh capital and not a little sturdy labor, both American and European. Nevertheless, for the most part, the development that the South is destined to make in the next twenty-five years is going to be brought about through the efforts of the people now living in the South, with their sons and daughters, applying their own energy and skill, and using their own modest accumulations of productive capital.

Of these people now living in the South, nearly ten million belong to the colored race. Whatever fate may be theirs in the distant future, every one must know that for a long



EXAMINING MODERN FLOW.

time to come these colored people must continue to do a large share of the hard work that goes with Southern economic advancement. They will till the soil, build the roads, fell the forests, work in the mills, dig in the mines, and labor at many trades and handicrafts. In any progressive region the largest item in the list of productive assets is the energy and skill of the workers; and this must be true of the South. The training of the rising generation is more essential than anything else to the growth of the Southern States in all that is desirable by way of material progress.

It is more important to train the white race than the black, because the white race is dominant, and upon its well-being depends the maintenance of conditions under which other races may also hope to improve and prosper. If it were possible to do only the one thing and not the other, then it would be better for the colored race that all educational effort should be concentrated upon the training of



WORKING IN THE GREENHOUSES.

white children. For any one who understands the problems of the South must know very well that to concentrate educational effort upon the children of the colored race, and to neglect meantime the white children, would be not only harmful to the negroes, but disastrous.

The dominant race must be well trained, or the race that is inferior in numbers and position will suffer deeply in a hundred ways. It happens, however, that there is no need to neglect the colored race while training the white children, and the disposition on the part of a few people to divert the policy of certain Southern States in such a direction is strongly condemned by the controlling forces of public opinion. Everywhere the Southern States are providing for negro education. The present wealth of the South is not so great as to ren-



CLASS IN AGRICULTURE STUDYING THE MARKETING OF CROPS.

der it easy to raise the taxes necessary for the support of two sets of schools. All the more credit, therefore, is due to the Southern people for the manner in which they are endeavoring to provide education for the colored children.

This is their fixed policy, and they will not depart from it. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that they will make the policy a pronounced success. Among many people of intelligence there is in the South a strong prejudice against the education of negroes, and it is a great mistake to refuse to see that there has been some foundation for such an attitude of mind. Everything depends upon the right conception of what education means. If education means to create in young negroes a distaste for the practical life and work that fall properly to their lot in this generation, education is a mistake. But if one has a



STUDENTS MENDING SHOES IN THE COBBLING SHOP.

wiser conception of education, and means by it the sort of early training that will increase the efficiency of workers and thus promote the character, security, and prosperity of communities, then education is certainly no mistake, but the most desirable thing possible.

Since, then, it is the policy of the Southern States to provide schools for negro children, it is of the utmost importance that these schools should be of the right kind, and that the State should be well repaid, by practical results, for the money it spends in providing schoolhouses and employing teachers. It is from this standpoint,—that of the right kind of education,—and from the additional standpoint of the present and prospective development of the South, that the earnest attention of intelligent Southern people ought to be directed to the remarkable work carried on at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, located near Old Point Comfort, at Hampton, Virginia. Quite apart from its relation to race problems and Southern progress, Hampton would be worth careful study from the standpoint of its educational methods. In an article published some years ago in the RE-

VIEW OF REVIEWS I attempted to set forth these methods, under the title, "Learning by Doing at Hampton."

There is no institution in the world, in my judgment, which so well exemplifies the possibility of training young people through practical methods as does this institute at Hampton. It attempts to give its pupils standards of life and conduct, and so to lead them step by step as to have fitted them in a rounded, symmetrical way for usefulness in life before it sends them out into the world. Since the minds that control this institution understand that the pupils have lives of work before them, it undertakes from the very beginning to teach them how to work intelligently and efficiently, and it makes real workers of them, so that they may take their place in the outside world without any difficulty of adjustment.

They are instructed in all departments of Southern farming, and they manage to learn a good deal about the sciences that underlie agriculture. But they learn all these things experimentally, doing plenty of hard, practical work every day while learning from their in-

structors. In the same manner they work in the shops of the school and learn many practical trades. The girls in the school learn everything pertaining to cooking, sewing, and practical housekeeping, while also learning gardening and many other useful every-day subjects. The educational methods that have been developed at Hampton through a long experience are so notable that educators in other countries as well as our own have come to recognize their importance.

But for the South, the special reason for interest just now in the work at Hampton lies in the direct bearing of that work upon what the South hopes and means to accomplish for itself in the coming decade. In its shops and mills and on its farms, in its dairies and in its varied industrial departments, Hampton is year by year training hundreds of young negroes for fitness to participate in the work of Southern development. But it is performing a more important task than the training of skilled farmers or artisans, for it is training a generation of splendid teachers, each one of whom can go out and take charge of a negro school and make that school the center for improvement in the surrounding negro community.

Almost if not quite the chief obstacle toward the education of the negro race has been the lack of trained teachers, of the right attitude toward their work, to take charge of the schools for colored children. It is one thing for the State, or county, or district, to provide means to carry on the colored schools, and it



INSPECTING MILK.

is quite a different thing to secure a negro teacher, man or woman, who can make that school the center of real progress in the neighborhood. There are other institutions training negro teachers in the South and doing it admirably, but in my opinion Hampton is the best of all and the one that stands out as the conspicuous type.

The young woman or the young man trained at Hampton to go out and teach a colored school has totally different notions from those of the old-fashioned routine country teacher. The conventional work of teaching a country school has in all parts of the country heretofore been of a narrow character. It has been based almost entirely upon the idea that the education of children consisted in having them learn in a routine way the lessons set down in a series of elementary textbooks.

Most of this elementary textbook study has been of the mummery sort, pure and simple.

If this has been true of country schools for white children, it has not been less true, certainly, of those for young negroes. There was once a time when American country home life gave such a varied practical training to the boys and girls that the book learning was all that the teacher in the little red schoolhouse was expected to impart. Those earlier conditions of life, however, not uncommonly produced teachers of a considerable degree



A COOKING CLASS IN THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING.



CLASS IN DRESSMAKING IN THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING.

of originality and strength of mind, who knew how to make their schools count not a little for the culture of the community. Under the conditions of our own day it is desirable to make the school stand for a much larger factor in the training of the young, and it is necessary therefore that teachers should realize the importance of their duties and opportunities.

The Hampton system produces young men and women who can themselves do things, and their conception of what school teaching means is something very different from the mere old-fashioned learning by rote of daily lessons in dog-eared elementary textbooks. Each Hampton-trained teacher is expected to make the country schoolhouse the center for real neighborhood missionary work for the advancement of the colored race. These country teachers come back to Hampton at commencement time year after year, many of them to spend the summer in getting further training, and they are expected to report upon what they have been able to accomplish.

They use the schoolhouse grounds to give practical lessons in gardening. They teach simple kinds of manual training and show the children how they may be of use at home.

They give the girls lessons in neatness, and they expect these lessons to produce results clearly visible when the teacher makes her frequent rounds to visit the parents and to advise them upon all the practical problems of family life.

It is perhaps not necessary to dwell at further length upon this new conception of the work of the country teacher. Nobody can fully comprehend how much it signifies unless he has taken the trouble to follow up one case after another and learn what this new method of teaching means and how widespread and auspicious are the results. For let me repeat again, and yet again, that nowadays in the matter of popular education, everything depends on what one means by the word, and what methods one uses to produce the desired results.

What Hampton means by education is the fitting of young people for the work they have to do in life; and the method it uses is that of going straight at the desired end without wasting a day. For the Hampton Institute is a life, rather than a school. Its students are at work as well as at study. They are building up habits of order and self-con-



CHAIR-CANING, MATTRESS-MAKING AND UPHOLSTERING.

trol and steady industry. On the farm lands of Hampton or in the varied shops, where practical trades are both taught and worked at, the boys face all the conditions of practical toil. But they also learn that when the day's work is done it is feasible to use plenty of

soap and water, and to turn the mind to other useful, interesting things.

It is true that Hampton has facilities in its great barns, its model shops, its dairy, and its other departments of a far more elaborate and perfect sort than the young negro will be likely to find elsewhere in subsequent years. But the school supplies the corrective, for it carefully teaches him how to carry on a small farm under the conditions that the small farmer must expect to encounter. The girls are taught how to keep house in a very small

establishment on such an income as they may reasonably look forward to possessing.

One of the most interesting features of the Hampton Institute is the Whittier School for the small negro children of the immediate neighborhood. About six hundred of these



STUDENTS AT WORK IN THE MACHINE SHOPS.



THE DAIRY BARN ON THE "SHELLBANKS" FARM,—A LARGE TRACT OWNED BY THE SCHOOL SEVERAL MILES DISTANT.

children are instructed in this school, the actual teaching being almost entirely done by colored girls, who belong to the advanced classes of the Hampton Institute, and who are expecting within a year or more to go out as teachers of colored children in the towns, villages, or country districts of Virginia and neighboring States. These pupil-teachers are receiving the finest possible training in the art of giving instruction, their work being under the direction of a great authority upon normal school methods.

The method used in teaching arithmetic is characteristic of the way in which all subjects are taught at Hampton. It is not merely textbook or blackboard work in abstract numbers, but it is the practical arithmetic of daily life. Liquid measure is taught in connection with the practical business of the dairy, which sells milk to the great hotels of the region. Land measure is taught upon the ground itself, and the pupil does not merely read and

write the word acre, but stakes an acre out upon the actual ground. The girls learn arithmetic in connection with the measurements in dressmaking or cooking. There is a mathematical side to the work of every practical trade, and so all the problems of arithmetic, in so far as it is desirable to teach that subject, are given a practical character. Thus, the boy who learns to lay brick learns to make the necessary calculations that go with the mason's trade. Newspapers and periodicals are constantly used as furnishing facts to supply problems in arithmetic, geography, and the various other general subjects of school instruction.

The agricultural department has been especially developed during the past year in its teaching methods, and a greatly increased percentage of the Hampton pupils are now fitting themselves by careful training either to carry on farms for themselves or to act as farm managers, or as teachers of agriculture



THE NEW BARN ON THE SCHOOL GROUNDS,—REMARKABLY WELL APPOINTED IN EVERY WAY.

let it be remembered that this kind of training in agriculture goes along with a well-rounded development of mental and physical traits, so that the student is graduated not merely as a young man who has been taught about farm work, but as one who has developed right views of manhood and citizenship and of duty toward one's self and one's fellow-men.

So elaborate is the work of this great institution that in this comment upon its educational methods I have not attempted to explain or describe its life and work in detail. The illustrations that accompany this article are selected as suggesting the kind of instruction and work that Hampton carries on, but it would require hundreds of such pictures to give anything like a complete record of the varied activities of the place. I have not even mentioned the interesting contingent of young Indians sent by the United States Government to share in the benefits of the Hampton life and method, for the great mass of the student body is made up of young negroes, and

Hampton's real mission is to the negro race,—unless, indeed, one takes the deeper and more philosophical view that Hampton's mission is to the white population of the South, inasmuch as the right training of the negroes is even more essential to the dominant race than to the one that holds a secondary position.

Every intelligent Southern man and woman must henceforth begin to see how closely the business of education is related to the welfare in every aspect of the whole population of the Southern States. And with this recognition there must be a closer acquaintance with the educational agencies that are doing the work. A visit to the shops and farms and school-rooms of the Hampton Institute will prove to be worth while to any one interested in the general question of education, and peculiarly instructive to those who wish to go thoroughly into the problem of training for life, as related to the great negro population of the Southern States.



CLASS IN ARITHMETIC STUDYING PROBLEM IN BRICKLAYING.



THE ELECTRICITY CLASS OF THE RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. AT TOPEKA, KANSAS.
(This class is constructing a complete electric car-lighting equipment.)

SCHOOLS FOR THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL.

BY H. V. ROSS.

CAN the man whose daylight hours are occupied by his business be profitably instructed in an evening school on the subject-matter of that business? A few years ago the suggestion would have seemed chimerical in the extreme. To-day, after the experiment has been tried, there is abundant testimony to its feasibility.

A man who has been in business for twenty-five years and is at present the auditor for a leading metropolitan newspaper was asked his opinion of the "business-economy" class conducted, as part of its evening-school work for employed men, by the West Side Young Men's Christian Association of New York City.

"I found the courses of incalculable benefit," he said, "and if I couldn't get the same instruction in any other way I wouldn't exchange it for a great deal of money. As I am a busy man, the question with me when I joined the class was not about the fee, but whether the results would repay me for my time. I was amply repaid. Most of the lecturers were experts in their lines, and while in many cases the principles enunciated were as old as business, their working out by these men was different and gave the students a new perspective. There were several practical points developed, too, that I have applied to conditions in this office with good effect, chiefly in the economy of time. But the ben-

efit to me was mostly in the broadening of my outlook. The course was excellent for showing the business man how others do things and lifting him out of his circular rut, for it seems to me that many business men go in a circle. If the Association offers as good a course next year I shall be glad to attend it again."

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The above may be taken as a sample testimony to the practical value of a recently developed phase of educational work—the industrial and commercial classes for employed men, which now form an important part of the evening-school work of many Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. This movement to meet the professional, educational needs of ambitious young men, already harnessed to their life work, was begun something like five years ago, has attained to national importance, and possesses enormous possibilities of development. It has received warm commendation from men of all sorts and degrees, including captains of industry, merchant princes, university presidents, educators, and business men generally, among whom may be named John Wanamaker, David Starr Jordan, Henry N. Tift, Professor Julius Sachs, and William T. Harris, formerly United States Commissioner of Education.



CLASS IN ADVANCED CHEMISTRY AT THE BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

In scores of towns and cities the work is now going on, and many others will soon see it inaugurated. Thirty-six associations located in the principal industrial centres of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are running evening-schools, in which employed men receive business, technical, and industrial training; and, furthermore, steps have already been taken to provide vocational instruction for boot and shoe makers and workers in the woollen mills at Pittsfield, Mass. About a year ago the association in Worcester, Mass., in which city there are said to be upwards of 25,000 men employed in machine shops and factories, auspiciously instituted evening trade schools in drafting, steam engineering, automobile engineering, and other kindred subjects, and is making plans for great enlargement of the work. At about the same time the association at Reading, Pa., started evening classes in machine designing, applied mechanics, chemistry for textile workers and dyers, and the metallurgy of iron and steel. Similar work adapted to individual localities is being carried on all over the country. In the Pennsylvania coal regions night classes in the science of mining are conducted for young men employed in the mines; in Montreal and many other towns and cities are classes in telegraphy for prospective train despatchers; in Winnipeg, a class for gasoline engineers; in San Francisco and Elizabeth, N. J., classes in naval architecture; in Trenton, N. J., a class for rubber workers; in Portland, Ore., a class in forestry for men in the lumber business, another for poultry and egg dealers, and a school

for plumbers; and in Buffalo, N. Y., courses in navigation for lake seamen during the winter months. These instances show the adaptability of the movement and its rapid spread. New subjects are being added to the curriculum yearly, and the enrollment of students is growing by leaps and bounds.

In some respects no association has achieved greater success educationally than that in Boston. Its Evening Institute, which runs seven different schools in four buildings, had last year a faculty of 110 teachers and 1,522 students; and it was there that the first automobile school in America was established. The institute, now in its tenth year, has won recognition as the leading evening school in New England, and as one of the great schools of the country. But of the few associations that have displayed initiative and enterprise in providing for the educational needs of employed men, none has won more individual distinction than the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York City. Its educational department has, in point of fact, become a popular university of business training, with enrolled students last year to the number of about 1,200. Of this total, 800 regularly attended the special vocational classes. Something like 90 per cent. of these were employed men seeking a wider knowledge in special vocations from authorities able to shed light upon their problems; the other 10 per cent. was made up of men who were glad to get special training, in some cases for business ends, in others for those of pleasure. Their average age was about twenty-seven years. In many instances

these men came from outlying towns, and a few came from distant points. Sixteen per cent. of them had college diplomas.

MILLIONAIRE AND OFFICE BOY TAUGHT IN THE SAME SCHOOL.

It would be hard to find such an assortment of pupils in any other educational institution in the world. Among them were financiers from Wall Street, office boys, millionaires, clerks earning \$10 a week, heads of enterprises, and presidents of companies,—men of assured place and name in the business world, and ambitious striplings, who may some time be kings in the market place. But the personnel of its students is not the only remarkable thing about the West Side school, for quite as remarkable is the faculty of more than eighty instructors. These are some of the ablest and busiest men in the various vocations, who for moderate pay, and in some cases without pay, gladly perform the duty asked of them. Most of them are college-trained, but this fact is taken into account less than their professional eminence and fitness for being the practical teachers of practical men. In every case these instructors are doers rather than theorizers. Some account of the more striking courses which they conduct will illustrate the scope and character of the work as carried on all over the continent.

SALESMEN INSTRUCTED IN DECORATIVE ART.

First in order of establishment and one of the most interesting is the school of practical art in house furnishing and decorating, which began as a class in the autumn of 1903. So far as is known, it was the first attempt made anywhere to give practical instruction in form and color harmonies, combined with a historical survey of the classic and Renaissance periods. The idea was suggested to the educational director by a salesman in one of the large stores. Forthwith the heads of prominent firms were asked if they were satisfied with the technical knowledge and equipment of their helpers. The answer came so strongly in the negative that the class in art was at once projected.

It began its career with an enrollment of forty men. It has now developed into a school enrolling more than one hundred. The courses are given under the supervision of Prof. Frank Alvah Parsons, of Columbia University and the New York School of Art, who is assisted by experts in the various lines, among them being Sir C. Purdon Clarke, head of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University. Materials for illustration and experiment are supplied free by some of the best furnishing and decorating firms in the city, ranging from curtains, rugs, and costly



PATTERN-MAKING SHOP OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE Y. M. C. A. EVENING SCHOOL AT DAYTON, OHIO.
(Twelve pupils were enrolled in this class.)

textiles, such as are used in a Fifth Avenue mansion, to the humbler fittings of the poor man's flat. Every lesson is applied in practice, whether it is the furnishing and decorating of a room, the framing and hanging of pictures, or the dressing of a shop window.

From the beginning the school of art has been in the highest possible favor. Big carpet houses and decorators have indorsed it strongly and encouraged their employees to avail themselves of its opportunities. One firm in particular has been represented in the school each year by fifteen or sixteen of its men. The members of the school, too, have become enthusiasts. One of them, who manages his own business, came regularly from New Haven three nights a week and never missed a lecture; and another, a buyer, came once a week from Pittsfield, Mass. The personnel of these classes is of high grade, consisting largely of the best type of salesmen from the leading furnishing and decorating houses of the city, besides some heads of firms and architects. Stated broadly, the purpose of the instruction is to make art connoisseurs of salesmen in decorative and house-furnishing lines and to enlarge the artistic knowledge of the people who buy from them. After taking the studies neither salesman nor purchaser can make the mistake of combining Mission furniture with Louis XV wall paper, or of expecting reds to harmonize with blues. The widespread approval of the art school denotes that it is filling a well defined want, and that it will have been the pioneer of many of its kind all over the country. It has called forth inquiries from many quarters, and has already found imitators in half a dozen different cities.

STUDYING BUSINESS ECONOMY.

Harrison S. Colburn, lately educational director at the West Side Association, woke up one morning with a bright idea. "Why," he asked himself, "can't we teach business organization and system right here in New York, the greatest business center in America?" He sought the advice of leading business economists and experts and the heads of great manufacturing plants in New York and other cities. They all urged the forming of a class in "business economy."



A CLASS IN FREE-HAND DRAWING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

It started out with a unique enrollment of forty members, whose average age was thirty-nine years. There were six presidents of companies, one vice-president, six members of firms, two superintendents, seven managers, and a miscellaneous list, including an insurance agent, a lawyer, a business systematizer, a chemist, a statistician, a bookkeeper, and a clerk. These men represented thirty different and widely dissimilar lines of business, a fact which goes to show the wide applicability of the course. The lecturers were successful business men and noted specialists. The course of study was most practical and instructive. As now developed it embraces twenty-seven lectures, under the heads of executive problems and modern office methods. In executive problems the aim is to show how to make a non-paying business pay, to make still more profitable one that is already doing fairly well, to find and stop leaks, and to apply to any business some method that has been highly fruitful in some particular business. The latest addition to the work of this class is a course in modern office methods, intended to make office men more efficient, with the consequent advancement which that implies, and to make business men in general familiar with the newest and best things in the running of an office. In connection with this course a well-equipped modern office, having the latest furniture and accessories, is used for the purpose of actually demonstrating the best office methods of to-day.

TEACHING "REAL ESTATE" IN EVENING CLASSES.

The success of the class in business economy paved the way for affording similar instruction in "real estate." For more than a year the

West Side management thought it over carefully, and organized in October, 1904, the first real-estate class in America. One hundred men at once enrolled, and the number was doubled before the end of the school year,—facts that need no commentary. Ninetenths of the men who joined were already engaged in the real-estate business. Many veteran leaders in the realty market took the course side by side with young fellows learning its A B C's. Among the students have been representatives of a score of prominent concerns, including several banks. Some of the men who rubbed elbows in the classroom with their own clerks collectively owned realty assessed at millions of dollars. These men were regularly enrolled members, anxious to compare notes with other operators and to get valuable pointers. The class has been more successful than the most sanguine of its promoters expected. Yet, when it was first proposed not a few smiled, prophesying that the teaching of such a subject could be nothing but a farce. Attendance upon one or two of the lectures opened their eyes; they found the subject mapped out like any college course, and a faculty composed of men whose names command respect among real-estate and business men generally. Most of those who came to the class to laugh remained to learn.

The field for real-estate instruction is a large

one. In New York City alone, for example, with its 2,000 brokerage firms, the yearly transfer of millions of dollars' worth of property engages a small army of brokers of high and low degree; but the number of adequately equipped men falls below the standard. The majority of those who take up the business do not know its rudiments. They must learn by experience in a broker's office. The process often takes years. In spite of the opinion of one well-known real-estate authority that the subject is next to unteachable, it has been amply demonstrated that its fundamental principles and much of its method can be formulated and taught.

The old idea that the study of real estate is child's play and that the real-estate business is a safe harbor for failures in other walks of life is now exploded. It needs men bright, trained, and honest. The West Side vocational school has received many words of gratitude from young real-estate men, who have gone from the classroom to their duties with enlarged vision and positive inspiration. One member of last year's class doubled his income as the result of his increased knowledge.

GRADUATING AUTOMOBILISTS.

When the automobile school was started in the fall of 1904 considerable fun was poked at it by waggish individuals. The conjunction



THE MINING CLASS IN SESSION, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.



DISSECTING AN AUTOMOBILE FOR THE BENEFIT OF PUPILS IN THE NEW YORK CHAUFFEURS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

of chauffeur and Christian Association appeared to many as a ludicrous thing. Some scoffed at the idea of what seemed a presumptuous attempt to settle the chauffeur problem. Nevertheless, the project had the moral backing of many influential men. The Automobile Club of America favored the step and co-operated from the start; and its president pronounced the opening of the school a red-letter day in American automobiling. Results show that he was not mistaken. Contrary to all the prophets of evil, this school at once leaped into public notice and made astonishing progress. In its first term 136 students were enrolled, 90 per cent. of whom were qualifying for positions as chauffeurs. The other 10 per cent. were owners or prospective

owners of machines. Among the students were graduates of Harvard, Yale, and other colleges; and many were prominent men, some of them millionaires, others well known in various public capacities and as leaders in the automobile business. In all, 350 students have enrolled since the opening of the school; 81 have been graduated as certificated drivers, and nearly all of these have gone directly to positions commanding from \$75 to \$150 a month. At the present rate of turning out chauffeurs from this and other schools America will soon be able to get along without importing men from France.

WALL-STREET MEN STUDYING INVESTMENTS.

Among the latest "vocational" classes, two are decided novelties, but practical novelties, nevertheless. One is the course in investments for investors, bankers, and brokers. Leading men in these professions have given it hearty approval, among them H. K. Pomroy, president of the New York Stock Exchange, who has long held the belief that the study of investments deserves more attention than it has received in the schools. Instruction is manifestly needed in this important subject. The association course is designed to aid men in classifying securities and in distinguishing between speculation and real investments. Fortunes are lost yearly through speculation pure and simple, but the mass of people do not understand that much greater losses occur through unwise investment. How to avoid this,—that is the question asked and answered. John Moody, president of the Moody Corporation, a man with a score of years' experi-



A LECTURE TO EMBRYO CHAUFFEURS AT THE WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. OF NEW YORK CITY.

ence in financial affairs, was prevailed upon to conduct the work. In the large membership of the class, 10 were owners of seats on the New York Stock Exchange. Others came from such houses as J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Equitable Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, Fisk & Robinson, and prominent Wall Street firms. One house sent fourteen of its employees,—officers and clerks,—and several other houses each sent four and five students. Not a few men who took the course are members of firms, capitalists, and large investors, and one man is on about twenty different directorates.

DRILL FOR THE OFFICE BOYS.

The other idea that has been put into operation recently for the first time is the three months' course of training for office boys and junior clerks. An office boy who is at once dependable, capable and civil is a jewel in a business office, and few there be of him. The trouble is that most of the boys go to positions for which they have had no special training whatever, and before they are broken into harness are a prolific source of confusion and annoyance. The boy is hardly to blame. He

has had no chance to prepare himself for his duties; and often his prior education has not made him well acquainted with the forms of courtesy and polite address. All of this can be remedied by giving him practical instruction. This is what is being attempted in the office boys' course. On the academic side he is put through his paces in business arithmetic, correspondence and commercial geography; and his use of the mother tongue is attended to with special reference to business etiquette and the omission of slang. This part of his training occupies two nights a week. A third night is devoted to the practical details of office work. By actual experience the boy is drilled in the right way of handling mail matter, letter copying, manifold and mimeographing, filing, indexing of books and cards, answering desk calls, telephoning and other kindred duties; but he is impressed with the fact that while this knowledge is necessary to his success in the future, it is not all; of equal if not greater importance is cheerfulness and politeness. Thirty-six boys are now taking this course, and they seem to like it; it is too early yet to speak of results, but they can hardly fail to justify the experiment.



SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICE BOYS.



THE HOE APPRENTICE SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.
(Explaining the gearing of a lathe to a class in mechanics.)

A SUCCESSFUL FACTORY SCHOOL.

IN the times of our forefathers the boy whose parents wished him to learn one of the skilled trades "bound him out" for a term of years to a master workman, who boarded and kept him for the period of the contract, teaching him the trade and making whatever use he might of his labor, without further compensation. In the evolution of our modern industrial system the indentured apprentice has all but passed out of existence. He no longer recruits the ranks of the building trades, and in the manufacture and operation of the highly specialized machinery now required in all industrial enterprises it is difficult to secure an adequate supply of skilled labor. It is true that many American factories have installed mechanics of foreign birth and training in responsible positions, but it is humiliating to the American national spirit that native industries should not be manned by native workmen.

Some excellent trade schools have been built up in this country during recent years, each ministering to the special needs of its own constituency, but it is clearly impossible for most of them to adapt their training closely to the requirements of the modern factory. The best fitting school for factory positions, in the opinion of many factory managers, is the factory itself. Some of the leading manufacturing corporations of the country have under-

taken to provide schooling for their youthful employees. To this end a modified apprenticeship system has been evolved, under which all labor is paid and a definite amount of instruction is given.

One of the oldest systems of this kind is that in force at the works of R. Hoe & Co., the printing-press manufacturers of New York City. In that establishment from two hundred to three hundred youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one are regularly employed. These apprentices all enter into a legal agreement with the firm to serve a full term of five years, and this agreement is signed by the lad's parents in each case. All those who show enough proficiency in their work to give promise of further improvement are admitted to the school maintained by the firm, from October 1 to May 31, between 5 and 7 P. M. on each working day. Most of the apprentices, having come from the grammar grade in the public schools, are at first drilled in the three "R's" and English grammar, supplemented by mechanical drawing. Gradually the ability to draw up specifications for machinery is acquired. Practical instruction in the details of factory organization is imparted, and the pupils are equipped for managerial positions. The apprentices are stimulated to ask questions about their daily work, and those who show

special aptitude are permitted and encouraged to pursue their studies further, availing themselves, for instance, of the technical courses offered at Cooper Institute.

The individual members of the firm of Hoe & Co. are personally interested in the work of the school, which is directed by a head master and four teachers. Prizes are awarded each year to the boys making the best grades. The school history of every apprentice is methodically recorded from the beginning of his work, all indications of progress being specifically noted. Every opportunity is given the boy to prove his own abilities. The management keeps up systematic correspondence with parents and guardians, very much as the head of a private school would do. Many foremen, engineers, and

high-class machinists now employed throughout the country are graduates of this technical school, which was the first institution of its kind to be established by a manufacturing concern.



MECHANICAL DRAWING AT THE HOE SCHOOL.



APPRENTICE PUPILS AT FIVE O'CLOCK LUNCH.

(Every afternoon during the school year luncheon is provided by the firm at the close of working hours and just before the classes meet for study.)

EDUCATION AND REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

BY ALEXANDER PETRUNKÉVICH.

[Mr. Petrunkévich is an example of the high-class patriotic Russian, so many of whom are now working for national regeneration. He is the son of Ivan Petrunkévich, the well-known leader of the Constitutional Democratic party. Mr. Petrunkévich, Jr., graduated from the University of Moscow in 1897, and was for about a year an assistant in zoology at that institution. He left Russia because of the disturbances of 1899. In Germany he took his Ph.D. at Freiburg, under August Weismann, the biologist, remaining at Freiburg as privat docent until 1903. In that year he came to this country and began lecturing on biology at Harvard, continuing for three semesters. Mr. Petrunkévich married an American lady, and has made his little daughter an American citizen. Early last month he started for Russia in response to the appeal of the Duma, expecting to do organizing work for the Liberal movement. Before leaving, he prepared, at our request, the following article for REVIEW OF REVIEWS readers.—THE EDITOR.]

THE Russian Government realizes perfectly well that it is easier to oppress uneducated people than to control an enlightened people in revolt against administrative abuses. This is the reason why it has always kept the peasants,—i.e., the majority of Russians,—as far as possible from every kind of education. This policy has proved a failure, and the people become every year more civilized. Still, the government tries to continue the same course, only that it has found it necessary to break with the Duma and to assume a hypocritical pose as the true educator of Russia. To prove this is not difficult and may be interesting at the present moment, as it will make it easier for educated Americans to choose between the work of the Russian Government and that of Russia's best men.

Education in Russia is confined to three classes of institutions,—so-called lowest, middle, and highest. The "lowest," or primary schools, may be divided into three groups: (1) zemstvo schools, the greater number of which are in villages, although a good many are also maintained in cities; (2) governmental and municipal city schools, and (3) parish schools. Of these three types the best are the zemstvo-schools, and they are maintained out of a part of the taxes which each zemstvo has the right to impose upon the population in an amount not exceeding usually 7 per cent. of the government taxes, and which must also cover all expenses for zemstvo hospitals, roads, etc. The number of these schools is still far below the need, but in some districts the local zemstvos have gradually erected so many of them that no child has farther than three miles to walk, and they make every effort to provide so many schools that every child in a district may become a pupil. Usually the

school building consists of from one to three large rooms and is provided with a little library. The local liberal landowners take pride in giving to the schools yearly additions to the libraries, and often build, equip, and give to the zemstvo a whole school, under the condition that the donor should be the curator of the school.

METHODS OF THE ZEMSTVO SCHOOLS.

The course of study is from two to four years, and comprises the Russian language, arithmetic, geography, history, and the Bible. All this, with the exception sometimes of the Bible, is taught by one teacher, male or female, in the latter case often a young girl just out of a teachers' school, who is happy to give her work to the people for such small reimbursement that even American teachers seem to be rich in comparison. Once in a while they arrange an evening for the children and other pupils and their parents, and read and explain to them selections from Russian literature or history. Some schools are even rich enough to have little magic lanterns. The curator of the school also at times takes part in the reading, and as he is richer and more influential than the teachers, he provides some kind of amusement, either a Christmas tree, with little presents of useful things for the children, or a play, for which sometimes even a barn serves as theater, and in which the parts are taken by the family and friends of the curator and the pupils themselves.

The municipal and governmental schools of the cities resemble in many respects the

* When I was a pupil in a high school in Kiev it happened that a little rainwater froze in the court of the school. We youngsters found great amusement in sliding on it during the recess. As soon as the director saw us he ordered the ice to be chopped away immediately!

zemstvo schools, but as they have for curator usually some sort of official who thinks it his business to suppress too much knowledge as well as every expression of the youthful spirit,* this has often a very sad effect on the whole work. On the other hand, the parish schools are a direct attempt on the part of the government to check the rapid spread of education and the growth of the zemstvo schools. The parish schools are maintained by the government, although the latter has made several unsuccessful attempts to compel the zemstvos to pay for them. The teacher is the priest; the programme is reading, writing, a little arithmetic, and much Bible. These schools are fewer in number and often superfluous, because they are not built where there is need of a school, but where the zemstvo schools are undesirable to the government. They are very badly equipped, and the peasants do not like them and prefer to pay taxes for the maintenance of the zemstvo schools.

RIGID GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

It seems that the government has sufficiently guarded the people and itself from "seditious" influence in the zemstvo schools. The curator and the teacher, although chosen by the zemstvo, have to be confirmed in their position by the government. A governmental school inspector may visit the school at any time and report upon it to the government. The libraries may contain only books named in the special catalogues for schools, published annually by the ministry for public instruction, or public "enlightenment," as it is officially called in Russia. From these catalogues are carefully banished all the good and interesting books printed in the cities with the permission of the governmental censorship, the pupils being thus doubly protected from "dangerous" ideas. The acquisition of a magic lantern is possible only with the consent of the governor or minister. Any literary or theatrical evening must receive each separate time a special permit, and the full programme has to be submitted. Not a mouse could run into the school without being immediately observed by the government. Yet even this is not all. Often the donator himself is not allowed to be curator of the school he has erected at his own expense, as was the case in the district ("government") of Tver, with thirty-three noblemen in as many schools. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the population of Russia becomes every year more educated, and the number of illiterates decreases, through the work of the zemstvos,

whose deputies are, without exception, land-owners and chiefly from the nobility class. Of course, many books, pamphlets, and proclamations are distributed secretly among the peasants and teach them other things than do the expurgated school textbooks. But this kind of literature is spread among the peasants, and not in the schools, by revolutionists, and not by the members of the zemstvos.

With exception of a very few which are private, the high schools in Russian are governmental institutions. Their courses correspond exactly to those of the German schools of the same grade, and extend over a period of from six to eight years, the latter number of years and classical training being required in order to enter a university. In the high schools of all kinds (they are all comprised under the term of middle-education institutions) the influence of private citizens is reduced to a minimum, as the teacher, the inspector, and the director are all appointed, not chosen, and any appeal on irregularities has to be made to the curator of the whole district, an official of very high rank, one for five or more "governments." The rules for high-school libraries, amusements, literary evenings, etc., are in their essence the same as those for primary schools, and even the life of the pupils outside of the school is under control.

Thousands of instances could be given of the horrible injustice and brutality of the teachers,—how they play the rôle of spies, how they teach the children to become spies and persecute those unwilling to do so, and how they ruin the future of hundreds of young men. In scarcely one out of a thousand there remains a good and bright reminiscence of the time when the growing soul is most impressionable to good and bad influences. The rule of giving a record for behavior and not for scholarship only is a powerful instrument in the hands of the teacher-officials, as boys are not promoted, neither can they enter a university, if they have not a splendid record in this respect. Thus it comes that the pupils with the best records are usually the worst students in the universities, often quite impossible, while the methods of instruction, dry and dogmatic, exert a deadly influence even upon the brightest boys, and leave them so without the power of initiative, so helpless, that it is months after they enter the university before they learn how to learn, before they exchange dogmatism for analysis and criticism and throw overboard all the unnecessary ballast which hampers them.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF "HIGHER LEARNING."

The "highest" educational institutions,—i. e., universities and technical and engineering colleges,—lie to a great extent out of the range of public influence. Outsiders are not allowed here, and their rôle is limited to founding fellowships, cheap dormitories with board, donations to the libraries, etc. On the other hand, the government directs appointments, expenditures, and even lecture courses, which until recently it could at any time forbid. And here again the government has done everything in its power to guard against "sedition." An extensive system of espionage has been introduced into all universities under the name of "inspection," the inspectors being a body of men dependent not upon the faculties, but upon the curator and minister of public "enlightenment." Free selection of lectures was made difficult, in order to prevent students of the natural sciences and medicine from acquiring knowledge in history, literature, and law, and *vice versa*. Even local student societies for the support of poor comrades were prohibited and thus forced to become secret and illegal. But if the programme of the government has failed even in the high schools, and reforms were found necessary in the last years, how much more signally has it failed in the case of the universities! The professors, the majority of whom are of the nobility class, early separated into Reactionaries and Liberals, and the latter did all in their power to establish unofficial relations with their students and to help them in their studies by relieving them from the payment of fees and by working together with them, often even in the evenings and on Sundays. The "seditious" temperament of the students has thus been nursed, not by their teachers, but by the daily injustice and oppression with which they met on the part of the government officials inside and outside of the universities.

HOW THE CENSOR WORKS.

Another striking example of the difference between the work of the public and that of the government for education is the public lectures and courses of lectures on different subjects and the evening courses for workmen. The lecturers are always glad to give their time for this purpose without reimbursement. They are glad to go from city to city carrying light to those who are not able to go to universities. The lecture halls of every good public

lecturer are always thronged to the top by eager listeners, and as the government forbids lectures without an admission fee, the money is collected for charitable purposes. The lecturers are even willing to undergo the nuisance of writing down the whole lecture long before the time set for it, as the government demands not only the title, but also a comprehensive digest or the full text of the lecture before allowing it. I myself, while living in Germany, was asked to give a two-hour lecture on heredity in the city of Tver, at Christmas-time, 1902, and sent a comprehensive outline of the lecture to the local authorities two months before the date announced. The lecture could not take place because of the delay in the answer on the part of the government. I received this answer in Germany in the summer of 1903, with a polite request for the full text. What a seditious subject is that of the modern discoveries in the microscopical structure of the cell and its relation to heredity!

The evening lectures for workmen, such as are now given in the largest cities of Russia, meet with still more difficulties than the public lectures. The lecturers are partly professors of universities, partly young graduates who are working to obtain an instructorship, and the subjects are many,—history, literature, languages, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc.,—but always presented in a form comprehensible to the little-educated listeners. All this work is done *gratis*, without a moment's hesitation or murmur, often after a day's work, late in the evening. Here also the subjects of the lectures must be communicated to the authorities, and every lecturer must have the permission of the government.

I think it is clear from all this that the programme of the ministry of public "enlightenment" is to *endarken* the people, and if they do not state it directly it is because of shame and the dread of the public opinion of the world. The programme of the people themselves, to whatever class or party they may belong, is public instruction on the broadest basis, making it possible in the future for every child or grown-up person in the country to acquire whatever kind and grade of general or technical education he or she may desire and to make real "enlightenment" the foundation for the development and prosperity of the nation.



A YOUNG TEA FIELD COMING INTO LEAVING—PICKERS AT WORK.
(Dr. Charles U. Shepard's tea-gardens at Summerville, S. C.)

TEA CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY RODNEY H. TRUE.

(Of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE people of the United States, as compared with the population of England or of Russia, are generally classed by those catering to their wants as a coffee-drinking folk. However, the tea market of this country represents a very considerable commercial item, the importations of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, aggregating a total of 112,905,541 pounds, valued at \$18,229,310. The command of this market has been during the past ten years the objective point of a most active commercial battle between the Chinese product, formerly in general control of the situation, and that of the British Indian possessions, notably northern India and Ceylon. The English tea-planters have spent lavishly of their substance to push their campaign, raising by voluntary subscription a fortune to be spent in various kinds of advertising. As a result of this campaign for the American market, China has taken a second place after a long supremacy, and British tea-plantations now form the largest single source of our supply.

As one looks over the map of the world and notes the locations of its tea-raising parts he is struck by the wideness of their distribu-

tion, both as to their geographical separation and the variation of the conditions under which the product is grown. In some parts, notably Ceylon and Formosa, the conditions are almost tropical; and in others, as in the northern Chinese regions, they are those of the temperate zone, where the tea lies under snow for several months each year. A mere mention of the Caucasus, Natal, Japan, and the hill country of India, in sight of the Himalayas, serves to suggest the wide adaptability of the tea plant to conditions of soil and climate. A number of years ago Dr. Asa Gray made the suggestive observation that the flora of eastern Asia exhibited a striking similarity to that of the eastern United States. These and other considerations have led many an American to ask why we should not grow our own tea. In a rudimentary consideration of this question there appear to be three factors,—soil, climate, and labor. The two first being favorable, we inquire into the third, arriving ordinarily at the conclusion that American common labor is, first, more efficient, and, second, more costly than that of China, Japan, and Ceylon. Since if the United States were



DRYING LOFTS IN THE FACTORY, SHOWING CANVAS HANGERS.

to grow tea it would have to be done in the Southern States, the efficiency of the American negro is the crux of the whole labor question. He has demonstrated his ability to do hand-work with a reasonable degree of success in picking cotton, and the question with reference to tea is really one to be answered only after careful practical tests.

Passing over the small sporadic private experiments which have been undertaken from time to time since the colonial days, and the more pretentious governmental attempt of the eighties, we come to the most serious and sustained endeavor, a now well-advanced experiment, inaugurated privately more than ten years ago by Dr. Charles U. Shepard at Summerville, S. C., and carried on during the last seven years by co-operation between Dr. Shepard and the United States Department of Agriculture. Sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to draw certain broad conclusions as to some of the more important features of the problem.

VARIETIES THAT DO WELL IN THIS COUNTRY.

Will the tea plant prosper in the United States? As the reader may already know, tea, like lettuce or potatoes, is a general term, covering several sorts or varieties. Experiments have been carried out on a practical scale at Summerville with many of the most important sorts. A choice Chinese sort, Dragon's Pool tea, known in its own land from the celebrated garden furnishing it, has proved very successful. This is a hardy plant, of medium size, good yielding capacity, and capable of being made into excellent green and oolong teas. It averages from 250 to 300 pounds of dried tea

per acre annually. A second and very useful sort is a variety widely introduced into this country many years ago, known as Assam Hybrid. This is a larger variety, thought to have been produced by crossing the large-leaved Assam form and the Chinese. This tea, perhaps partly because it has long been in this country, grows very rapidly and produces, when at its best, as high as 500 pounds of dried tea per acre annually. The leaf has a chemical constitution differing from the Chinese variety in such a way as to make it best fitted for the making of black tea.

Another very valuable variety for this country comes from the hill country of India, and is called after the city of the region, Darjeeling. Darjeeling tea gives an average yield of 350 pounds or more per acre and has the valuable property of being convertible into a black, green, or oolong tea. Kangra tea, another valuable north Indian hill variety, and Japanese tea, characterized here by its rather scanty yield of very high quality, have given good results. With Formosa and Ceylon varieties, from high altitudes (above 6,000 feet), no convincing tests have yet been concluded. It is clear that Summerville is too cold for the Ceylon plants from lower altitudes. Since this variety is a great producer, success in growing it is much to be desired. It is clearly demonstrated that soil and climate are favorable to the luxuriant development of several of the most useful varieties of tea, and the production at Summerville fully equals and, in some cases, surpasses the production on like areas in the Orient. The raw material of a tea industry may, therefore, be produced in favorable parts of the South. The plant will



GROWING FINEST TEA UNDER SHED OF COCOA MATTING.

A further experiment now being carried on in Texas, near Wharton, under the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with Mr. A. P. Borrell, will indicate how far the local conditions at Summerville are favorable.

The American Tea Company, a private concern, with which the Department is also in connection, has gone into the production of tea especially, in Colleton County, South Carolina. The plantations have not yet been completely plucked, but the indications are disfavorable. Granting the continuance of the present conditions in Colleton County, we may have tea in a coastal situation.

WATER REQUIRED FOR TEA-GROWING—DANGER OF TOO MUCH WATER.

The tea shrub, for such the treatment of it could otherwise attain to the dimensions of the Chinese, is forced by the soil to become, in the Orient in many kinds of situations, but a verbal illustration or description presents little as the accepted place. This is sel-



TEA GARDEN AT SUMMERVILLE—PICKERS ON DUTY.

dom the most fertile sort of a location, and some travelers have even reported that land too poor for other crops is planted with tea bushes: Hillside plantings were made at Summerville in the early days of the experiment, but the tendency of these lands to wash and the greater fertility of the lower levels, which hold the substances washed down from the hills, induced Dr. Shepard to drain and plant lower, richer, level lands. The yield of

these lower gardens has decidedly surpassed that of the hillside gardens, and the former kind of situation is not now used at Summerville.

While the low lands are richer, there is danger of too much water in the soil. The tea plant needs a well aerated, loose soil, and the loamy character is more important than extreme fertility. A good rich garden soil is good tea soil.

AMERICAN TEA HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN.

The relation of the soil to the finer qualities of aroma and taste in the tea has been a much-discussed topic among Oriental tea planters and



ROWS OF YOUNG TEA-CUTTINGS, PROTECTED BY SHINGLES ON THE NORTH SIDE.

doubtless with reason. At all events, whether due to soil or climate, the tea from American gardens has a characteristic quality in the flavor. Tea experts even assert that the details of flavor vary with the individual plantation. High altitude in the warmer parts of the Orient is said to add delicacy to the flavor. It seems from the results on tea in America that the effect seen in the tropics due to altitude may to a degree be paralleled by a temperate climate in higher degrees of latitude. At all events, the Summerville product is marked by its delicacy of flavor. Some preliminary tests on the Texas product seem to indicate that in the more southern situation a tea of stronger taste is likely to result.

From present indications it appears probable that over wide areas of the South, where the lower temperature limit of the winter does not lie below about 20 degrees above zero, and where a well-distributed rainfall of about 50 inches per annum is to be expected, with plenty of sunshine, the tea plant will flourish.

DEVELOPING A LABOR SUPPLY.

We now come to the labor question, which is found, when theory has ripened into experience, to involve a number of those other questions which make the success of American tea not so simple a matter. We have not only to grow tea, but to manufacture it and sell it at a paying price. In the manufacture of tea we have to do with a complicated process, requiring judgment and accuracy in the factory workers. In the field the work of cultivation is not strikingly different from that required in some other crops. The pruning process, thus far one of hand labor, is peculiarly a tea process and must be performed annually more or less completely. It has been found possible to train intelligent negroes to perform this work with acceptable accuracy and dispatch. The prunings are not wasted, but when plowed into the soil return to it valuable chemical constituents otherwise obtainable through fertilizers. The tea leaves are everywhere hand-plucked, no practical machine having yet been devised to perform this labor. At Summerville Dr. Shepard has solved the plucking problem for himself in a most farsighted way, which, if space permitted, it would be a pleasure to describe here in full. In brief, he finds that negro children from ten to fourteen years of age can be taught to pluck tea with an accuracy and speed much exceeding the usual performance of Oriental tea pickers. In order to guide them in this direction, the children

are gathered into classes and taught by expert pickers to perform this work. When not picking tea the children are given free instruction by trained and experienced colored teachers in the common-school branches. The school-house is not a necessary adjunct of a tea plantation, perhaps, but Dr. Shepard believes that the additional training received by the children makes them better tea pickers and, incidentally, better citizens. This acts also as an inducement to the better class of negroes to secure work for their children on the tea plantation, and help of a superior grade comes and stays.

NEGRO PICKERS MORE EFFICIENT THAN ORIENTALS.

Two characteristics are required in a good tea picker. Not only must he be able to pick his full quota of leaves, but he must pick the right material. Failure to take all the young suitable leaf means that this will harden before the next picking and be lost; if "tough leaf" is taken, material is introduced that cheapens greatly the final product. It has been demonstrated that the South Carolina trained negro boy or girl can more than equal the performance of the average picker in the Orient. The average day's work of the latter is from twenty to thirty pounds of green leaf. One picker on the South Carolina force has a record of fifty pounds of tea, plucked much more finely than is done in the Orient. With the coarse plucking usual in the East, this picker would have gathered 100 pounds. The efficiency of the negro child as a tea picker has been well shown. His wages may be higher than those of the Oriental laborer, who receives perhaps only 10 cents per day, but his ability to accomplish results when properly supervised is correspondingly high.

TREATING THE TEA LEAF BY MACHINERY.

Let us turn now to the problems of the factory. The leaves brought in fresh from the field are weighed and credited to the respective pickers. They then go through a series of treatments that must be at least briefly indicated if the problems with which the manufacture of tea is beset are to be understood. For the making of green tea, the fresh leaf must be promptly subjected to a high degree of heat, in order to destroy the oxidizing enzymes, a class of substances which would otherwise bring about a series of undesirable changes during the later processes.

Until recently tea leaf to be made into green

has been heated by what primitive and various methods. In the last few years Drummond-Deans, by which live steam is turned into a receptacle containing the leaves to be dried, has been largely replaced by British tea makers. By this process steam is condensed among the leaves, inducing a "sweaty" condition, with a more or less loss of substance through the removal of this surplus moisture. Dr. Shepard designed and put into an apparatus which fully represents the



THE FIRST AMERICAN TEA FACTORY, AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

perfect thing for this purpose now used. It consists of a long, slowly-rotating horizontal cylinder, through the length of which the tea leaf is advanced by a series of projecting flights. Heated air is drawn through the cylinder by means of a blower, and the leaves in passing through the cylinder, falling through the heated air, are rendered thoroughly flabby and fit for further handling in less than half an hour. In this apparatus, not only does no surplus water accumulate on the leaves, but it is rather rendered ready for immediate rolling by the removal of a proper quantity of moisture. The leaf, now reduced by heat to a limp, moist state, is immediately put into the rolling machine. The rolling process, formerly by hand, opens the cells of the leaf and works the juices to the surface. It imparts to the leaf the twisted appearance characteristic of the commercial article. The rolled leaf goes next to the firing machine, where the surplus water is driven off, and the characteristic properties of the tea developed. Unless tea is nearly dry it lacks the peculiar aroma, having, in fact, an odor distinctly disagreeable. After the firing process is completed the hot, dry tea is put into tight tin cans where it is kept until graded and packed for market. In the case of oolong tea, the process varies essentially, only in a less thorough initial heating.

In making black tea, the fresh leaf, that is dried during the afternoon, is spread out on drying-floors of the factory and left over

night to wilt at factory temperature. The object of this is to preserve intact the enzymes and the substances acted on by them instead of destroying them, as in the case of green tea. When properly wilted the leaves are rolled, as in the case of green tea, and spread out on clean tables in well ventilated rooms to permit oxidation to take place. In this fermentative process, through the action of oxidizing enzymes, the tannins and certain other bodies are oxidized, with the result that reddish-brown substances are formed, which give the basis for the name "black tea," by darkening the color of the product. Other substances concerned in the production of the aroma are also affected. After sufficient oxidation has taken place the tea is again rolled and fired, as just described. The fresh tea leaves of the forenoon are thus ready for the making of an excellent cup of green tea for the evening meal of the same day. The fresh leaves of the afternoon are ready for use as black tea at the mid-day meal the next day.

In addition to the processes described, some teas are further subjected to a polishing process, whereby the dull gray color seen in many imported teas is obtained without the addition of any coloring matter. Dr. Shepard has shown that by merely stirring the tea leaves the attrition of leaf on leaf will produce the desired gray hue, a result often obtained in the Orient by the introduction of foreign substances like powdered talc or other more injurious matter. The machine for accomplishing this purpose consists essentially of a long hori-

ment is under provided on the inside surface with a number of projecting ridges, which by their arrangement give the tea a continuous and progressive rolling movement. In this way the tea leaves are in constant gentle friction with each other, and a hundred-pound charge of tea can be given a gray finish in less than an hour. This makes it possible to accomplish by very simple and harmless means what many Oriental tea makers seek to obtain by the treatment of their product with objectionable coloring substances.

MACHINE PROCESSES VERSUS HAND LABOR.

In putting tea leaf through the processes just indicated, much disagreeable personal contact is possible, and, in the Orient, is usual. In order to avoid this and to save labor, machinery is very largely employed, some of the most important pieces of which are, as we have seen, of Dr. Shepard's invention. The patents taken out on them have been turned over to the Department of Agriculture. As a result, in no part of the world is tea made with less use of hand labor than at Summerville.

After the initial cost of building and installing the necessary machines, the expense of maintenance is slight. Machinery for cutting, sifting, equalizing, weighing, and packing suffices to pack and prepare the rough product for the market and get it ready for the railroad. Thus, it will be seen that the labor problem, so far as the factory is concerned, is very much simplified.

FINDING A MARKET.

After it has been shown to be practicable to grow the tea plant successfully and econom-

ically and to manufacture tea leaves into an acceptable product, there still remains the task of getting a place for the new product on the market. In every line of trade matters move along established channels. Even though new lines of movement may be equally advantageous, they are difficult of adoption, because they *are* new. Any new product must literally "break into" the market. In the performance of this task American tea is now engaged. The chief necessity is that of getting the product before the people and of creating a demand for it under its own name. By any other name it not only smells as sweet, but sells much better—that is to say, by an Oriental name—but it seems a sounder policy to sell the product under its own name and connect its quality with the name of American tea. Although this creates some difficulties in the minds of the dealers, last year's crop of nearly six tons has already been largely sold, and advance orders have been placed against the output of the coming season. In order to facilitate the introduction of the product, Dr. Shepard conducts a considerable mail order business. Summerville tea grows well, manufactures well, and promises to sell well. We may therefore look hopefully for success in the experiment of the American Tea Growing Company at Tea, South Carolina, which is now ripening for the harvest, and in the governmental experiment in Texas. The annals of successful tea in this country have so far been the annals of "Pinchurst," as Dr. Shepard's estate is called. Reports from the new gardens indicate that they may soon be making similar histories of their own.



CLASS OF NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS TRAINED BY EXPERTS IN TEA-PICKING, AND TAUGHT THE COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES.

THE PIKE EXPLORATION CENTENNIAL.

BY CHARLES M. HARVEY.

ENDING on Sunday, September 23, ending on the following Saturday, of Springs, aided by the State of Colorado and the United States Government, will

ate the trial of Zebulon Pike's expedition, had for its incitement the discovery of the mountain which bears his name. Pike's Peak is Colorado's best-landed Colorado Springs is its base. Details of the local and also of the nation. United States Government is concerned in the celebration because of the nearly 100,000 men who will be

al thousand cavalry, infantry, and from the nearest posts,

representatives of the tribes (Pawnee, Comanches, Cheyennes, and others) which Pike met on his tour; cowboys from all parts of the West; all of Colorado militia, with G. A. R. posts, societies of veterans of the Spanish war, and state organizations, will participate in the celebration. Military parades, Indian war reenactments, cowboy sports, polo, golf, and automobile races, unveiling of memorials to the centennial, and electrical illuminations of Pike's Peak,

and displays of the State's mineralogical and other resources will be features of the exercises. An attempt will be made to present a panorama of Colorado's evolution from Pike's time down to to-day.

As mementoes of the occasion the Denver Mint is coining 100,000 souvenir medallions. The governors of all the States along Pike's route promise to be present at the celebration, and some of them are to make addresses. Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary Taft, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Shaw, Attorney-General Moody, Senator Teller, and other notables are to be there, and some of them are to speak.

The event deserves the elaborate observance which it will receive.

With one lieutenant (Wilkinson, son of General Wilkinson, who commanded the Western Department), three non-commissioned officers, sixteen privates, a surgeon, and an interpreter, Pike started from St. Louis on July 15, 1806, to explore the newly acquired province of Louisiana, through its central line and along its southwestern border, to supplement the work which Lewis and Clark were completing along its northern end. Incidentally, fifty-one Osages and Pawnees, who had been prisoners



GENERAL ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE.

(From the original portrait painted from life by Charles Willson Peale for his museum, and now owned by the City of Philadelphia, in the Old State House, or Independence Hall.)



Gen. William J. Palmer, director-general, known as the "Father of Colorado Springs."

Gov. Jesse F. McDonald, member of the directorate of the Pike centennial celebration.

Mr. Irving Howbert, chairman of the executive committee of the Pike centennial celebration

CITIZENS OF COLORADO ACTIVE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PIKE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

among the Pottawatomies, were escorted by Pike, to be delivered to their friends along the Osage River.

THE EXPEDITION OF 1806—PIKE'S PEAK DISCOVERED.

By boat Pike pushed up the Missouri to the mouth of the Osage, ascended that affluent to the Osage villages, in western Missouri, and restored the Indians to their tribe. Getting horses, he rode into Kansas, delivered the Pawnees at their home on the Republican River, near the Nebraska line, and then swung southward to the Arkansas, which was reached at the present Great Bend, close to the center of Kansas. From that point Lieutenant Wilkinson and a few privates went down the Arkansas to the Mississippi and returned home, while Pike and the rest of his men followed the Arkansas into Colorado, wandered through it in a zigzag course, and discovered the mountain with which his name is connected (not in September, the date of the celebration, but on November 16). He first thought it was a "small blue cloud," but when his party got a little nearer to it they "gave three cheers to the Mexican Mountains." Pike was in his grave many years before the peak got his name.

Searching for the Red River, which was the boundary between the United States and New Spain in that vicinity, Pike crossed the line, struck the Rio Grande instead, was captured by the Spaniards on February 26, 1807, for invading their territory, taken to Santa Fé,

and from there the Governor of New Mexico sent him to Chihuahua. From that point, escorted by the Spaniards, he made a detour through Texas, and on July 1 reached the United States post at Natchitoches, on the Red River. Six years later, in the war against England, Pike, as brigadier-general and commander at the capture of York (now Toronto), was killed at the moment of victory, and has gained immortality by giving his name not only to a mountain summit, but to many counties, towns, and streams throughout the United States.

"EXPANSION" IN PIKE'S TIME.

Pike's exploration of 1806-07 had political consequences which neither Pike nor anybody else in his day could foresee. Although he was well treated by the Spaniards, his capture by them intensified the desire of Americans, especially in the West, to drive Spain out of Mexico. Written in 1808 and published in 1810, his report pointed out the wealth of Mexico's natural resources, showed the weakness of Spain's hold on that country, and urged her expulsion by an American army if Bonaparte should seize the Spanish throne, which Bonaparte did while Pike was writing, and held it for six years. Pike's report sent Magee, Kemper, Long, and other adventurers from our side of the line over into Texas and other parts of Mexico. More important still, it incited Moses Austin to get from Ferdinand VII.'s representatives in 1820 permission to establish a colony of Americans in Texas,

which his son, Stephen F. Austin, planted there in 1822. When the Mexicans soon afterward drove Spain out the inevitable race conflict with the Americans began, which culminated in Sam Houston's victory over Santa Anna at San Jacinto in 1836, and the establishment of the Texas Republic.

By the annexation of Texas in 1845 the United States inherited Texas' boundary dispute with Mexico, and this led to the war of 1846-48, which, through conquest and purchase, placed the Stars and Stripes over the present New Mexico, Arizona (except that part below the Gila, which Gadsden bought in 1853), California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and pushed our territory in the Southwest onward to the Pacific. While the American and the Mexican commissioners were fixing up their peace pact at Guadalupe Hidalgo in the opening days of 1848, James W. Marshall made his gold discovery in the raceway of Sutter's mill, on the American fork of the Sacramento, which made California knock for admission as a State before the politicians had time to organize it as a

Territory, incited the search which led to the gold and silver strikes in Nevada, Colorado, Montana, and other parts of the West, and swung the country's center of political gravity far toward the sunset.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN DESERT" AS IT IS
TO-DAY.

Pike was as far astray regarding the capabilities and the future of the region which he traversed in 1806-07 as the astutest of his contemporaries would have been had they attempted to forecast the political effects of his exploration. He compared the prairies over which he passed to the "sandy deserts of Africa," and said that this would prevent western expansion from going beyond "the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi."

Out of the territory which he touched on his route of a century ago have been built up the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona (which is about to be admitted, jointly with New Mexico, under the enabling act of June, 1906), Texas, and Louisiana. Two of the States of the Pike



A NEAR VIEW OF PIKE'S PEAK.

region, Missouri and Texas combined, have more people to-day than the entire United States had a hundred years ago. One of the cities of the same tract, St. Louis, has three times as many inhabitants in 1906 as the whole of the United States' cities and towns put together had in 1806.

Across the region through which Pike crept laboriously a century ago in his keelboats and on horseback now run five transcontinental railways, which carry a traveler farther in a day than Pike went in three months, and surrounded all the time with comforts unknown in cities or anywhere else in his day. These trains pass millions of homes in Pike's "desert." They touch cities built on sites which he thought to be too poor to support anything except prairie-dog towns.

But Pike was a soldier and not an agriculturist. He was a plain, blunt man, who described conditions as he saw them in 1806, and did not attempt to tell what would come by 1856 or 1906. He could not foresee Fulton, John Stevens, or Matthias Baldwin, while Oakes Ames and Collis P. Huntington were as far beyond his vision as McCormick or

Luther Burbank. But wiser men than Pike who appeared on the scene later—Webster, Calhoun, McDuffie, and many others—had as poor an opinion as Pike had of the physical capabilities of the greater part of the trans-Mississippi country. And the ignorance of these wise men harmed the West and the nation. It delayed the settlement of the trans-Mississippi region, and prevented the country from asserting itself decisively in the Oregon dispute with England.

Colorado, the State with which Pike's name is most closely identified, held a particularly low place in his opinion, yet it has as many inhabitants to-day as the State of New York had a century ago. Near the sites of some of his camps there have arisen great cities, one of which, Denver, has nearly three times as many people in 1906 as New York City had in 1806. A dozen prosperous towns are within sight of the mountain which bears his name. That mountain which he vainly attempted to ascend to the summit, and which he said no man would ever be able to ascend, is traversed from bottom to top by tens of thousands of persons every year, including the aged and invalids, by a railway, which gives each as much comfort all the way up and down as can be found in the average home.

GOLD DISCOVERIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Gold is the magic which started this transformation, and here again Pike's personality touches the history of Colorado and the entire mountain region closer than is commonly realized. William Green Russell in 1858 found the gold on Cherry Creek, which started that "Pike's Peak or Bust" procession of prairie schooners, stretching from the Missouri River to the mountains, which put Denver and Colorado on the map. One day in 1891, in a locality which had been trodden over by tens of thousands of hunters, trappers, soldiers, explorers, and argonauts from Pike's time onward, and which for years had been used as a pasture ground for cattle, without any one dreaming that under his feet was the richest gold field for its dimensions on the globe, except the Rand, in South Africa, Robert Womack, a cowboy, made the discovery which registered itself as Cripple Creek.

Up to September 1, 1906, Colorado has produced \$430,000,000 of gold. It has also produced \$415,000,000 of silver, \$150,000,000 of copper, \$140,000,000 of lead, and vast amounts of other minerals, the discoveries of all of which resulted from the gold finds at the outset. For the past ten years Colorado



Copyright, 1900, by F. P. Stevens.

VIEW ON THE FAMOUS PIKE'S PEAK "COG ROAD."

(The road is nine miles long and reaches the summit at the height of 14,108 feet above the sea. It is the highest railroad in the world.)



A "COG ROAD" TRAIN EN ROUTE TO THE SUMMIT.

has led California, and has furnished more gold annually than any other community in the United States.

This supremacy has been due to "Bob" Womack's discovery. In its fifteen and a half years Cripple Creek has contributed \$175,000,000 to the world's gold stock. Its \$19,000,000 output in 1905 would have paid the price which Jefferson gave Bonaparte for the twelve States comprising the Louisiana province, and would, in addition, have paid the cost of Lewis and Clark's and of Pike's exploration of that territory. Cripple Creek produced more gold in the first eight months of 1906 than the entire world did in the entire year 1806.

Here is where Pike's personality touches the particular stream of destiny that put Colorado on the world's map. While he was a prisoner among the Spaniards at Santa Fé in 1807, Pike met James Pûrsley, an American trapper and adventurer, whom peril from the Indians and the rigors of the wilderness drove into that town shortly before Pike reached it, and who remained there for years. "He assured me," says Pike in his journal, "that he had

found gold on La Platte, and had carried some of the virgin mineral in his shot pouch for months. He had imprudently mentioned it to the Spaniards, who had frequently solicited him to lead a detachment of cavalry to the place; but, conceiving it to be our territory, he refused."

Here, indeed, was a revelation which entitles Pûrsley to a place in Colorado's annals. Moreover, we can well imagine that Pike strengthened his countryman in the determination to keep his secret to himself. If Pûrsley had led the Spaniards to South Park, which was the part of Colorado called "La Platte" by Pike, where he had found the gold, the riches of the Pike's Peak and Cripple Creek region might possibly have gone to another race than the one which obtained them many decades later, Spain's territory onward to Nevada and California might have been prospected, her hold on it strengthened, and the later history of the United States changed.

When Colorado, a few weeks hence, is erecting its memorials to Pike, let it not forget to give some sort of recognition to James Pûrsley, its first argonaut.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: THE BAROMETER INDUSTRY.

BY W. S. ROSSITER.

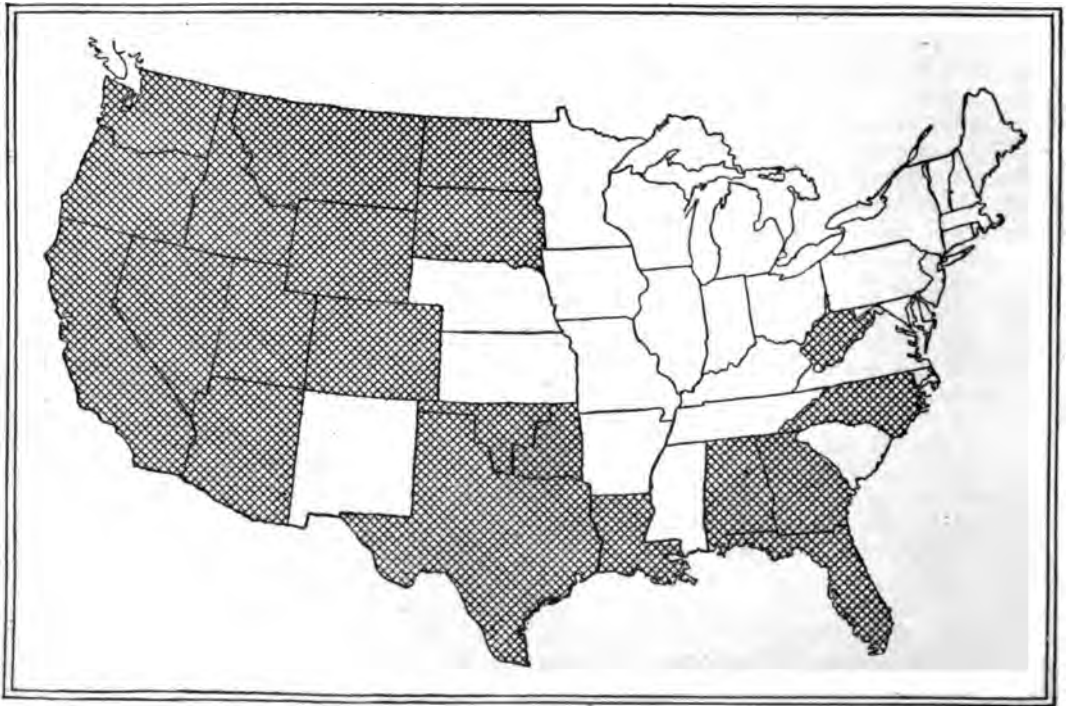
AT the census of 1900 the seven manufacturing industries reporting the greatest value of products were iron and steel; slaughtering and meat packing; foundries and machine shops; flouring and grist mills; lumber and timber; men's clothing; printing and publishing.

By the census of manufactures of 1905, the results of which are being announced from time to time by the Census Office at Washington, iron and steel has become second to slaughtering and meat packing, but the other five industries, so far as known, maintain their relative positions. The largest per cent. of increase, however, shown by any of the seven giants in this group, appears to have been contributed by printing and publishing.

This industry may be justly termed "the barometer of commercial prosperity." It differs from all other industries in that it deals with every calling and is closely identified

with the prosperity of each. A manufacturer of shoes has but an academic interest in the piano industry; but both the shoemaker and the piano man are interested in advertising and printing. There are few callings indeed in which the intelligent or the careless use of these agents does not mean the difference between success and failure.

The printing and publishing industry is thus extremely sensitive to the general prosperity or depression of the commercial world. If the country prospers, producers advertise in the newspapers and magazines in generous fashion, and the public subscribe liberally to various classes of periodicals. Moreover, as business booms, the man who has something to promote or sell prints pamphlets and circulars in immense quantities and with a degree of elegance and expenditure in proportion to his prosperity and to the buying power, as he estimates it, of the community. On the



PRINTING AND PUBLISHING: SHADED PORTION SHOWS AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1900-1905.

other hand, if the country is passing through a period of depression, the advertiser economizes, not only because his own resources are less, but because he considers that the buying power of the public has decreased; the public cuts off subscriptions to newspapers and magazines and the purchaser of job printing argues with the printer over economies both in number of copies and method of presentation. Analysis, therefore, of the printing and publishing industry is, to a noteworthy degree, a discussion of the general commercial prosperity of the nation.

Furthermore, while many of the leading industries are localized, either being confined to some particular section of the country or else reporting but few establishments of enormous capacity, a printing office is found even in very small towns and villages, with almost as much certainty as a post office. The total number of establishments reported at the census of 1905 in this industry is much larger than the number of establishments in any other one industry, exceeding, indeed, twenty-six thousand. To find this industry a leader in percentage of increase, and reporting 43 per cent. advance in value of products in five years against 26 per cent. for the previous decade is highly gratifying, and arouses interest in the details and location of the increase.

The value of products of printing and publishing amounted in 1905 to the enormous total of approximately half a billion of dollars, and a quarter of a million salaried and wage-earning employees received compensation aggregating more than one hundred and seventy million dollars.

Of the greatest importance, however, in view of the national character of the industry, is the location of the principal increases as shown by the returns for the various States. These can best be summarized in the following table, which gives the results for the industry by the five main geographic divisions:

census, is noticeable in the printing industry, yet it does not seem to have exerted the least influence upon capital or value of products, which appear to have increased healthfully in all parts of the country. The largest percentages of increase in both of these items occurred in the southern and western divisions. How striking the increase in the Southern States has been is shown by comparisons with the results for the decade from 1890 to 1900, for which an increase in value of products of less than 16 per cent. was reported. The same group of States now reports for a five-year period an increase in value of products of almost 55 per cent., or a seven-fold increase.

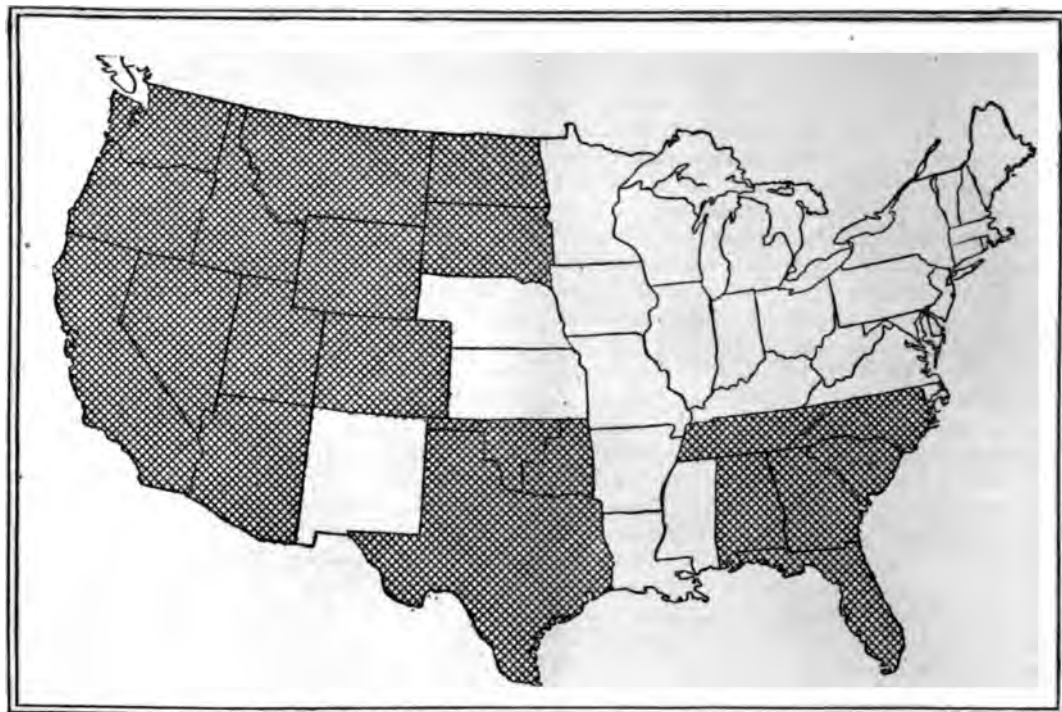
Although some sections of the country thus show more striking increase than others, there is, indeed, no discordant note in the general chorus of prosperity. Even New England, a section which neither reports nor requires an industrial boom, and which, in fact, records the smallest per cent. of increase shown in the foregoing table, has conducted her printing and publishing operations so successfully that both capital and value of products have increased approximately one-fifth in the brief period of five years. If this seemingly modest increase should be applied to all New England's vast and varied industrial activities,—aggregating nearly two billions in value of products in 1900,—the total amounts to a gigantic sum, secured by a small area in a brief period. New York, also, which in 1900 contributed 27.4 per cent. to the total value of products of printing and publishing, has exactly held her own in proportion of importance as a producer in this industry. There is no section, indeed, in which this sensitive and widely scattered industry shows signs even of faltering in its prosperous advance.

Obviously the printing and publishing industry is composed of two general parts, newspapers and periodicals, and book and job print-

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS	Number of Establishments		Capital		Value of Products	
	1905	Per Cent. of Increase 1900 to 1905	1905	Per Cent. of Increase 1900 to 1905	1905	Per Cent. of Increase 1900 to 1905
United States.....	26,377	18.2	\$381,521,587	31.5	\$491,918,574	48.7
New England.....	1,975	5.2	34,599,087	18.9	46,248,108	18.1
Middle Atlantic.....	6,218	17.1	164,274,062	25.2	202,990,907	40.9
Southern.....	3,971	19.6	33,888,752	49.2	37,514,568	54.6
Central.....	11,671	17.1	127,184,824	36.2	170,140,560	44.2
Western.....	2,548	37.6	22,129,962	56.7	35,019,536	82.8

The small increase in the number of establishments,—in some industries converted into a decrease,—which is a characteristic of this

ing. In the larger cities and in some of the smaller ones job printing offices form a separate industry; but in the country the job



NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS: SHADED PORTION SHOWS AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1900-1905.

printing required by the community is generally produced by the newspaper office, which, though established primarily to publish periodicals, obtains a considerable part of its revenue from the miscellaneous printing turned out by its job office. Book and job printing thus forms an important part of the product of such establishments. The census tabulation throws into one class schedules from all distinctly book and job offices, and into another class those of all establishments publishing newspapers and periodicals, regardless of the fact that in the latter the production of job work may be an incidental source of revenue. The amount of this revenue, however, may be ascertained by subtracting from the total value of products reported for newspapers and periodicals the receipts from advertising and from subscriptions and sales, since these are segregated by the census. Upon this basis the total value of products of book and job printing at the census of 1905 amounted to approximately \$240,000,000, and the value of strictly newspaper and periodical products to approximately \$260,000,000. The value of products from advertising was approximately \$146,000,000, and the receipts from subscriptions and sales \$112,000,000.

The percentages of increase for these three classes of products were as follows:

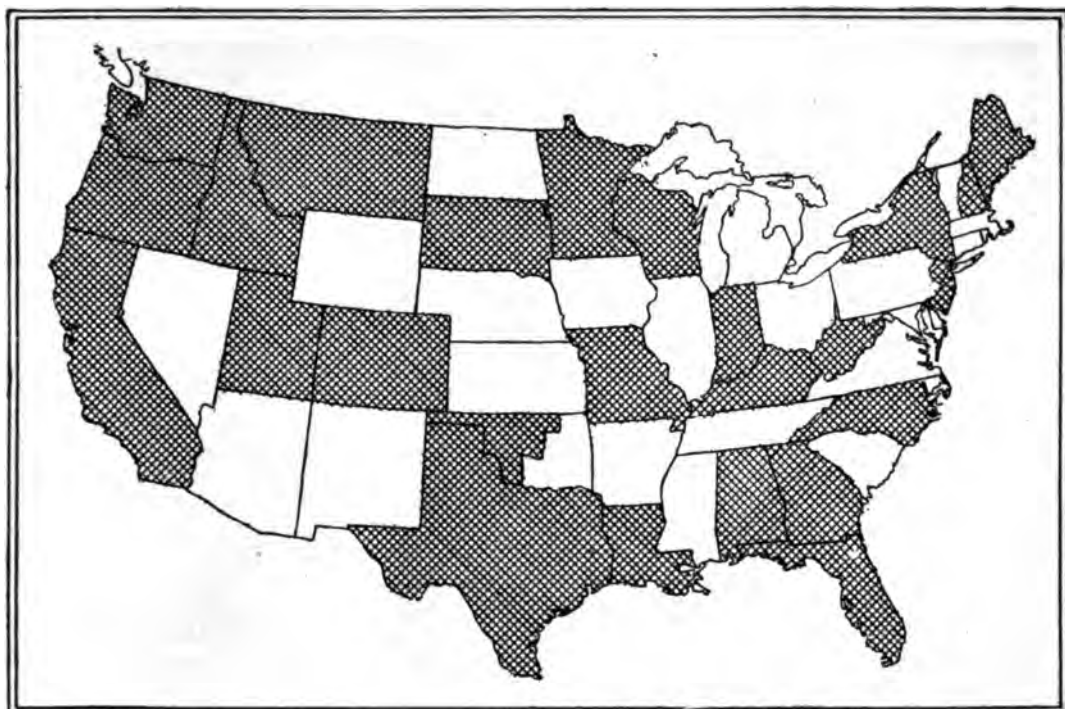
Book and job printing and other products.....	39.7
Receipts from advertising.....	51.8
Subscriptions and sales.....	39.3

Of these items, advertising is clearly the most sensitive to general prosperity or depression, since it is entirely dependent on the state of general business. Hence, it is especially gratifying to find advertising leading in percentage of increase.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Geographical divisions.	Capital.		Value of products.	
	1905.	Per cent. increase 1900 to 1905.	1905.	Per cent. increase 1900 to 1905.
United States.....	\$239,505,949	24.5	\$209,801,654	23.7
New England.....	20,651,323	22.9	20,311,423	25.7
Middle Atlantic.....	100,098,025	12.9	195,095,867	22.2
Southern.....	23,408,040	45.4	25,732,140	20.7
Central.....	80,322,789	22.9	102,120,651	40.0
Western.....	15,126,764	43.2	25,044,908	75.2

The tables above conform to census procedure, under which the value of products of newspaper and periodical establishments includes incidental job printing,—a classifica-



BOOK AND JOB: SHADED PORTION SHOWS AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. IN VALUE OF PRODUCTS, 1900-1905.

tion which serves to increase the value of products of newspapers and periodicals, with a corresponding reduction in that of the book and job class.

Considering newspapers and periodicals first, as having perhaps the greatest popular interest, the results for this branch of the industry are as shown in the table on the preceding page.

It will be observed that there is a rough resemblance between the increase in capital and increase in value of products, except in the Middle Atlantic and western divisions. In the one case this may be due to a great increase in volume of product by plants already exceedingly large and perfectly equipped; in the other, to the increasing population and prosperity of communities practically new, in which plants already in existence had not previously been producing up to their capacity. Inspection of the census reports of manufactures for the various States shows that in New England only one, Rhode Island, with an insignificant product, has exceeded fifty per cent. increase in value of products in the five-year period; in the Middle Atlantic group no State has reached the fifty per cent. increase, and none in the central group except the new

States of North and South Dakota. On the other hand, among thirteen States in the southern group seven show an increase greater than fifty per cent., and in the western the entire nine States comprising the group report increases in excess of the amount mentioned. Universally heavy increases shown in the West do not possess as much significance as the less striking changes reported by the Southern or even the Eastern States, since violent fluctuations are to be expected in new communities.

Turning now to the second subdivision of the industry, the product of book and job printing, the following results appear by geographic divisions:

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Geographical Division.	Capital.		Value of products.	
	1905.	Per cent. increase 1900 to 1905.	1905.	Per cent. increase 1900 to 1905.
United States	\$142,015,688	45.4	\$182,611,720	50.0
New England	18,947,749	18.4	16,886,675	7.0
Middle Atlantic	64,178,087	50.7	76,885,280	55.5
Southern	3,984,712	59.0	11,785,438	69.7
Central	46,962,042	43.2	67,019,709	61.2
Western	6,966,948	96.3	9,980,578	102.5

It is rare indeed in any discussion of the manufacturing statistics of the United States that attention is called to the prominence of the Southern States; whatever the industry under discussion, it has generally been the duty of the interpreter to point out the fact that the South was the laggard,—often, indeed, far behind the industrial column. It is clear that a change has come over that great section of the country, the significance of which apparently lies in the fact that increase of activity is not confined to one or two lines of industry, such as cotton, iron, etc. The fact that printing and publishing, which we have termed "the barometer industry," shows such a striking advance, suggests that the spread and growth of manufacturing in the South are much greater than has been supposed.

In the three maps presented with this paper the distribution of greatest increase by States is shown graphically. First, for the total industry, and then by the subdivisions newspapers and periodicals, and book and job printing. By establishing as a standard States reporting an increase of over 50 per cent., the States showing greatest increases are clearly apparent, and the importance of the changes in the South are suggested.

It will be observed that the great States having the largest product practically do not appear upon these maps; it is the smaller and

less prominent commonwealths that are pushing to the front and claiming a large share in the great prosperity of the country.

Thus, in its totals and in many of its details, the story of the printing and publishing industry accurately reflects the results of the entire census of manufactures. The States which for a century have held preëminence in volume and variety of product are prosperous in the extreme; they have increased their plants, and on an enormous value of product have piled still greater millions; but the most striking increases both in capital and in value of product are being reported by States and communities which heretofore have not been regarded as important in connection with manufacturing enterprises. This fact suggests that hereafter manufacturing may be less localized in States or sections. The rising tide of industrial activity in all parts of the Union is evidently tending to equalize production.

In truth, it is hard to fully explain the stupendous increase,—which still continues without faltering,—of the factory product of the United States from 1900 to 1905. The results of the census of manufactures of 1905 suggest that the present period may be no mere alternation from depression to prosperity, but that the nation has come upon a mighty industrial era which shall prove to be without precedent in the history of men.

INVESTIGATING MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY EDWARD W. BEMIS.

(Superintendent of the Water Department, Cleveland, O.)

AT the beginning of this statement, made in response to the invitation of the editor of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, it is important to mention that the commission selected by the National Civic Federation for the investigation of municipal ownership voted, very properly, that no interviews should be given out with regard to results and conclusions, or relative to the facts obtained, until the entire report had been published. At the various public functions, and in the publications of the federation and elsewhere, however, the methods of the investigation, and the membership of the various committees taking up portions of

the work, have been disclosed. Therefore, I will here mention some of those general facts which will help to an understanding of such reports as may subsequently be made.

A committee of about one hundred well-known men from many different parts of the United States was called together in New York by the National Civic Federation last fall, and selected twenty-one of its number as a committee of investigation.

This committee consists of Melville E. Ingalls, recently head of the Big Four Railroad, as chairman; three men connected with public-service corporations, viz., Walton Clark, third

resident of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; Charles L. Edgar, agent of the Edison Electric & Illuminating Company of Boston; Wm. J. Clark, general manager of the foreign department of the Edison Electric Company; two city officials, Winchester, secretary of the City Electric Light Plant of South Norwalk, Conn., the writer of this article, superintendent of Cleveland, Ohio, waterworks, and six prominently identified with labor organizations, Timothy Healy, president of the National Firemen's International Brotherhood.

Daniel J. Keefe, president of the National Longshoremen's Association; F. J. McLaughlin, president of the Electrical Workers' International Brotherhood; W. D. Mahon, president of the Street Railway Employment Union; Edward A. Moffett, formerly of the *Brick Layer and Mason*, the official organ of the Bricklayers' Union, and J. W. Anson, editor of the *Clothing Trades Bulletin*, formerly an officer of the Typographical Union of New York City.

Other nine members of the Committee were men who had either written on the subject from various points of view, or had acquired a reputation in the investigation of different lines of work. They were Dr. Albert B. Hart, of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS; Dr. C. Williams, of the Philadelphia Press; Mr. L. Fisher, secretary (at the time of his appointment) of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago; H. B. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Columbia; Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, secretary of the New York City Art Commission and Professors F. J. Goodnow, of Columbia University; John H. Gray, of the University of Wisconsin, and Frank J. Davis, of Boston.

Before beginning it was decided to adopt a different method of investigation from the usually followed. In most cases a commission directs, and, through its secretaries, attempts to do most of the work itself, but the subject was too vast and the interests at stake too great for any adequate treatment on that plan. It was therefore decided that experts should be appointed to work under the direction of the committee. For electric light, water, gas, accounting, and two in labor conditions.

A similar group of six experts were selected for gas, and likewise for street railroads in Europe, and in this country for gas, electric light, and water.

It was found practicable to use the same group of accountants and experts in labor conditions, on all classes of plants, and to some extent in other engineering lines, while in the case of waterworks in America, only one engineer was selected, and all the American accounting was put into the hands of one of the strongest firms in the country, which has offices also in Europe.

The idea of having two experts in most cases for every plant was primarily to render possible the selection of one expert whose previous work had been chiefly or wholly with privately owned plants, and another whose work had been largely, or wholly, with municipal plants. These experts were not chosen because of any position they had previously taken on any of the subjects under investigation, for most of them had never taken any public stand on those subjects, and the views of some of them are still unknown to the commission. It was believed, however, that there would be greater confidence on the part of the people in the final results reached if two engineers or accountants who had been in the past affiliated with different points of view on labor and political conditions were able to unite in replies to the exhaustive sets of schedules which were prepared by the sub-committee of five having the work immediately in charge.

So far from hindering each other, the two men have worked nearly twice as fast in every way as one would have done alone, and they have substantially agreed thus far in almost every instance. The work of these experts was so great, however, that, although it was begun in February and March, both at home and abroad, it will not be completed, at least in America, until sometime in September.

Special reports from three members of the commission were also provided for. Professor Gray is studying American political conditions in their relation to public and private ownership; Professor Goodnow, with reference to English political conditions and their bearing upon American problems, and Dr. Maltbie, with reference to the history of legislation and regulation in Great Britain.

Two engineers were also selected to make a special report on about eight municipal and eight private electric-lighting plants in cities of somewhat similar size in Massachusetts, where the records are more complete and more under State supervision than in other American States.

In addition to this work of investigation carried on at heavy expense under the imme-

diate direction of three members of the committee of five in this country, Messrs. Goodnow, Walton Clark, and Bemis, and by the other two members in Great Britain, Messrs. Maltbie and Sullivan, it was arranged for the entire Committee of Twenty-one to visit all the plants of Great Britain and America which were selected for special investigation.

A few American plants were thus visited in the spring, and the others will be visited in the early fall. Fifteen members of the commission met in Dublin at the end of May, and between that time and July 4 visited the plants under investigation, and met some of the leading officials and citizens and the leaders in the British movements for and against municipal operation. Typical plants, usually the largest of their kind, had been selected for study. They consisted of the private street railways of Dublin and Norwich and the London United, and the municipal plants of Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and of the London County Council. An effort was made without success to include the Bristol private tramways in the comparison.

In electric light and power, the private plants of New Castle and three London boroughs were compared with public undertakings in Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and one of the London boroughs, St. Pancras. Likewise on gas the private works at New Castle and Sheffield, and the South Metropolitan of London were compared with those of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leicester.

In this country there are no municipal street railways to compare with private roads, and in England there are few important private waterworks to compare with those publicly owned. It was therefore decided to omit waterworks in Great Britain and street railways in America, save as there might be data already at hand furnished by the United States and British Governments, the various railway commissions, British reports, etc.

Unfortunately in this country there is not much opportunity for comparison of large municipal with large private lighting plants. The only electric light plants of this country owned by cities of 50,000 inhabitants last year were by law confined to the lighting of streets and public buildings, and there was only one public gas plant in operation by a city of over 50,000 inhabitants.

English private companies are far more ready to give information regarding their costs of operation by items, and their profits and the inventory value of their physical plants,

than are American companies, and to our commission this information has been more fully given, apparently, than had ever been done before. Everywhere the commissioners were received with most unexpected courtesy and good-will. We were conveyed to the various plants we wished to visit, and to the large industries of the city that might utilize the output of plants we were studying. At lunches and other functions we were given full opportunity to meet with directors and officers of the companies, and the aldermen, mayors, and other city officials.

No effort was made to investigate conditions on the Continent, because the funds at command were all required for the study of English and American experiments, as these are more likely to have a bearing on American problems, and are much easier studied in Great Britain than on the Continent.

The question now, of course, uppermost is, What results will follow this extensive investigation? It is too early yet to tell. In order to digest the information and present it for proper consideration to the Committee of Twenty-one, a special committee was appointed in London, consisting of Messrs. Walton Clark, Edgar, Parsons, and Bemis. The data will not all be put in the hands of the committee before the latter part of September, and cannot well be put into shape for the criticism of the full commission for some time.

Another special committee, consisting of Messrs. Ingalls, Shaw, and Moffett, has been given the important duty of preparing some general recommendations and conclusions, which naturally will have to wait on the summaries of the other committee.

Great credit is due to the National Civic Federation for initiating such a method of investigation, and for seeing to it that there were enough members on the commission of different points of view, and familiar with scientific methods of investigation, to secure as full a treatment of the subject as the money at hand, by no means small in amount, could be reasonably expected to secure. Only the resources of a government itself, or funds mounting into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, could as fully survey the field as it would be desirable to do. It is the commission's belief, however, that enough data will be presented to throw much light upon the problem, which is daily assuming such importance in America, and that its report will also be welcomed by all shades of thought in England, and will everywhere advance the cause of good government.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SHOULD THE SHERMAN LAW BE AMENDED?

THE demand for amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law is based on the failure of the law as it stands to discriminate between trade agreements which are clearly injurious to the public welfare and those which are not injurious. This distribution is emphasized in an article contributed to the *North American Review* for August by the Hon. Charles G. Dawes, formerly Controller of Currency. This, says Mr. Dawes, is the day of the trade agreement. All over the country in different lines of business associations are being formed for mutual protection and for the arranging of what may be termed the rules of trade. Certain agreements in restraint of trade really act to keep alive competition and are formed for the purpose of keeping it alive.

Those who support these organizations believe that most of the evils in our business life are the outgrowth of unrestraint and unregulated competition. An agreement among competitors not to sell below cost may in some instances, as Mr. Dawes points out, be of public benefit. At any rate, Mr. Dawes contends that a trade agreement, whether it relates to prices or otherwise, is not of necessity criminal; that it may have either a good or a bad purpose; that it may simply preserve private rights and privileges of trade not detrimental to the public, and that therefore the Sherman anti-trust law should not make criminal, as it now does, all agreements in restraint of trade. In his view, it should no more assume that a trade agreement is criminal than that any individual is guilty before trial. On the other hand, public policy, he holds, should encourage any contract in restraint of trade which has for its object the maintenance of high standards in manufacturing products, the abolition of deception in sales, or the prevention of undue collections of perishable merchandise—like meats and fruits—at points where the demand cannot possibly equal the supply. Any contract, having for its purpose the extortion of an unreasonable price, should be discountenanced. The objections which Mr. Dawes urges to the law as it stands at present are summarized in the following paragraphs:

(1) As its principal section makes criminal, without further definition, an agreement in re-



HON. CHARLES G. DAWES, OF CHICAGO.

straint of trade, it leaves to judicial determination the definition of the crime, and it has not yet been defined, but will only be defined as each case arises. The business community is therefore left in doubt as to what may constitute a crime under the law.

(2) It makes no distinction between those agreements in restraint of trade which are beneficial to the public and those which are detrimental. An agreement among competitors, for instance, to sell only pure, as distinguished from adulterated, goods is presumably as criminal under its provisions as one designed solely to extort unreasonable prices.

(3) Being indefinite in its definition of the crime and introducing into business an element of doubt and uncertainty as to trade agreements, it operates to the disadvantage of the scrupulous business man and in favor of the unscrupulous business man.

(4) The fact that trade agreements beneficial to the public, as well as those which are injurious, may alike be criminal under its provisions discourages the formation of good trade agreements and encourages the formation of evil ones. The first, because scrupulous men desire to take no risks with the law; the second, because to un-

scrupulous men the risk of prosecution is less, since to include under any law good and bad acts as equally criminal inevitably discourages its enforcement.

(5) The general prosecution of our leading business men for that which may not be inherently criminal or opposed to public policy, which this law makes possible, would tend to have one of two results—it might lead them either to sell out their business as a whole to men willing to take risks with the law, which would be a public injury, or it might lead them to subdivide their business and sell it out to smaller concerns, thus lessening the economies of production and distribution, which would be a step backward in our commercial evolution and a public injury.

(6) The enforcement of this law, giving, necessarily, through its general terms, such wide latitude and discretion to executive officers in their right to proceed against corporations and individuals, is bound to create the appearance at least of favoritism in its application, and to result in lack of uniformity in the treatment of cases arising under it.

The condition to which reference is made in the last paragraph was illustrated in the recent cases against the packers, when an effort was made by the government to hold them criminally liable. In this instance, as Mr. Dawes

looks at the matter, the government found itself in the attitude of announcing through one department, after a thorough investigation, that the business was not a monopoly and that the profits were reasonable, and seeking at the same time through another department to put its owners in jail as public malefactors.

Again, in such situations as that presented by the Northern Securities case, Mr. Dawes holds that the law as it stands is inadequate. Such a law, in his opinion, should provide for the determination, first, as to whether or not, as a matter of fact, the consolidation of two railroads would work harm or benefit to the people affected. Then, if it were decided to be harmful, the remedy should be in the nature of an effort to restore the former conditions of competition. If, on the other hand, it should be found to be not injurious, the government should, under the law, sanction it. As things are now, uniformity of action is not to be expected under a law which includes in its general condemnation that which is inherently innocent as well as that which is inherently guilty.

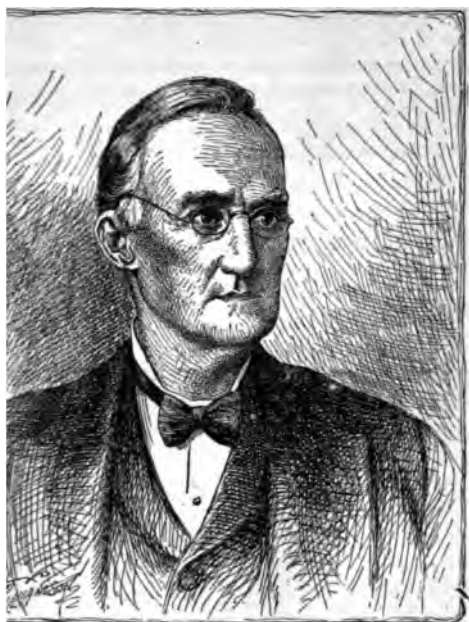
HOW TEXAS REGULATES HER RAILROADS.

THERE is at least one State in this Union which for some years has fixed the rates charged by its railroads and has regulated those corporations to an extent unheard of in other parts of the country. After fifteen years of regulation by a railroad commission the State of Texas finds its railroad mileage increasing so rapidly that labor cannot be found to supply the demand for railroad-building, while the income to the roads themselves has more than doubled. Just how all this has come about is set forth in an interesting article contributed to the *August Reader* (Indianapolis) by Ethel Hutson. The propositions upon which the Texans have based their railroad-commission law are stated by this writer as follows:

1. A corporation is the creature of the State; it has, therefore, no natural *rights* as a person has, but only such *privileges* as the State may give it.
2. It is created to *serve* the people; if, instead, it becomes strong and insolent, and oppresses them, it should be destroyed, not by violence and anarchy, but by the legal action of the State which created it and can revoke its charter.
3. The power which creates and which may destroy may also limit; and so the State may, and should, control corporate activity as the welfare of the people demands, subject only to the constitutional limitations which forbid *confiscation or destruction of property*.

The effective expression of these propositions in statute law and the practical enforcement of that law are accredited by common consent to the late ex-Governor James S. Hogg and to ex-Senator John H. Reagan, who was the first chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission.

When the commission, under Judge Reagan's chairmanship, began to deal with the rate problem, it found, in the language of its first report, "a system of freight rates adopted by the railroad companies composed, in part, of mileage rates for short distances, and for longer distances of 'blanket' or 'common-point' rates," and also found the rates within the State much higher per mile than corresponding rates in other States. In attempting to equalize these inequalities and not at the same time endanger commercial stability, the commission was compelled to make cautious changes. On the ground that many of the roads were carrying freight at less than the published rates, it lowered a number of rates, but kept the rates, as a rule, higher than the interstate tariff and higher than rates in other States. It was conceded that in justice to the railroads the rates in a sparsely settled country must be higher than in a country already settled up and de-



HON. L. S. STORY.

(Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission.)

ped; but in many instances the roads themselves requested reductions, in order to stimulate production within the State and thus usually to increase the traffic of the railroads and their revenues.

FOSTERING TEXAS INDUSTRIES.

In the whole, however, since the Texas business was less profitable than interstate business, the railroads had cultivated the latter and thereby discouraged the former. But the railroad commission "saw no good reason why Texas should be supplied with flour, meal, salt from Kansas and Missouri when she could produce salt and corn and wheat and other products within her borders; nor why cotton seed should be shipped out of the State to be made into oil and cake; nor why the lime and clay of Texas should not be used in Texas homes." The commission argued that if Texas products were to be more nearly on an equality with the products of other States, the railroads themselves would profit in the process by the stimulus to small industries along their lines. Therefore, the commission reduced the rates on grain, cotton, lime, lumber, stock, and a few other products of large value and tonnage. The railroads, however, took a different view of the matter and applied to the federal courts to enjoin the commission from enforcing its rates, on grounds of the

unconstitutionality of the law and the unreasonableness of the rates actually made by the commission. After nearly two years of litigation the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the State had the power to make rates through a commission appointed for that purpose. The commission had waived the second question of the reasonableness of its rates, in order to insure a speedy decision on the constitutionality of the law. During the fifteen months when the commission-made rates were suspended pending the decision of the case, the people of Texas had an opportunity to see by contrast the advantages of the commission idea. During this period the State's shipping and manufacturing interests were seriously depressed.

In order to prevent the fraudulent issue of stocks and bonds by railroads, a law was passed providing that no bonds or other indebtedness should be issued over and above the reasonable value of the property on which it is issued. The law further provides that the railroad commission shall value each railroad in the State, including all its franchises, appurtenances, and property, and, after giving the railroad an opportunity to protest against this valuation if too high or too low, shall file its report with the Secretary of State, where it shall remain as a public record as a limitation for the issuance of indebtedness. Any road issuing stocks or bonds not in accordance with this law forfeits its charter.

Rebates are prevented in Texas by the section of the railroad law which levies a heavy fine upon the railroad that gives a rebate, but does not punish the shipper who receives it. This leaves the shipper free to testify.

It is stated that during the fourteen years of commission rule in Texas there have been but two or three roads placed in receivers' hands, and that revenues have increased, while rates have been reduced, because there is now no leakage in rebates.

According to the statement of a Texas shipper who originally opposed the law, but now endorses it, "the smallest shipper and the smallest manufacturer are able to obtain the same rates as the largest shipper and the largest manufacturer. Therefore, the commercial and manufacturing institutions of Texas are in the hands of a great number of small dealers and small manufacturers, instead of in the hands of a few."

In order to keep the commission "out of politics," Governor Hogg once proposed that each member should be ineligible to any office in the State for two years after his term expired.

HOW PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS GIVE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

WHILE England and France are attempting to eliminate the sectarian (not to say religious) idea from their scholastic programme, Prussia is accentuating the religious note in her schools. This fact is interesting, not only because it is in opposition to the current of thought predominating, or tending to predominate, in the rest of Occidental Europe, but because it is generally conceded that the methods used in Prussian primary schools are superior to those in use elsewhere. However strong the organization of the Prussian primary schools may be, they are always (according to a writer in the *République Française*, Paris) a presentation of the principle that education is salutary only as long as it is associated with the ruling idea of active religious morality. More than that, he continues, the Prussian school does not confine itself to a certain amount of religious instruction given at certain hours,—instruction embracing the most essential features of the Old and the New Testaments, the history of the Reformation and of the development of the evangelical state, Luther's catechism, and a word-for-word recitation of Bible texts. All that would be considered too much in the majority of countries, but in Prussia the whole system of education is impregnated with the religious spirit in its fullest expansion and in all its degrees.

In the evangelical schools the teachers impress it upon the minds of their pupils that to teach religion is an integral part of the duty of the school-teacher. Before a teacher is qualified for school-teaching he must profess some form of religion. Children belonging to families preferring the religion of the State attend the evangelical schools. Catholics and Jews are separated; the Jew has his own school, and the Catholic has his. The teachers are either Catholics, Jews, or Protestants, as the case may require. In some parts of the country,—notably in western Prussia and the province of Nassau,—there are mixed schools (Catholic and evangelical), in charge of equal numbers of Catholic and Protestants. There are no special favors for the children of the Protestants dissenting from the accepted form of Protestantism. If a man rejects the established church he is not given special teachers for his children. All Protestants attend the evangelical schools. A new law just passed, by the efforts of Conservatives and National Liberals, emphasizes the religious character of the schools, but it takes great care to protect all the little religious minorities. In schools where twelve of the children belong to any particular religious confession,—Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish,—differing from the religious confession of the majority, the minority has a right to a separate religious instruction,—instruction in its own religion. The new law continues the prior custom and ignores the dissenting Protestants, classing them with all the believers of the evangelical con-

fession; and as the essential belief of all the differing Protestant bodies is very approximately similar there is little or no friction, no war to the death, nothing like the bitterness between radically differing confessions.

The communes pay the expenses of the primary schools. The direction or superintendence of the schools is intrusted to a special bureau, called the School Committee, answerable to the Minister of Public Instruction. It is composed of members of the parish council, of a council appointed by the Mayor, and of elected members of the Communal Council, who select a certain number of colleagues among people of competent educational equipment. Each council contains a Protestant pastor, a Catholic priest, and (if there are more than twenty Jewish children in the school) a rabbi. Each school is under the surveillance of three very active district inspectors, who have a right to be present at all the meetings of the school. In some districts several of the members are women.

Such are the outlines of the law just passed to cover the primary schools of Prussia,—passed, we may say, in a spirit essentially differing from that animating the English, French, and Belgians. Considerable opposition to the law has been made by the Radicals of the Landtag, but it will be a long time before there can be any real change of method in running the schools or in the expression of the Prussian clerical conception of the basis of all instruction. "The Fear of God Is the Beginning of Wisdom." A good many protestations have been made by the Socialists, but the nation has paid little attention to them, and in no event could they have any immediate result.

Taken all in all, says this writer, in conclusion, however clear it is to the people that the government is inflexibly determined to impress primary instruction with a religious character, the general feeling is strongly in favor of things just as they are, because, no matter what a man's religious prejudices are, they have the sanction and the affirmation of the Kaiser and his government.

It is a sort of family matter. It is not a question of furnishing a weapon to a young man imbued with the sense of his own power; it is a question of the state of mind of the whole nation. It has been said that Germany follows where the Kaiser leads,—well, so she does, but, as she is in sympathy with him (Socialists excepted), it does not cost her anything.

Parliament and Sectarian Schools.

The education bill recently accepted by the Prussian Landtag is declared by Theodor Barth, the editor of the *Berlin Nation*, to be quite as reactionary as the proposition which,

metics, excited the indignant culture and liberalism of the people, who were alarmed by the determination of the Government. In a signed article under the title, "All's ill with Prussia" (*Alles schlecht, alles schlecht*), Dr. Barth draws from this the moral of far-reaching political nature of that body, which must be radically altered. He is severe on what he calls the "rottenness" of the Landtag. His article follows:

We gather figs from thistles. We cannot expect from a Parliament of the privileged legislators which will do justice to the interests of the people. The Prussian parliament of three classes is a diet wherein the economic parasites of the nation have the mastery, and the maintenance of the mastery is possible only by the exercise of the most unjust and the most iniquitous. The Prussian parliament of three classes is one of the most immoral institutions of national life to be found upon our globe. It grows increasingly so with every year. For every year the incongruity between national justice and national privileges becomes greater; with every year the significance of those classes of the population which are partly not represented at all in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, partly very inadequately so, increases as compared to those wielders of traditional power whose moral value is, absolutely as well as relatively, daily sinking. With every year, too, therefore,



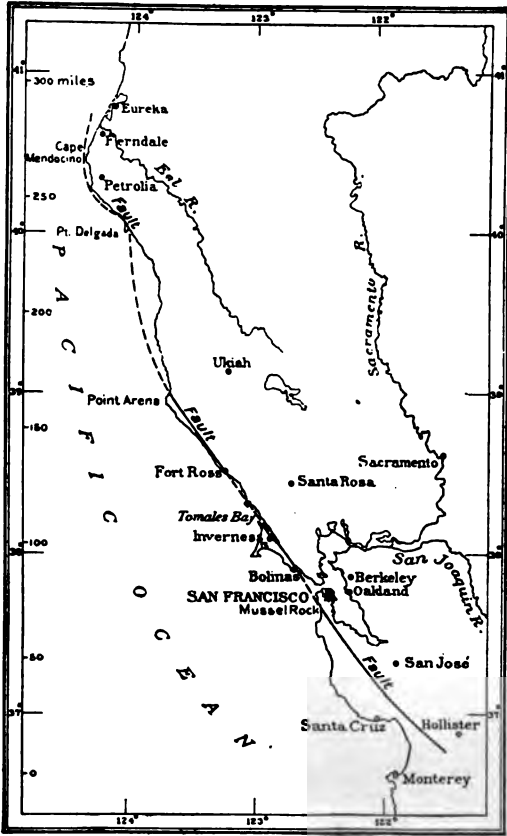
DR. THEODOR BARTH.
(Editor of the *Berlin Nation*.)

the surface which this Parliament of three classes bares to criticism becomes broader.

THE CAUSE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

UCH has been written and published concerning the general character of the California earthquake of April 18 last. Jordan's explanation of the havoc wrought at Stanford University was summarized in the June number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, on page 709. It is well understood, President Jordan and others have pointed out that the San Francisco earthquake was caused by a new slip on the plane of an old fault, which had been recognized for a long time in California. In the August number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Mr. G. K. Gilbert, of the United States Geological Survey, contributes the results of a scientific investigation of the earthquake, made under the auspices of the Geological Survey and the California Earthquake Investigation Commission. Mr. Gilbert points out that there is associated with this California "fault" a belt of peculiar topography, differing from the ordinary topographic expression of the country, in many of its features are directly due to erosion, instead of being the product of

erosion by rains and streams. For example, this belt is characterized by the frequent occurrence of long lines of very straight cliffs, as well as by the occurrence of ponds or lakes in straight rows. The tendency of erosion, on the other hand, is to break up such cliffs into a series of spurs and valleys, and to obliterate the lakes by cutting down their outlets or filling their basins with sediment. This "fault" line of straight cliffs and straight rows of lakes had been recognized by California geologists for a distance of several hundred miles. After the earthquake of April 18, geologists began to explore this line for evidence of new "faulting," and such evidence was by no means lacking. The accompanying map represents the line along which the recent change occurred. From a point a few miles southwest of Hollister it runs north-westward in a series of valleys below low mountain ridges to the Mussel Rock, ten miles south of the Golden Gate; thence north-westward and northward it follows the general coast line, alternately traversing land and



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE "FAULT" WHICH CAUSED THE EARTHQUAKE.

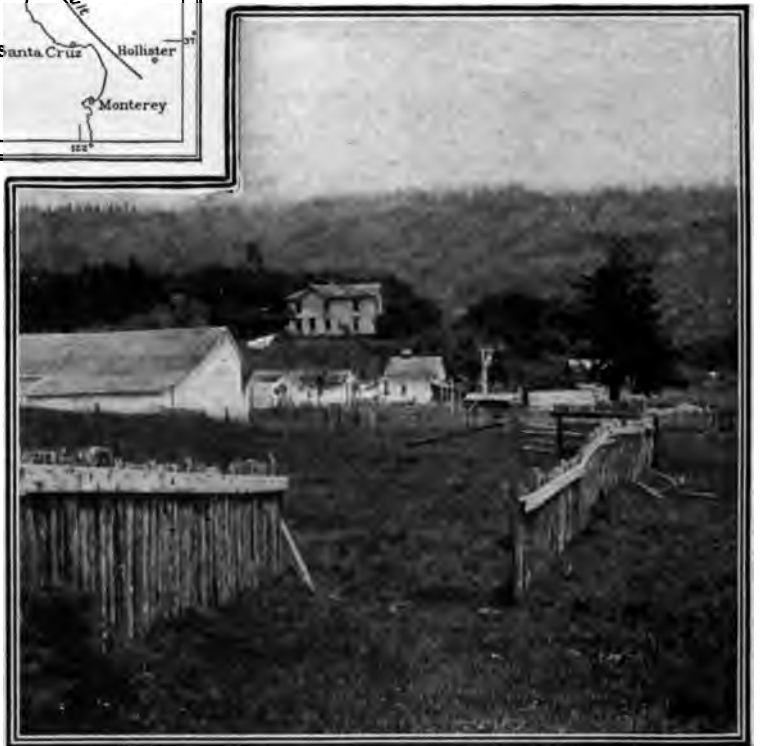
water. The farthest point as yet definitely located is at Point Delgada, but Mr. Gilbert thinks that the intensity of the shock at the towns of Petrolia and Ferndale probably indicates the close proximity of the "fault" and warrants the statement that its full length is not less than three hundred miles.

Along this line there was a differential movement and permanent displacement of the rock and earth on two sides of a vertical crack. The principal displacement was not vertical, but

horizontal. As explained by Mr. Gilbert, if one thinks of the land to the east of the crack as stationary, then the change may be described as a northward movement of the land west of the crack; if the land to the west be thought of as stationary, then the land to the eastward moved toward the south. It is probable that both cracks shared in the movement, the eastern shifting toward the south and the western toward the north.

REMARKABLE TRACES OF THE CALIFORNIA "FAULT."

Wherever a fence, road, row of trees, or other artificial feature following a straight line was intersected by the "fault," its separated parts were offset, and an opportunity thus afforded for measuring the amount of change. Mr. Gilbert states that the measurements ranged in the main from six to fifteen feet and had an average of about ten feet. At one place a road was offset twenty feet, but in this case the underlying ground was wet alluvium, and part of this movement may have been due to



FENCE, PREVIOUSLY CONTINUOUS AND STRAIGHT, BROKEN AND PARTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE "FAULT."

(The offset, as shown in the picture, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The line of fault, concealed by the grass, crosses the ground from left to right, touching both disarranged ends of the fence.)

the flowing of the soft material. It seems that there was also some vertical change, but Mr. Gilbert states that this was not everywhere in the same direction and that its amount was comparatively small. At many points the land west of the "fault" appears to have risen one or two feet, as compared with the land to the east.

SAN FRANCISCO BENEFITS BY EARTHQUAKE STUDIES.

It is probable that the various earthquake studies now being prosecuted in California will have important practical results, leading, it is to be hoped, to the construction of safer buildings in all parts of the country especially liable to earthquakes. In the city of San Francisco the underlying formations include several dis-

tinctive types. A study is now being made of the relations of the several formations to earthquake injury. As the result of this a map of the city will be made, showing the relation of the isoseismals, or lines marking grades of intensity, to tracts of solid rock, to tracts of dune sand in its natural position, to upland hollows partially filled by grading, and to old swamps, lagoons, and tidal marshes that have been converted into dry land by artificial deposits. Such a map would show future builders in what areas exceptional precautions should be taken. It is also hoped that some light can be thrown by the researches of this commission on San Francisco's earthquake outlook. At any rate, the information gathered by the commission will be useful in considering the whole problem of reconstructing the city.

RECOVERING THE PLEASURE GALLEY OF TIBERIUS CAESAR.

BURIED under the waters of Lake Nemi, a beautiful sheet of water in the Alban Mountains, about seventeen miles southeast of Rome, lie two pleasure galleys, which belonged to the Roman Emperors Tiberius and Caligula, and which contain art treasures that have been coveted for five hundred years. It was Julius Cæsar who first hit upon Lake Nemi as a summer resort; for on its banks he built a villa, splendid in those days, but later far outdone in brilliancy by the floating residences of his successors.

From pamphlets which have been published by Prof. Emilio Giuria and Signor Eliseo Borghi, it seems that Leon Alberti, an architect, made some attempts in the fifteenth century to recover the treasures buried in the lake. A hundred years later a fairly systematic exploration of the bottom of the lake was undertaken by De Marchi, a French engineer, who seems to have been the first to have made a fairly thorough survey for that day. He made a few drawings of the probable appearance of Caligula's galley as he conceived it, and from his designs a Flemish engraver prepared what he conceived to be its original appearance. An article in the *Scientific American* gives the substance of these pamphlets, and we quote from this article:

Although stray relics were found now and then, no further systematic effort was made to recover the contents of the old hulks until Signor Eliseo Borghi came upon the scene in 1895. Divers were engaged, and the two galleys located, measured, and carefully examined. From both, bronzes, pieces of wood, anchors, and ornaments

of all kinds were collected. Of the two vessels, the larger measures about 230 feet in length and 80 feet in beam, the smaller 200 feet in length by 65 feet in beam. It is because of their unusual size (war galleys were much smaller) that the vessels, it is inferred, must have been used as pleasure barges.

From the investigations of the divers we may glean much about the construction of the



From the *Scientific American*.

THE GALLEY OF TIBERIUS CÆSAR.

(As it probably appeared when afloat on Lake Nemi.)

vessels, even though we may not be able to present an absolutely accurate restoration.

Some of the wood which was used was soft, and some hard and resinous. The soft wood, employed mainly for sheathing and deck planking, is white pine, hewn, no doubt, on the shores of Lake Nemi. The harder wood is either red pine or larch, just which it is difficult to determine, because decomposition has set in. Oak pins were employed to hold down the planking. In sheathing the vessels the planks were placed edge to edge and joined by wedges. As the planks swelled, the edges formed a tight joint. Long copper nails were driven through the planks at intervals of four or five feet, the nails passing through one plank down to the next, and the succeeding nail being driven through the second plank to the third. Short copper nails held the planks themselves to the beams of the framework. To render the hull particularly staunch, an outside layer of hard plaster was employed, upon which a woven fabric was laid. Then came the above-mentioned sheathing of lead plates held by flat-headed nails two inches long. The construction of the beams of the framework is often ingenious. A beam was sometimes formed of a single piece, and in other cases of two superposed pieces nailed together. In order to form a long beam, two pieces were sometimes placed together with a lap joint, and the whole fastened by three large copper nails. The deck flooring was made of planks nailed to the beams. A method of joining the planks by keys was also employed, the keys running in two rows alongside the beam.

Although mostly copper nails were found, it is not unlikely that nails of iron were also employed. At all events, one of iron was found; the others (unless they are still undiscovered) have probably rusted away. The copper nails range in length from twenty inches to one inch; the larger may more properly be called spikes. In driving these soft copper nails it not infrequently happened that a knot or other obstacle was encountered. The result was that they curled into the form of a spiral.

In order to recover these ancient vessels, many projects have been proposed. It is obviously impossible to raise the crumbling hulls bodily. Therefore, Professor Malfatti has suggested the draining of the entire lake by means of a tunnel. Professor Giuria, however, has suggested the use of the old Roman outlet. According to Malfatti's scheme, the valley of Ariccia would be partially flooded. According to Giuria's scheme, the water will be piped across the valley of Ariccia, and will be made to drive an electric plant. If the bottom of the lake is ever exposed, the bodily removal of the two old galleys will present considerable difficulty. Professor Giuria has suggested the use of iron cradles built around the barges, upon which cradles the barges will be pulled out upon tracks. A number of Italian engineers are interested in the scheme.

THE NEW ITALIAN NOVEL PROHIBITED BY THE CHURCH.

IT is many years since religious Italy has been so stirred as it has been during the past few months by the publication of Antonio Fogazzaro's now famous novel, "*Il Santo*,"—"The Saint"—and its addition to the "*Index librorum prohibitorum*." Since its publication, last summer, this novel has been the theme of almost endless discussion, which has spread far beyond the borders of Italy. It was not the first work of this talented Italian Senator and devout Roman Catholic, who is one of the three representative figures of modern Italian literature, sharing this honor with d'Annunzio and Carducci. His novels, "*Il Mistero del Poeta*," "*Piccolo Mondo Antico*," and "*Piccolo Mondo Moderno*," are very popular in Italy. Signor Fogazzaro is a devout and loyal Roman Catholic, but stands with the reform movement in the Church. He has been called "a poet of the ideal" and "a knight of the spirit." The theme of "*The Saint*" is the fate of a devout and zealous Roman Catholic, who undertakes reform within the Church and encounters the cruel opposition of the hierarchy. William Roscoe

Thayer, in a long study in the August *North American*, gives the following summary of the book:*

Piero Maironi, a man of the world, cultivated far beyond his kind, after having had a vehement love-affair, is stricken with remorse, "experiences religion," becomes penitent, is filled with a strange zeal—an ineffable comfort—and devotes himself, body, heart, and soul to the worship of God and the succor of his fellow-men. As Benedetto, the lay brother, he serves the peasant populations among the Sabine hills, or moves on his errands of hope and mercy among the poor of Rome. Everybody recognizes him as a holy man—"a saint." Perhaps, if he had restricted himself to taking only soup or simple medicines to the hungry and sick, he would have been unmolested in his philanthropy; but, after his conversion, he had devoured the Scriptures and studied the books of the Fathers, until the spirit of the early, simple, untheological Church had poured into him. It brought a message the truth of which so stirred him that he could not rest until he imparted it to his fellows. He preached righteousness,—the supremacy of conduct over ritual; love as the test

* An English edition of "*The Saint*," to which Mr. Thayer has written an introduction covering the same points as in this article, has just been brought out by Putnam's. The translation rights were arranged for before the work was put on the index. M. Frichard-Agnette is the translator.

of life; but always with full acknowledgment of Mother Church as the way of salvation. he seems to doubt neither the impregnable foundations of Christianity, nor the value of the Petrine corner-stone; taking these for granted, he aims to live the Christian life in every thought. The superstructure—doctrines of the Catholic Church to-day, the and sin of clerical society, the rigid ecclisiasm—these he must, in loyalty to fundamentals, criticise, and, if need be, condemn, but they interfere with the exercise of pure religion.

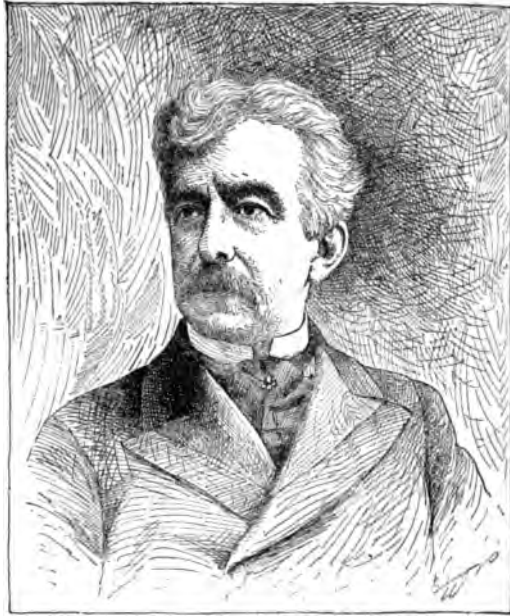
But Benedetto engages very little in controversy; his method is to glorify the good, sure good requires only to be revealed in all its beauty and charm in order to draw irresistibly souls that, for lack of vision, have been the mediocre or the bad. Yet these utopian so natural to Benedetto, awaken the suspicion of his superiors, who—we cannot say without reason—scent heresy in them. Good works, and conduct—what are these in comparison with subscription to orthodox formulas? Benedetto is persecuted, not by an obviously brutal papal or monarchical persecution,—although it might be so, but by the very finesse of persecution. The sagacious politicians of the Vatican, masters of the accumulated craft of a thousand years, know too much to break a butterfly on a wheel, or make a martyr of an inconvenient person they can be rid of quietly. Therein lies the wisdom of Benedetto's experience, so far as we are concerned, or as he thought himself, an instrument of the regeneration of the Church.

we see of Signor Fogazzaro from his pen. Mr. Thayer declares is that

evolutionist; he respects the higher criticism, knows that religions, like states and institutions, have their birth and growth and inevitable decay. So Catholicism must take its place in the human circuit, and expect sooner or later to pass away. This would be the natural deduction to draw from the premise of evolution. Fogazzaro, however, does not draw it. He says that Catholicism contains a final deposit which can neither be superseded, wasted, nor destroyed. "My friends," says Benedetto, "We have reposed in the shade of this tree, now its bark cracks and dries; the tree must let us go in search of other shade." The tree will not die. If you had ears, you would hear the creaking of the new bark forming, which in its period of life, will crack, will dry in its turn, because another bark shall replace it. The tree does not die, the tree grows."

work of art, "The Saint," Mr. Thayer declares is worthy of the highest praise.

In English we have only "John Inglesant" and "Elsmere" to compare it with; but such a comparison, though obviously imperfect, shows at once how easily "The Saint" surpasses them both, not only by the greater significance of its theme, but by its subtler psychology, its wider range of its more various contacts with life. Benedetto's Saint, is a new character in fiction, a man of St. Francis and Dr. Döllinger, a man of profound intelligence, a medieval in faith, but could be finer than the way in which Fogazzaro depicts his zeal, his ecstasies, his



SENATOR ANTONIO FOGAZZARO.

(Author of "Il Santo.")

visions, his depressions, his doubts; shows the physical and mental reactions: gives us, in a word, a study in religious morbid psychology—for, say what we will, such abnormalities are morbid—without rival in fiction. We follow Benedetto's spiritual fortunes with as much eagerness as if they were a love-story.

The love-story which runs through the work is in itself of no mean order. We quote again:

Jeanne seldom appears in the foreground, but we feel from first to last the magnetism of her presence. There is always the possibility that, at sight or thought of her, Benedetto may be swept back from his ascetic vows to the life of passion. Their first meeting in the monastery chapel is a masterpiece of dramatic climax, and Benedetto's temptation in her carriage, after the feverish interview with the cabinet officer, is a marvel of psychological subtlety. Both scenes illustrate Signor Fogazzaro's power to achieve the highest artistic results without exaggeration. This naturalness is the more remarkable because the character of a saint is unnatural, according to our modern point of view. We have a healthy distrust of ascetics, whose anxiety over their soul's condition we properly regard as a form of egotism; and we know how easily the *unco guid* become prigs. Fogazzaro's hero is neither an egotist of the ordinary cloister variety nor a prig. That our sympathy goes out to Jeanne and not to him shows that we instinctively resent seeing the deepest human cravings sacrificed to sacerdotal prescriptions.

Such a book, concludes Mr. Thayer, "sprung from no vain or shallow thought, holding in solution the hopes of many earnest souls, spreading before us the mighty spiritual

conflict between Medievalism still triumphant and the young undaunted Powers of Light, showing us with wonderful lifelikeness the tragedy of man's baffled endeavor to establish the Kingdom of God on earth, and of woman's unquenchable love, is a great fact in the world-literature of our time."

Some Catholic Comment.

The substance of the position taken by Catholic periodicals when they comment on the book is given in the verdict of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the inspired organ of Rome: "It is not the Church that stands in need of re-

forms; it is not her place to adapt herself to society; rather should society subject itself to the Church, which is the infallible guardian of the truth." The *Catholic Register*, of Toronto, Canada, however, notes approvingly that Signor Fogazzaro has submitted without protest to the decree of the Index. This journal remarks:

Thus he attained in another way the purpose he had in writing, the putting of a high and holy instance before the world. For it would be difficult to exaggerate the moral courage which this Italian Senator has shown, so openly and so simply, in deference to his religious convictions.

BIRRELL AND THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

WHAT manner of man is the sponsor of the education bill in the British House of Commons? Whatever else may be said of him, he is to-day and has been for months past the foremost representative of advanced Liberalism in Parliament. During the extended debate in the session that ended last month, Mr. Augustine Birrell was the center of English Nonconformist hopes in a peculiar sense. Just what his championship meant is set forth by Mr. Edward Porritt in an article contributed to the August *Outlook* (New York).

One other eminent Liberal, and perhaps one only, would have commanded, as Minister of Education, the full support and confidence of the English Churchmen. John Morley is not himself allied with either the established or the free churches of Great Britain, but his appointment would have meant fair play for "the sects." Morley went, however, to the India Office, and Birrell succeeded Sir William Anson at the Board of Education,—the first time, says Mr. Porritt, that a practicing lawyer has been called to this post. Former Liberal ministers of education were Forster and Mundella, manufacturers, and Acland, who had been ordained in the Church of England, which he had left to enter the House of Commons.

Mr. Birrell's acceptance of the education portfolio, according to Mr. Porritt, was an act little short of self-renunciation:

Reid, Asquith, and Haldane excepted, there was no lawyer who had established greater claims on the Liberal party in its long years of opposition than Birrell; and he had a hold on the country which was remarkable, in view of the fact that lawyers are seldom popular in English politics, as they are generally suspected of using politics only for their own advancement. Birrell, however, stepped out of the line of his profession and went to the Education Department. In doing so he

made a great personal sacrifice in the interest of the Free Church movement,—in the interest of the Nonconformity in which he was bred, and which he did not throw over when he had established himself in law and literature, and when every social avenue was open to him, including some avenues which are not usually open to men of Nonconformist ancestry and traditions.

Birrell did more than this,—he did more than accept an office which, for the time being, threw him out of the line of legal and judicial preferment. He knew when he went to the Department of Education that if the Liberals were continued in power at the general election it would fall upon him to frame and fight through the House of Commons a measure which must thrust the Established Church and the Roman Catholic Church out of the citadel which was built for them by Balfour and the Bishops in the Education Act of 1902. He knew that a Liberal success at the general election would bring with it a demand from the Free Churches for equality as regards elementary education and the uprooting of special privileges which, as regards the Church of England, date back to the thirties of last century. The atmosphere of the Education Department could not possibly be congenial to a man of Birrell's social and religious traditions; and there was nothing encouraging or stimulating in the experiences of his Liberal predecessors in the office.

Although fully aware of all this, Birrell, who was a Free Churchman and the son of a Free Church pastor, sympathized with the Free Churchmen in their struggle for a measure of religious equality. His going to the Education Department, says Mr. Porritt, infused more hope into Free Churchmen than any other political event since the repeal of the Test Acts in 1829.

It is held that the very strength of the Liberal majority (which includes 172 Free Churchmen) adds to Birrell's difficulties. That majority refused to consider compromise, and yet it was necessary to frame a measure that would not wantonly antagonize the House

One secret of Birrell's success in the bill through the Commons is Mr. Porritt's closing paragraph:

ately for him, he has the gift of humor ster lacked. But neither humor nor ndurance will alone suffice. Faith in the

justice of the cause he is advancing is as necessary as humor and parliamentary tact. Birrell has all these. Preëminently he has the deep-seated faith in the justice of his cause. While it is obvious that the bill has still some element of compromise, its enactment will put Birrell in the front rank of English statesmen of achievement.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS LOVE ONE ANOTHER?

Weeks ago Bishop Potter, upon his return to New York after a rather excursion of Great Britain, was reported to declared to a newspaper interviewer: may depend upon it, there is no love between the two countries. There is a deal of gush in the British professions of sentiment to our people." This statement was the occasion of a good deal of discussion in the weekly and daily press,—a discussion which has not been made less animated by the fact that the worthy bishop has admitted or deny the authenticity of the statement. In a number of British journals it has been asserted that if Bishop Potter had made this statement in sincerity, he is perfectly informed as to the attitude of English friends.

A symposium of views on the subject published by the *New York Times*, the majority of the writers of letters of doubt that Bishop Potter really made any declaration. All of them, however, deplored emphatically that the sentiments held by Englishmen for America and Americans are sincere and hearty friendship and admiration.

The *Times'* list includes such well-known Britons as the Duke of Devonshire, Rothschild, the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, General Baden-Powell, Mr. Moberly (narrator of the *London Times*), Robert (editor of the *London Chronicle*), Seaman (editor of *Punch*), Admiral (commander of the fleet), the actor Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the critic Andrew Lang, Editor Clemens, of the *Sphere*, and a number of others who were not willing to be quoted in this symposium.

Rothschild's opinion is that "the good affection of England toward America is and always on the increase." The Britisher, declares Mr. Bell, of the *Standard*, has a contempt for the 'foreigner.' By 'foreigner' he means a man who talks a language that he doesn't understand. He regards every man who talks English as a foreigner, whether he be Scotch, Cockney, Devonshire, or even an Englishman (as a foreigner—he's just

English. He doesn't gush over him; he just sticks to him." Mr. Lang believes that America has always been the most favored nation in England, while Lord Curzon is quoted as saying that "the friendship between England and America has been long and unbroken, and, Englishmen hope, it is unbreakable. It has ceased to be an aspiration, and is rapidly becoming a tradition, with the two peoples." Mr. Seaman thinks the affection and understanding exists, but that it cannot be perfect "until the United States are educated to appreciate the finer qualities of British humor."

"The Anglo-Saxon Myth."

The other side of the subject, which has been given in American periodicals from time to time, is presented with vigor and frankness in an article in the August *Critic*. In fact, the vigor and frankness of this article is such that the editor of the *Critic* not only prints it anonymously, as by "An American Resident in England," but disclaims all responsibility or indorsement. "If I were to live a hundred years in England," says this writer, "I could never forget that I was a stranger in a strange land." This attitude of Englishmen toward Americans was the regularly expected one, this writer goes on to declare, until within a few years. The Englishman's attitude toward Americans was "frankly antagonistic." The attitude of the American toward England and the English people, we are informed further, was not so unfavorable. We could not help, he continues, "a sneaking sentiment for England and for people who were brought up to speak the same language and whose literature was ours." This love and respect for English history and tradition, the writer in the *Critic* says, has been responsible for whatever affection Americans have ever had for Britons. He refers to Irving, Hawthorne, and Howells to show that it was only the England which was "the grave of our ancestors" which interested us. The writer then proceeds to list unfavorable, even bitter, comment by English writers on America and things American, not forgetting Dr. Johnson, Charles Dickens, and

Mrs. Trollope. The truth is, he declares, "we have never understood one another since our forefathers left England because they could endure that country no longer; we never shall understand one another while America remains America and England is the England we know."

IS IT A MATTER OF POLICY?

So long as John Bull was the richest, most prosperous, and most feared nation in Christendom, continues this writer, he did not care for anybody except himself. A few years ago, however, things began to go differently. "He was not prospering in the old fashion; he began to suffer in his most sensitive spot—his purse." Then, instead of turning his back on the rest of the world and refusing to shake hands with any one, "he took to offering his hand to anybody who would have it." The Continent, however, was not in an amiable mood, and the British colonies never at any time "have responded with quite that self-effacing and practical gratitude that he would find so becoming in them." Then, "in his isolation, he opened the floodgates of his affection upon us, of a sudden recognizing in us not merely a friend, but a relation." To quote again:

We ceased to be Yankees—we were transformed into Anglo-Saxons; though if the American is an Anglo-Saxon, why, then the Englishman is a pirate Norman of a castaway Spaniard. We were reminded that blood is thicker than water, though what earthly difference it makes to anybody if it is has never yet been explained even by the

Americans of distinction who, I regret to say, have used the odious phrase; their only excuse being that this was before it began to be abused. We were bidden to the touching spectacle of "Hands across the Sea," though we had long since learned to our benefit that hands, with the Atlantic between, can be raised against each other as easily as clasped in confidence. All Britain rang with the new *entente cordiale*, the English language apparently having no word for so un-English a sentiment. Certain of the newspapers almost licked our boots in excess of devotion, until one could not read them without blushing for John Bull, who, in his moments of expansion, has so terrible a facility for gush.

As far as this writer can see, "nothing has as yet come of this spasm of international cordiality, except that

the Stars and Stripes float (a trap for the tourist) from almost every big hotel and shop in London: that Anglo-American societies (a trap for the tradesmen) have been formed, Anglo-American dinners eaten, Anglo-American healths drunk; that London has been swept by "the American invasion"—an ingenious way of saying that Americans are putting up John Bull's big buildings, constructing his subways, marrying and financing his penniless peers, producing his art, editing his papers, running his theaters, making his shoes and his candy, keeping his teeth in order, and showing him generally how the thing should be done. As far as I can see, nothing else ever will come of this or of any other *entente cordiale*; the English would impose upon us. A foolish phrase cannot undo the work of centuries. If we were to scratch our new Anglo-Saxon cousin, we would find the old Englishman, all blatant belief in himself and unreasoning prejudice against every other human creature.

JOSEPH JOACHIM, NESTOR OF VIOLINISTS.

ONE of the very few favored children of fortune in the world of music, Joseph Joachim, has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. For sixty-seven years this great violinist has been before the public, and he is today as great a favorite as ever. Mr. Arthur M. Abell, in an appreciative article (in the *Musical Courier*) gives us the following biographical data about the violinist:

Although born in Hungary, and commonly called a Hungarian, Joachim is in reality a German, for his ancestors emigrated from Wurtemberg to Hungary. He was born in Koepscheny, south of Pressberg, the old coronation town of Hungary. The Germans call Koepscheny "Kitsee." The inhabitants are nearly all of German descent, and they speak German among themselves to this day. Julius Joachim, Joseph's father, was a merchant in fairly good circumstances, and Joseph was the seventh of eight children. The family moved to Budapest when the boy was two years

old, so that he remembers nothing of his birthplace. Joseph's parents and six of the children had no especial talent for music, but his sister Regina had a nice voice and took singing lessons. It was her singing that awakened in little Joseph his great latent gifts. At the age of five he surprised the family by picking out on his toy fiddle the songs he had heard his sister sing. Upon the advice of a musical friend, Father Joachim decided to have the boy study the violin, and placed him under Stanislaus Serwaczynski, at that time the best teacher in Budapest. After his public debut, at the age of eight, he was taken to Vienna, where, at the advice of H. W. Ernst, he was placed under the care of Friedrich Boehm, teacher of Rohde, Ernst, Hauser and other famous violinists, and one of the great violin pedagogues of all time. Boehm at once recognized that his pupil was a genius. He took a great interest in him, and worked so faithfully that at the age of twelve Joseph was a full-fledged artist.

Joachim was next taken to Leipsic, and Mendelssohn, on hearing him, was so enchanted that he at once offered to superintend the child's fur-



JOSEPH JOACHIM AT THE AGE OF 75.

ication. Mendelssohn became a second to the boy, and exerted upon his career an influence such as no other wielded over Joachim. In 1844, when Joseph was thirteen years old, Mendelssohn sent him to London, with a letter of introduction to Moscheles, and his London debut came in the Drury Lane Theatre, March 28 of the same year.

At that time on the talented boy played concert with Moscheles, Mendelssohn, Thalberg and Servori. He was not by his "unheard of success," however, Mendelssohn took him back to Leipsic, where years of quiet study followed. Later Joachim made those helpful, inspiring acquaintances with Louis Spohr, Robert Schumann, Franz Liszt, Robert Franz, and the eccentric Pole, Lipinski, concertmaster of the Berlin Royal Orchestra. For three years, ending in 1850, he was concertmaster at Leipsic, where Richard Wagner's star had just risen. In December, 1852, he made his debut with great success. The next year he became concertmaster of the Royal Orchestra at Hanover, retaining this post for many years.

A famous Austrian musical critic, Hanslick, commenting on Joachim's appearance in Vienna, particularly in rendering the way the violinist rendered Beethoven's F Major romance,—said Dr. Hanslick:

He gave it a big and reposeful rendering. He laid the melody simply upon the bright E

string, when no other virtuoso would have denied himself the pleasure of drawing it down into a more æsthetic, deeper light dark tone. This plain, unadorned bigness seems to us the most preëminent feature in Joachim's playing. . . . The big, pathetic style will always move the public to wonder sooner than to love; it bows the head, and therefore cannot creep so quickly into the heart. As in the personal characters of men, so, too, in artistic individualities we see certain tendencies regularly classified, and thus separate, establishing great distinctions of excellencies and men. Hellmesberger's fine, bewitching naturalness played more directly into the heart than a passage of Beethoven, romantic Ernst more directly than unpliant Joachim. The two styles have the relation of masculine and feminine, or, to use a musical figure, of chromatic and diatonic genders in tone. . . . Joachim's trill is incomparable in purity and evenness; his polyphonic playing is at once so legato and so sharply distinct, that we often thought we heard two performers.

HIS LONG CAREER IN BERLIN.

In 1869 the Berlin Royal High School was founded, and Joachim, then world famous, was chosen to be its director. Since that time he has lived in the Prussian capital, and not a little of the tremendous musical development of this city during these thirty-seven years is due to his influence. Soon after settling in Berlin, Joachim, together with Wirth, De Ahna and Hausmann, founded the quartet which bears his name and has become so famous. He has been Johannes Brahms' greatest apostle, and it is chiefly due to him that the "spröde" creations of the sturdy old German oak found recognition during Brahms' lifetime. It was Joachim who introduced the Brahms violin concerto to Berlin, where it at once took a firm hold of music lovers in the German metropolis.

In 1899 the sixtieth jubilee of the violinist's first public appearance was celebrated at the Philharmonic. An orchestra of two hundred musicians was gathered together, all of the violins being Joachim pupils, who had come together from all parts of Europe to take part in the affair. As a classic performer, both of solo and chamber music, Joachim has set up a standard. His playing of the Beethoven concerto, the Tartini "Devil's Trill" and the Bach chaconne during the 60's and 70's is said to have been unequaled. The illustrious violinist still plays in public, and in his quartet performances he still has his good days. His solo playing is, of course, no longer what it once was. It is a matter of wonderment that he can play at all at the age of seventy-five. Joachim's name, concludes the writer quoted from, will go down to posterity as one of the great personalities of all time in the annals of violin playing.

CONTRASTING CHARACTERS OF POPES LEO XIII. AND PIUS X.

THE late Pope, Leo XIII., who was famed not alone as a pontiff, but as a diplomatist, was succeeded by a man of an entirely different stamp. It is interesting to note the contrasting points in their characters. Prince Baldassare Odeschalchi, of Rome, in discussing their personal traits and the characteristics of their pontificates (in the *Deutsche Revue*), disclaims writing a biography in any sense, as we are still too close in time to the majestic figure of Leo XIII. to give a proper portrayal of him, and to pass judgment upon his successor, Pius X., would, of course, be premature. The salient historical facts, however, and the bits of character study brought out by the Prince in the article referred to, can scarcely fail to arouse interest.

Pius X. differs as markedly from his predecessor spiritually as he does physically, and everything leads to the presumption that his activity will also be markedly different. We must not, however, suppose that essential changes will be brought about in the Church itself. The Pope cannot transcend certain limits. Should he do so, he would cease to be Pope. But he may, within those limits, completely manifest his individuality and shape his actions, as circumstances arise, in his own way.

Leo XIII. was already an old man when he became Pope; he was extremely slight, looking, in his closing years, more like a spirit; but the countenance of this apparition was illumined by vivid, glowing eyes, bright with intellectual fire.

Pius X., on the contrary, looks not like a spirit but like a man in sound health; his face expresses a friendliness which from a distance recalls the face of Pius IX., and which has contributed greatly to create the same extraordinary popularity which the latter enjoyed at the beginning of his pontificate. Leo XIII.'s bearing at receptions was gracious, but dignified and solemn; that of Pius X. is gracious but simple and patriarchal. Leo X. had a special predilection for Latin poetry; Pius X., it is said, loves music. The former attached great importance to maintaining the traditional pomp and outward dignity of the Roman curia; the latter, on the contrary, seems more disposed toward the simple ways of the Apostles. He does not, as had been the custom for Popes, sit down alone at table, but always in the company of some intimate friend. He feels happy in wandering about the loggia of the Vatican with his faithful friend, Monsignore Brassan, instead of being followed by guards and so on.

The temporal power of the popes had been destroyed years before Pius IX.'s death. That pontiff consequently shut himself up in the Vatican, which he never again left while alive.

He constantly protested against the loss of temporal power; his relations with the Powers of Europe were always strained, and with some he finally ceased to have any diplomatic relations. Leo XIII. had, before becoming Pope, acted as nuncio for a number of years, and had a special leaning towards diplomacy. His first efforts as Pope aimed at improving the relations between the Church and the various States. To this end he designed a complete political scheme, and skillfully initiated diplomatic negotiations with all the nations.

Upon his accession, the *Kulturkampf* was raging in Germany. Despite this, he addressed a letter to the powerful German Emperor, William I., urging him to restore peace with the Church. He addressed another to Prince Bismarck. Lengthy negotiations followed, leading finally to an agreement. Subsequently those friendly relations were formed with the German Empire which continue to the present day. This result is, in the Prince's estimation, to be accounted Leo XIII.'s greatest political success.

With France, too, he inaugurated a policy of reconciliation, but not with equal success; the official relations with that country grew, on the contrary, gradually worse, in spite of his efforts. The first years after the formation of the Republic, in 1870, many believers, unfortunately, used to proclaim that in order to be a Catholic one must be a Legitimist or a Bonapartist.

Leo XIII., with his keen insight, recognized that this was a bar to reconciliation. He urged the Catholics to avow honest allegiance to the Republic. But he was unsuccessful in his endeavors; the Republicans, on the whole, continuing Anti-Clericals, the Legitimists and Bonapartists remaining unchanged. The Radical element grew steadily stronger. Then followed the suspension and exodus of the religious orders, and the struggle has been continued in a still more violent form under the present Pope.

In Spain Leo XIII. fought constantly against the "evil practice" of the Carlists of seeking to monopolize the influence of the Catholic Church in their favor. The Pope's course of action induced Emilio Castelar, the great orator and former President of the ephemeral Spanish Republic, to pay him a visit of gratitude. The visit, noteworthy in itself, exerted a great influence upon Spanish public opinion. "It gave evidence that the Catholic Church is not bound to any special form of government; that it can harmonize with all forms—a truth which political parties have always tried to obscure."

And as to Italy? It must be confessed that

Leo XIII.'s long pontificate no marked took place in the relations between her : Holy See. Yet we must not think was an enemy of Italy. As regards every of temporal power, there was a id difference between him and his pred-

Upon its forfeiture, in 1848-'49, C. appealed to foreign Powers and was ed by their arms; the Prince feels onvinced that Leo XIII. would never sorted to war in order to regain the al power. His intervention in Abyssor is evidence of his great friendship for Nor, had he been an enemy of the , would there have been such genuine tations of sorrow at his death on the all classes and in all portions of the la.

great obstacle, in the Prince's opinion, conciliation between church and state is the abstention of the Catholics from ls; Pius IX. commanded this, and it intained during the incumbency of Leo The solution of the problem fell to his r, and Pius X., the writer thinks, has t in the best possible way. He has not d the interdiction by a stroke of the pen, has given the bishops leave to permit ation in elections in their dioceses, upon is which they deem opportune.

XIII. conformed in his receptions to the old ceremonials; besides, he re-

ceived, as a rule, neither Senators nor Deputies, nor any official of the Quirinal. Upon this point Pius X. immediately introduced a radical change. Deputies, Senators, court-ladies, and high Italian officials are accorded free access.

More remarkable even than his political and diplomatic achievements were the encyclicals of Leo XIII.

For politics and diplomacy are limited to certain periods; the encyclicals deal with lofty concerns, cover broader fields; their effect is consequently more permanent. The encyclicals of Leo XIII., outside of their perfection of form, are the pivots, as it were, upon which the spiritual life turns. Particularly noteworthy are those treating of history. Those dealing with social problems showed the proper road which Christians should follow amid the complicated questions agitating our time. Among the encyclicals devoted to social problems, the *Rerum novarum* is of the greatest significance. These encyclicals, with their exactness of thought and clearness of exposition, seem all the more remarkable when we consider that the Pope's learning, though comprehensive, was somewhat antiquated, and that one must, as Lassale says, be equipped with the whole arsenal of modern knowledge to be able to deal with social problems.

The Prince concludes his remarks by saying that if the Italians were to elect a Pope exclusively to their liking, they could not conceive of choosing another than Pius X. "Without seeking to solve problems, which are perhaps insoluble, he has practically lightened the burdens of his countrymen in the struggle between church and state. And for that they are grateful to him."

WHY NOT AN ITALIAN-AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL ALLIANCE?

of the latest tributes paid to our growing intellectual importance in the world he theme of an article in a recent issue *Italia Moderna*. The writer, Mme. Zampini Salazar, considers at length ellectual alliances so recently brought etween the United States and France, er, between the United States and Ger n the matter of university exchange. nments approvingly on the interchange ssors, on the success of Professor Wen- Paris, and on such lecturers as Brune- duard Rod and Gaston Deschamps in a. She notes the great interest in the e and literature of France which has d the growth of the Alliance Française, : steady effort of Germany to retain lectual hold on her transplanted chil- She calls upon Italy not to lag behind

in the new movement, and to fall in heartily with the ideas of Professor Joseph Spencer Kennard, of the University of Chicago, who is devoting himself to the work of making Italian thought and literature familiar to the American public.

Professor Kennard has been agitating this matter for some time, and has met with the most cordial encouragement from King Victor Emanuel III., who, in his character of enlightened modern sovereign, is taking an increasing interest in the relations of his country with others in intellectual ways. The Italian population in the United States far outnumbers the French, and Italians and Americans have much which they might learn from each other if Americans were not so ignorant of the real significance of Italian thought. Professor Kennard has drawn up a programme of ac-

tivity for the movement, which merits attention. Briefly stated, it consists of five main aims:

(1) Popular lectures both in Italy and the United States which will treat in an interesting, popular and enlightening way the life, manners, and customs of the two countries. (2) The institution of chairs of Italian literature in American universities and of courses for Americans in Italian universities. Under this heading could be arranged an exchange of eminent professors, similar to the German system. (3) The forming in all parts of the United States of clubs for promoting in every way possible the study of the Italian language. Italian libraries, free lecture courses, free instruction, diplomas given to public school pupils for excellence in Italian, and social gatherings where Italian is to be spoken are among the methods to be used in these clubs. (4) Exchange of students from the Universities of America to Italian institutions of learning, with a system whereby work done in the foreign country counts toward a degree in the home university.

(5) The publication of an Italo-American Review, written in English, which shall have for purpose to keep Americans in touch with the latest phases of American thought.

The author of the article in *Italia Moderna* is herself the editor of the *Italian Review*, published at Rome, and is heartily in sympathy with the projected movement. She urges that the Italian Government take it up, arguing that diplomacy should concern itself with other matters than politics, and that no better use can be made of the costly machinery of diplomacy in times of peace than to further in every way possible such a beneficent plan. She speaks of the warm feeling that has arisen between the two countries over the purely accidental contact in the care of the emigrants, and predicts from that the sympathetic understanding that would grow up from a more intimate mutual knowledge.

SOME OF THE COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

IN the *Rivista Marittima*, the Italian naval review, is an elaborate article by Prof. Gustave Coen, an Italian writer, on the future commerce of Europe and its relations to the new Simplon Tunnel through the Alps. Professor Coen begins by saying that, from time immemorial, the foreign trade of Europe has been largely directed to Asia, which ancient tendency was immensely stimulated by the opening of the Suez Canal. Coincident with the opening of the new tunnel through the Alps comes the enormous increase of commercial activity in Asia itself, which seems to be awakening from its century-long sleep and stirring to action.

The "Yellow Peril" means nothing more or less than the commercial invasion of Europe's markets by the amazingly cheap products of low-priced Oriental workmen. In the long course of time, however, the problem will finally be solved by one application of the division-of-labor principles, European workmen producing machine-made goods and Orientals hand-made products. This will mean a tremendous increase in trade between the two civilizations, and so great a simplification of the route between the West and the East as the annihilation of the Alps deserves to rank with the Suez Canal and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

(On the other hand, an element to be considered in the question of trade with Asia is the industrial development of the United States and Australia. After a lengthy account of the material prosperity of the United States, Professor Coen declares that it is only a ques-

tion of the opening of the Panama Canal when that country will fling itself upon the Asiatic market with all the exuberant energy its people have shown already in their commercial career. What with Japan and the United States competing for the trade of Asia, Europe, hampered by traditions and a population inflexible from hard-set commercial habits, will stand little chance of being the chief merchant in that great new mart, in spite of improved means of communication,—what then? The Italian author quotes as his final motto the title of a French book, by Elysee Réclus, "Let us leave Asia and take Africa," and turns his attention to a consideration of the brilliant future that lies before the Dark Continent. This, he contends, is the ideal field for European exploitation.

It is too inconveniently situated to fall a prey to the grasping Yankees. On the other hand it is close to Europe. There is no thickly-settled native population of a comparatively high grade of civilization which forms an industrial rival of European labor, but, on the contrary, a sparse native population of savages who could not stand at all before the onslaught of trained and civilized Europe. Much of the popular prejudice against Africa as a country of arid deserts and unendurable climate is unfounded. The desert is as reclaimable by modern scientific methods as the plains of Nebraska and Kansas. There are already various nuclei of European culture and commerce in Africa: the prosperous Cape Colony enlarged by territory acquired during the Boer war; the Portuguese possessions of Mozambique which the author claims are too little known to Euro-

writers, as they have a great future before

The Portuguese have already established rous sugar and coffee plantations, and the y is rich in valuable ores of all kinds. The of Congo, although such a scandal to hu-civilization, has been a source of untold to its royal owner, and as for the countries North, they have in no wise changed physi-nd still retain the same possibilities as when ige threatened Rome and when Egypt was st civilized land on the globe.

fessor Coen points out that all that is d to anticipate the brilliant African fus the establishment of railroads. This, ver, is almost accomplished. The long-ed line from the Cape to Cairo is, ac-g to the English review, *Engineering*, completed. This will be an event of the t significance, and in the beneficial results

of which the Simplon Tunnel will certainly aid. More than this, the great line from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria thrusts the path of progress through a wilderness hitherto untouched, and the Congo Free State and Germany each propose a line in the direction of the great lakes.

Of course the renaissance of trade with Africa, the fixing upon the Dark Continent by Europe as the natural outlet for its superfluous population and commercial products would mean the enormous growth in importance of all means of communication between the two continents. Spain, France and Italy would all profit by this, but the Simplon tunnel would undoubtedly divert great quantities of trade through Italy, especially as the Eastern coast of Africa will undoubtedly be the first to feel in a marked way the effect of European interest:

A MODEL ITALIAN COLONY IN ARKANSAS.

E Nuova Antologia (Rome), in one of a series of articles on the South of the d States, written by the Italian ambassa- Washington, Signor Edmondo Mayor Planches, and the *Rassegna Nazionale* (ence) both devote considerable space to inspiring story of one of the most suc- l Italian colonies known. There is still h pioneer blood in Americans to be d by the account of the courage, perse- ce, honesty, and skill of the little group of ns who founded Tontitown, in Arkan- Their qualities are the more admirable, ey persisted after a most disheartening ience which preceded the removal to itown.

out fifteen years ago Austin Corbin, a York capitalist, conceived the idea of set- Italian colonies in the State of Arkansas, began on a great scale, securing a large of land at Sunnyside, and making ar- ments with the mayor of Rome to settle undred Italian families each year. This iment was a complete and disastrous fail- many causes contributing. Corbin died, his heirs withdrew from the enterprise; untry was reeking with malaria, and the rless, discouraged Italians died from fever flies. Then at this crisis arose a born r of men, the parish priest, Father Ban- who, refusing flattering offers for a more ortable life, threw himself heart and soul he task of rescuing the forlorn remnant e Sunnyside colony. He cast about him healthy location, and found it about five from Springdale, where the inhabitants of the tonic quality of the air, of the

height above the sea, and, above all, that there are "no mosquitoes and no negroes." Father Bandini managed to borrow nine hundred dollars, and with this as total equipment he took to the spot the survivors of Sunnyside. Weak with fever and insufficient nourishment, and almost penniless, they seemed anything but desirable neighbors to the natives, who proceeded to add to the necessary evils of their existence the uncalled-for one of race hostility.



SIGNOR EDMONDO MAYOR DES PLANCHES.
(Italian Ambassador to the United States.)

The colony, however, prospered and began to have a life of its own, which was hotly resented by the Protestant onlookers. Father Bandini was then, as now, the center and moving spirit of the enterprise. In the spring, after the crops were in, the able-bodied men went off to work on railroads or in mines, while the weaker ones cared for the fields, and, under the direction of the dauntless little parish priest, erected the rude shelters which even now are superseded by modern, prosperous dwellings. The colony was begun in 1897, and already the original homes are used for barns and are pointed to proudly as a relic of pioneer hardships bravely undergone.

In the late summer the heads of families returned from work, bringing with them a certain amount of ready money, and setting to work at once harvesting the abundant crops. With the first surplus a little school was erected where Father Bandini taught, and next a rude little church arose. The hostility of the surrounding country grew, and petty annoyances increased until one night an attempt was made to burn the little settlement, particularly the school. The indomitable priest saved his colony, putting out the fire in the school building with his own hands, and issued at once a circular notice, printed in English, requesting all the neighbors of Tontitown to assemble at the church, as he wished to address them. The edifice was crowded to the doors with a curious, mocking mob. But Father Bandini rose and made so valiant and honest an appeal to the American sense of fair play, pointed out with so righteous an indignation the injustice of attacking a group of peace-loving, law-abiding folk who only wished a chance to become good American citizens, and asked so eloquently for coöperation in their hard task, that he fairly swept opposition before him. From that time on the relations between the natives and the Italians have been increasingly friendly, and to-day the prosperous condition of the colony is a source of pride to the farmers in the county. A cyclone swept across the

little group of houses doing great damage to property and killing one of the favorite young men of the colony, but the Italians, restored to complete health by the climate and to hope by the taste of success, set to work undaunted to reconstruct on a better plan.

To-day Tontitown is a model village. Fruit is extensively grown, and vineyards are springing up in all directions. The village itself has stores and halls, a post-office, and all the appointments of a complete modern settlement. The church is one of the handsomest country churches in the State and has nineteen memorial windows. Every penny of debt on the land and equipment is paid, and the church is almost entirely debt-free. Every family owns its own house and land, and several cows and horses. Not a single member of the colony has failed to pay his debts, or has failed in his farming, and not one has been brought into the courts for law-breaking.

Father Bandini, indefatigable, has organized and trained a band of Tontitown musicians, and this is in great demand by the surrounding country for various festivities. Amateur theatricals are encouraged by him, and the money made in this way goes for the betterment of the colony. The houses of the colony are better than those of their American neighbors, their land is worth more, and their credit is better.

Altogether it would be hard to imagine a more pleasant picture than this instance of the possibilities in American agriculture for our Italian immigrants. No detail is more significant of the value to Americanism of this prosperous colony of Italo-Americans than the fact that the Fourth of July—the national holiday *par excellence*—was first celebrated in northwestern Arkansas in a worthy manner by these enthusiastic adopted sons of Columbia.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN INDUSTRY.

ATENTION has lately been directed to China as a source of supply for the class of labor needed in carrying out great engineering undertakings like the South African mines and the Panama Canal. The subject of Chinese skilled labor is also not lacking in interest at the present time. Under this head, the article contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* for August by Mr. Barrett Smith, an engineer who has had much experience in China, is of special value. Among the impressions gained by the foreign observer after a brief experience with the labor problem in China, Mr. Smith notes, first, the differentiation between individuals. Contrary to the

popular impression among Occidentals, it is found that the Chinese display quite as much individuality as Western people. Secondly, the observer notes (usually under some special stress) evidence of surprising cleverness,—not only at imitation, but at creation. Finally, the observer usually comes to the conclusion that these beings, whom he had thought of before almost as creatures apart, are, after all, "surprisingly human."

In the course of Mr. Smith's article the fact is brought out that the standard of wages for men is the equivalent of twenty-five cents a day, United States currency, for skilled labor, and twelve and a half cents for unskilled.

question of hours is a more variable ty. When working for himself or for a employer, the Chinaman utilizes every e of daylight, but maintains a deliberate ng pace. When working for a foreign yer, the standard working-day is gen- ten hours. In the observance of Sunday lay of rest, there is great diversity of e. In Shanghai the observance of Sun- is become the rule, but in more isolated s, where foreign influence is not strongly nly the Chinese holidays are observed, ating in a solid three-weeks' shut-down Chinese New Year season.

To illustrate the Chinese ability to labor constantly with scant rest, Mr. Smith men- tions one instance of an engine smash-up, cen- tering about a broken connecting-rod. He states that it required forty-eight hours' work on the part of the whole engine-room staff to clean up the situation, and the average respite for sleep and refreshment during that time was less than three hours. The boss black- smith, upon whom the bulk of the work de- volved, was constantly on foot during the whole period. In the whole force only two or three expressions of complaint were heard throughout this irksome experience.

3 COLLEGE FRATERNITY AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

has not been customary for writers on merican higher education to take the -letter societies in our universities and s very seriously, but, whatever may have he attitude of the public towards these tions in the past, the time has come when portance of the fraternity in university llege life can no longer be ignored. Mr. ice F. Birdseye, writing in the August ok (New York), shows that there are seventeen hundred fraternity chapters erican colleges and universities, that the r-houses owned and occupied by these s number about three hundred, and that ave increased over fiftyfold in the last -five years. The fact that many of the ities own fine chapter-houses and main- lose relations between their graduates rgraduates has materially affected the of several of our leading colleges in the of private dormitories for the students. cal case cited by Mr. Birdseye is that of st, which within thirty-five years has ed its student body 80 per cent., but d its dormitory space 40 per cent. In 135 (53 per cent. of its 255 students l in the dormitories, and the remainder n boarding-houses. In 1905, of its 455 ts, 109 (24 per cent.) lodged in the ories, and 205 (43 per cent.) in the fraternity buildings. In order to house 05 students, Amherst would have been d to add hundreds of thousands of en- nt to what is now devoted to the main- : of the college.

ked differences in respect to the hold of ternities on the student body in the va- olleges and universities are disclosed in rdsseye's article. For example, Prince-

ton has no Greek-letter fraternities whatever, Harvard almost none, while at Yale fraternity conditions materially differ from those in other colleges. In some colleges, 85 per cent. of the students are members of fraternities. The University of Michigan leads, with chapters of seventeen general, seven women's, and thir- teen professional fraternities—thirty-seven in all. Each chapter has from ten to forty under- graduate members. In the old-fashioned small college each student came into personal touch with each member of the faculty. There was an intense individualism, which, to a great ex- tent, has disappeared under modern conditions, but as this individualism has disappeared there have grown up the small fraternity units of from ten to forty members each, which daily influence the students throughout their course. As Mr. Birdseye points out, this influence— whether good, bad, or indifferent, is dominant in many American colleges. "If our huge faculties cannot, like their smaller prototypes, closely touch the lives of their individual pupils, may not this be done through thoughtful alumni acting on the undergraduate members of their own fraternity, thereby greatly in- creasing the number of those who will pursue their college course earnestly and for its own sake?"

Mr. Birdseye frankly admits that neither college nor fraternity conditions are at present all that could be desired. Unless promptly checked, the evils, as he shows, will grow far worse and more difficult to root out. The re- form, in his opinion, must come from the fra- ternity alumni. In most colleges the frater- nities are so strong that if the atmosphere of the fraternity houses, which for four years are the undergraduates' homes, can be changed for

the better, the whole undergraduate situation will be changed.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Birdseye has a definite programme, to which he calls upon the college fraternities to devote their great wealth and influence:

First, to a careful study of present undergraduate conditions, and to improving those conditions in all their own chapters.

Second, to inciting their own active members to do their best possible work and get the best possible training during their college course.

Third, to realize that in many ways they are their undergraduates' only hope for true individualism.

Fourth, to co-operate in a large way with one another in the study and elimination of the too prevalent waste of lives during the college course.

Fifth, to reach backward into the preparatory schools and clean up moral conditions there.

Let the fraternities, and as well the colleges, be judged, not by wealth or age or numbers, but by the results which they work out in the lives of their individual members; by the real value of their output, and not by the size of their capital or plant. These theories have been tried in a small way, and have been successful, but these conditions can be brought about only from within the fraternities themselves, and not by any pressure from without. The fraternities must themselves study thoroughly, conscientiously, and systematically the great problems of student life which have recently grown up, and which the faculty system has been powerless to solve. In such a work they will have the hearty co-operation of their own alumni, within and without the faculties, and of many alumni who never belonged to a fraternity. The chief danger is that we shall undertake a really great work in the narrow-minded and bigoted "secret society" spirit that has so long prevailed in fraternity matters; that we shall treat it as a fraternity and not as an educational problem. It is no longer a fraternity question, but one

of educational and vital importance to thousands of undergraduates, whether they belong to a fraternity or not.

In concluding an editorial which strongly indorses Mr. Birdseye's article, the editors of the *Outlook* suggest an interesting historical parallelism between the ancient "Halls," out of which grew the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, and the modern American fraternity-house. The Halls were originally small groups of students living together with a few teachers, who directed their studies and, to a very large extent, studied with them. In line with this parallelism, it has been suggested by members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, one of the foremost Greek-letter fraternities in the United States, that a large fund be raised, the income to be used for resident or foreign graduate students, to be selected from the entire fraternity, with the hope of stimulating scholarly interest and ambition. The *Outlook* goes still further in suggesting that there be placed in chapter-houses, by the action and support of the graduates, young and promising graduate students, who, living with the men and acting as tutors, somewhat in the English sense, should direct the work of the undergraduates; "teach them how to study, an art in which American students are lacking; stimulate their intellectual life; and in a familiar, informal way co-operate with the college in its highest work." As the *Outlook* well says, the means for trying this experiment in many fraternities are ample, and it would seem that the time is now ripe for more definite and higher direction of this great force in the American college community.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

TO all students of Eastern politics the Anglo-Japanese alliance suggests more than one question in regard to the prospective development of international trade relations. One of the most important of these questions is the subject of an article contributed to the September *Appleton's* by Mr. Chester Holcombe, author of "The Real Chinese Question." In this paper Mr. Holcombe reviews the course of British diplomacy within recent years as related to the growing dominance of Russia and the threat of an encroachment on British interests in India. He recalls attention to the fact that when the partition of China was discussed between the powers, notice was served that the British would claim

the great valley of the Yangtse River, the most valuable portion of the Chinese Empire, as their share. Mr. Holcombe maintains that a double motive controlled the selection of the portion to be claimed by Great Britain in the event of the dismemberment of China. The first motive was commercial, the other political. Such a claim would secure to British trade and exploitation by far the richest and most valuable portion of the empire, and, furthermore, would interpose British arms and a great British colony against the further progress southward of Russian domination in eastern Asia. This advantage, Mr. Holcombe holds, is now given in even better measure by the British alliance with Japan, since Japan,



MR. CHESTER HOLCOMBE.

the practical seizure of Korea and the on of Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung la, to which is added the control of way lines and mines throughout the 1 portion of Manchuria, does for its ithout cost or care to Great Britain, at great power had proposed to do for any hundred miles farther south in the f the distribution of China.

since Great Britain refused to renew ter of the British East India Company umed direct control of that empire, venty years ago, it has been her ruling , not only to maintain a secure hold ie country, but also to develop Indian ce to its utmost limit. In this direc- e of England's most persistent efforts of forcing open the Chinese market um produced by Indian farmers under ent control and a government monop- ngland's success in this endeavor has narkable. In 1880 the total import of g into China was less than 300,000

From 1838 until 1900 the total imported was 284,582 tons, or an aver- rather more than 1,120 pounds each every day and every night in that time. es not include the immense quantities d into China during the period named. his traffic the British Government re- within the years named, a revenue of 11,329,135,630. The profits derived e business, which is almost exclusively

in the hands of British subjects, would be represented by an even larger sum. Besides, Great Britain has waged war in this effort to force opium upon China, and the cost to the latter country would include enormous sums in the form of forced indemnities and costly endeavors to protect the Chinese people in such wars.

ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN CONSERVES THE OPIUM TRADE.

Mr. Holcombe is unsparing in his arraignment of the British Government, which he declares has been the most dangerous foe of the entire Chinese race which it has ever been their ill fortune to meet.

She has been the constant and successful enemy to the development of the enormous natural resources of the empire, and to the honest commerce with China of every nation. The merest glance at the facts will show this statement to be well within the bounds of truth and moderation. Take the year 1871 as an example. Three-fifths of the total British imports into China consisted of opium. In that year nearly \$64,000,000 worth of the drug was imported, while the total exports of all Chinese commodities to all parts of the world were under \$105,000,000. The bill of John Bull against China that year for opium furnished, smuggled opium not being included, was nearly three times the amount due to China for all merchandise sold to all foreign nations, Great Britain only excepted. Thus, from year to year Great Britain has balanced with opium the accounts of the world with China. When a foreigner of any other nationality pays a debt due the Chinese, the money goes, not to the Celestials, but to Bombay, Calcutta, or London. It is hardly necessary to add that opium constitutes by far the most important factor in British commerce with China, which exceeds that of any other nation.

Thus, it is shown that the largest and most profitable item of British commerce with China depends upon the continued possession of India. India furnishes the crop, and China the market. The British Government has long had reason to suspect and fear the ultimate designs of Russia upon India, but, even aside from this peril, any Russian progress through Manchuria, to be inevitably followed farther southward in China, would at once cripple British trade in China and eventually open the way to another attack upon India at a point on its northern frontier. Thus, a coalition with Japan is to be welcomed as a safeguard against a simultaneous attack upon England's Indian possessions and British commerce in southern and eastern Asia.

Mr. Holcombe clinches his argument by an analysis of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. He describes the alliance as a notice served upon the three great powers of Europe

not parties to it to accept what they have already secured and be content. As between Japan and England, Mr. Holcombe declares that the alliance is "inequitable, vicious, and underhand." Japan entered the conflict with Russia determined to put an end to the brigandage and marauding propensities of the four great powers of Europe, of which Russia appeared to be the most dangerous type, and she emerges from the war "victorious, indeed, but transformed into an ally and supporter of that one of the European quartet which has wrought the worst havoc of all in Asia." Beginning as a champion of her own and neighbor's inalienable rights, she ends as the cat's-paw of Great Britain. She gives much and

gains nothing excepting what is of equal advantage to Great Britain.

Curiously enough, Japan, while really supporting Great Britain's opium traffic with China, has herself always resisted the introduction of opium into Chinese territory. Opium is contraband in every port and part of the Japanese Empire. Japanese officials are now engaged in eradicating the opium vice from Formosa, where it had a strong hold when the Japanese secured possession of the island. Yet, as Mr. Holcombe points out, Japan has bound herself to aid, if called upon, in the protection of British poppy fields in India, and, constructively, in marketing the harvest in China.

PROTECTION FROM TUBERCULOSIS THROUGH INTESTINAL VACCINATION.

AN interesting series of experiments upon immunity from tuberculosis, secured through introduction of tubercular bacilli into the intestines, is described in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* by MM. Calmette and Guérin. The authors refer to the elaborate work of von Behring, by which it has been shown, as the result of a great amount of experimentation, that, in the case of calves, injection of human tubercular bacilli into the veins has resulted in the protection of the animal against attacks of bovine tuberculosis. In their researches during the past two years MM. Calmette and Guérin have been led to the conclusion that in the case of animals tubercular infection is not generally due to the inhalation of infected dust, etc., but, far oftener, to the absorption of tubercular bacilli with the food in the digestive organs. Here the disease germs absorbed in the chyle remain a longer or shorter time, depending upon the age of the animal. In the case of adults, where the quantity of bacilli taken into the stomach is considerable and where the introduction of infected products is more frequent, the bacilli inclosed by polynuclear leucocytes are carried through the lymphatic circulation and the veins to the heart and finally to the capillary vessels of the lungs. The character of the infection varies with the number and virulence of the bacilli, since these determine the mobility of the leucocytes and, hence, the rate of progress made through the tissues.

The authors therefore determined to experiment, with the object of securing, if possible,

immunity for the animal while still young, the method being to introduce tubercular bacilli through the stomach instead of through the veins. The danger of working with such material is, of course, serious, and great care had to be taken that the experiments should be open to no suspicion. Three calves were selected and two of them vaccinated through the œsophagus with five centigrams each of a culture of human tubercular bacilli. After forty-five days the two calves were again vaccinated by the same method as before, but, this time, with twenty-five centigrams of the culture. All three animals were after four months carefully examined and showed no tuberculine reaction. They were each then fed a meal containing five centigrams of a fresh culture of bovine tubercular bacilli. At the close of the incubation period the tuberculine reaction was marked in the case of the "blank," but was entirely absent in the case of the calves that had been vaccinated. These results seem to prove, as far as they go, that, with living human tuberculosis, two inoculations, with an interval of forty-five days, will suffice to protect calves against the bovine disease. They are unsatisfactory in that they involve the use of virulent bacilli, with the consequent danger of causing spread of the disease by means of the excreta, etc.

A new series of experiments was now begun with cultures which had been treated in one way or another to modify their virulence, with the result that immunity was secured as before. Thus, calves treated with bacilli which had

subjected to five minutes' boiling were able to resist all attacks from the disease, as in the case of those with which the same cultures had been employed. The killed bacilli find their way to the lungs through the circulation just as before. How this immunity persists the experiments have not yet established. In each series of experiments the "blank," which had not been subjected to previous inoculation, showed the same culine reaction at the close of the incubation period after having been fed, like the others, with infected food. What is even more remarkable than this result is the fact that the killed bacilli cultures which had been stirred in sterile alcohol, or treated with iodine or chloride of lime, were capable of producing immunity with just as much success, aptly, as the most virulent.

As a result the authors state: "Young children can be vaccinated by simple intestinal absorption of bacilli which have been subjected to heat, and this method of vaccination

presents no kind of danger." They claim that their results only require further confirmation before the method, which is evidently harmless, may be applied generally to human beings. The authors look forward to the administering to infants soon after birth, and again a few weeks later, of milk containing a definite amount of mixed human and bovine tubercular bacilli which have been subjected to heat, care being taken in the meantime to protect the children from the milk of tuberculous animals until they shall have become immune,—say, during three or four months. Special nurseries would probably be necessary in the case of the children of tuberculous parents.

The authors conclude with the hope that they may have discovered a method by which the terrible scourge of tuberculosis may be met successfully in the earliest stages of childhood, and that the day is not far distant when this disease will be even more rare than smallpox is to-day.

RE AMERICANS FORMULATING THE RELIGIOUS CREED OF THE FUTURE?

D'ALVIELLA, who discusses in the *Revue de Belgique* (Brussels) the progress of religion in the United States, is by no means a novice in the study of his theme. He visited this country in 1883, at a time when the dawn of a great industrial cycle lent color to the argument of European preachers that America was lost forever to all influence of Christianity. M. d'Alviella then predicted a general religious revival. To-day, he says, his prediction of 1883 has been realized in a great measure, but not in the way he then foreshadowed. A rationalistic theology, he thought at the time, would be the point of departure of the new revival. The event has proved, however, that the theory has been subordinated entirely to the practice in the progress of the modern spirit of religion in America. Dogma has given way to strenuous activity, and the revival has marched on a foundation of good deeds before words. This, he says, has ever been characteristic of the Christian religion in America, which always placed their conception of religion in simple tenet than in the practice of doing. Quoting him:

"The religious activity of the United States is due, not to all else, to the following causes: (a) The increasing importance which sociological problems assumed in the United States more than else-

where; (b) moral reaction against the abuses of individualism and internecine competition; (c) a clearer perception of the rôle of religion; (d) the impossibility of finding a better ground on which to satisfy the growing aspirations for an understanding between different creeds; (e) the influence exercised by the Congress of Religions held in Chicago in 1893.

The intellectual classes in the United States, M. d'Alviella continues, are beginning to see that the moral advancement of the people is a science, the first principles of which must be abortive without the basis of a specific religious belief.

The nature of such a religion must be primarily sociological since its main object is to find a solution for human evils like pauperism, intemperance, prostitution, gambling, luxury, and uncleanness. As Cardinal Gibbons said at the Congress of Religions held at Chicago, "All beliefs can well meet on the same ground when the end in view is the raising of mankind."

In the opinion of M. d'Alviella, Unitarianism, with its strong rationalistic tendency, is the religion which, above all others, is most adaptable to practical America. In his view, "the bent of all sects, except those with conservative creeds like the Catholic Church, is toward Unitarianism, as affording the safest criterion of worldly conduct." He expresses a

of the increase of murders in the State." Experience of Maine, on the other hand, Mosby points out, has been quite the reverse of that of Iowa. The death penalty was abolished in Maine in 1876. In 1883 it was re-established for the crime of murder alone. In just two years later, the Governor of Maine, in his message, referring to the death penalty, remarked that there had been "an unusual number of cold-blooded murders within the State during the two years last passed," and that the change in the law relating to capital punishment had not offered the protection anticipated.

Two years later, in 1887, the death penalty was again abolished, and the sentiment of the people of that State is said to be so strongly against capital punishment that it is likely to be reestablished.

In showing that the general tendency of penal legislation has for some time past been against capital punishment, Mr. Mosby points out certain fallacies in the argument of those who lay great stress upon the severity of capital punishment. There are many individual causes of crime, none of which, he contends, have been shown to come within the power and scope of the penal code. For example, students of criminology know that homicidal crimes are more frequent in warm climates. It has been asserted that more than 90 per cent. of the criminals come from the same causes.

W. D. Morrison, in his work on "Crime and Its Causes," says that London, one-fifth of the population of England and Wales, furnishes one-third of the inmates of the prisons.

Security, according to Mr. Mosby, can have no rational objects in capital punishment. It is only to protect itself from the individual

malefactor. This object can be conserved as well, and to greater profit, by life imprisonment. The sole remaining object is to deter others by the example. This it has not done, and this is proven, not only by the prevalence of capital crimes where capital punishment prevails, but by the fact that where capital punishment does not exist the so-called capital crimes are not more frequent. So the death penalty has been totally abolished in five of the American States, in seventeen of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, in Holland, Roumania, and Portugal, and practically in Belgium and Italy.

In Mr. Mosby's view, the case against capital punishment is made when it is shown simply that it is unnecessary. "It is coming to be understood that the majority of human beings do not refrain from the commission of capital crimes merely through fear of being hanged. Every person who commits a capital crime knows that, in States maintaining capital punishment, the death penalty is affixed to that crime. From a personal study of more than two thousand cases, I am convinced that most crimes are committed by persons who either (1) expect to escape all punishment, or (2) who, upon the spur of the moment, are regardless of all punishment, or (3) who are governed by cosmic, social, or individual factors which render the prospect of punishment inoperative as a deterrent agency at the time of the commission of the crime."

As to the justification of capital punishment on the ground of retaliation and vindictive punishment, according to the Mosaic principle of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," this conception of justice is no longer recognized in our civil law.

THE OLDEST FIXED DATE IN HISTORY.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS of the Hebrew people were formerly troubled by the haunting possibility that contemporary sources of evidence outside of Holy Writ might disclose a remoter era in the career of man than the chronology supposably obtainable from the Old Testament would permit. Such fears long ago disappeared, not because the dreaded data have not been forthcoming, but because the Old Testament does furnish any basis for a calculation of the age of man on the earth. In an article in the *World*, Dr. James H. Breasted, professor of Egyptology in the University of Chi-

cago, recounts how the oldest fixed date in history was determined. In the first place, he reminds us:

Anthropological studies have long since demonstrated the enormous antiquity of man. The dates, however, with which the anthropologist, operating in conjunction with the geologist, deals necessarily cannot be fixed, but move within the widest limits. It is of interest, therefore, to study briefly the state of the case from the historical archaeologist's point of view. Recently ascertained data make such a statement of especial interest at this time. The data to which we refer are confined to the civilization of the Nile valley.

Professor von Luschan, the distinguished

director of the Ethnological Museum in Berlin, showed Dr. Breasted, some time ago, a number of specimens of worked flint implements wrought by human hands, and found by him in deposits in the Nile valley, which, he averred, were demonstrably older than the valley itself. Leaving these prehistoric problems to the anthropologist and geologist, however, recent study of the historic monuments in the Nile valley, declares Dr. Breasted, has furnished an earlier fixed date in the history of civilization than has ever before been obtainable. He continues:

There are three great epochs in Egyptian history: (1) the Old Kingdom, (2) the Middle Kingdom, (3) the Empire. These great epochs are separated by periods of profound obscurity. Dead reckoning back from the conquest of Egypt by the Persians in 525 B. C. shows clearly that the beginning of the Egyptian Empire was not less than 1,052 years before the Persian invasion. This gives us a date in the first half of the sixteenth century B. C. as the beginning of the Egyptian Empire. The method of dead reckoning cannot be employed for the centuries immediately preceding the empire, owing to the paucity of monuments. Fortunately, however, we possess an astronomical date for the Middle Kingdom which fixes its beginning as almost exactly 2,000 years before Christ, thus enabling us to overleap the chasm between the beginning of the empire and the Middle Kingdom. At this point, however, we are confronted by another obscure period, where the meagerness of the monumental documents is such that the length of the obscure age preceding the Middle Kingdom remains an uncertain quantity. During this period there ruled at Heracleopolis, near the Fayum, two dynasties, the Ninth and Tenth, embracing eighteen kings. As we know that the Eleventh Dynasty ruled over 160 years, we must add the length of the period ruled by the eighteen Heracleopolitans to the year 2160 B. C. in order to obtain the date of the accession of these Heracleopolitan Pharaohs. Allowing each of the eighteen a reign of sixteen years (a sum below the customary average in a long period of time under ordinary conditions of government), these kings ruled a total of about 285 years. They thus began to rule in 2445 B. C. At this point we can resume the method by dead reckoning, carrying us back through the Old Kingdom, which began with the Third Dynasty, nearly 3,000 years before Christ; and thence into the recently discovered first two dynasties, which are thus shown to have begun about 3,400 B. C. In the use of this last date for the beginning of the dynastic kings of Egypt, we should always recollect that we carry back with us the uncertainty involved in the unsettled length of the Heracleopolitan period (Ninth and Tenth Dynasties). The margin of uncertainty, however, will not exceed a century either way.

The highly developed civilization already attained by the Egyptians of the First Dynasty makes it certain that a long development of civilization, involving centuries of struggle and achievement, must have preceded the ad-

vent of the First Dynasty. It is incontrovertibly evident, Dr. Breasted avers, that this development began far back in the fourth thousand years before Christ. In this statement, however, we arrive only at a very wide margin of uncertainty. Is it not possible to obtain a date of greater precision in this remote epoch of human civilization?

The Egyptians had early determined the length of the year as 365 days, not being aware of the additional quarter, or nearly a quarter, of a day. This convenient year they divorced from the phases of the moon, and divided it into twelve months of thirty days each, with an intercalary period of five days at the end of the year. This, the first practical calendar ever evolved by an ancient people, remained an achievement unparalleled in any other early civilization. It was as useful to men of science as to civil life in general, and for this reason it was in later times adopted by the Greek astronomers as the basis of all their computations. With the addition of exactly a quarter of a day, it is still employed by modern astronomers, and I need hardly add that it was this calendar, now known as the Julian, which passed from the Nile valley with the Romans into the life of Europe, and thence to us moderns. The astronomical event by which the Egyptian marked the beginning of his year was the first appearance of Sothis, the Dog Star, at sunrise after he had been invisible for some time. They celebrated this day with a feast, and this "Feast of Sothis," which occurred on the nineteenth of July (Julian), was the New Year's Feast of the Egyptians. The interval between the heliacal risings of Sothis determined the length of the Egyptian year. Now, this Sothic year was almost exactly, and in 3231 B. C. was exactly, a quarter of a day longer than the Egyptian calendar year of 365 days. Every four years, therefore, the calendar reached the end of the year and began the next year one day too soon, so that after four years the rising of Sothis fell on the second day of the new year. As this process continued and each calendar New Year's Day arrived earlier and earlier, it finally passed gradually around the whole year and again fell on the astronomical New Year's Day. This complete revolution, of course, consumed four times as many years as there were days in the calendar year; that is, four times 365, or 1,460 years. Or we may say 1,461 calendar years equals 1,460 Sothic years. This shift must have been early noticed, although the actual shift within an average lifetime was not so great as to occasion inconvenience. Thus, each generation accepted the place of the calendar in the seasons as they found it, and without remark considered it as a matter of course that the beginning of the inundation or the advent of summer heat fell on about such and such a date of a certain month. A peasant of fifty or sixty years,—that is, at the end of an average life,—hardly remarked that the seasons were ten or twelve days later in the calendar than when he was a lad of ten.

This slow revolution of the calendar on the fixed astronomical year is observable in incidental references on the monuments. In the Middle Kingdom an inscription in Sinai, for

e, narrates how an unfortunate official, led to the copper mines there, arrived destination in the third month of (cal-winter, when he and his men suffered from the summer heat.

shows a divergence of seven or eight between the calendar and the seasons. If of the calendar can thus be traced for 70 thousand years backward from 700 B. C., confirmed by six different dates of astro- or seasonal events, and a series of other ant *natural* occurrences, in terms of the *cal-* Now, we know from a statement in Cen- that some time in the period from 140-41 44 A. D. the calendar coincided exactly e seasons, and that in one of the years in ioid the rising of Sothis took place on the y of the calendar year. An entire revolu- ch as we have described, was completed at ie. That revolution must have begun 1,460 arlier; that is, in 1320 B. C. (ignoring ertainty of four years). The next earlier on must have begun in 2780 B. C.; that is, t the beginning of the age at which we are le to observe contemporary indications of it, as we have already noticed. Now, it is ble that this calendar was first introduced as the twenty-eighth century B. C., in the f the highest culture of the Old Kingdom. er, the five intercalary days at the end of r, proving the use of the shifting year of

365 days, are mentioned in the Pyramid Texts, which are far older than the Old Kingdom.

The calendar, therefore, existed before the Old Kingdom; but if this be true, "we must seek its invention at a time when its seasons coincided roughly with those of nature, as they must have done at its introduction." This carries us 1,460 years back of their coincidence in the Old Kingdom; that is, the calendar was introduced in the middle of the forty-third century B. C. (4241 B. C.). This is the oldest fixed date in history. This fact demonstrates not only a remarkable degree of precise knowledge of nature in that remote age, but also stable political conditions, and a wide recognition of central authority, which could gradually introduce such an innovation.

It was to the men of the Delta, therefore, in this remote epoch, concludes Dr. Breasted, that we owe a fundamental contribution to civilization, which, with but very slight change, we have since inherited from them; "and the date at which they introduced and made practically available one of the greatest conveniences in the whole complex of civilization is the earliest fixed date in history."

NIMAL AND PLANT LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC ZONE.

numerous south polar expeditions that have been made recently have brought to many curious facts about the possibilities in these desolate wastes.

expedition remained in the ice of n Land (65° S. Lat.) for two winters, the explorers opportunity to make ob- ons during an unusually long period of Dr. K. C. Anderson and Dr. S. V. on give accounts of observations made this expedition in a recent number of *ölogisches Centralblatt* (Leipzig).

ve everything else, they tell us the in- old under which the struggle for life is on is worth noting. The average tem- e during the animal breeding season from 2 to 8 degrees below zero, Cen- , while the summer temperature at the of the ocean is from .50 to 1.50 below Nevertheless, the waters swarm with d invertebrates that thrive in spite of itinuous cold, the threatening ice and acks of sea's and birds that eat them usly.

presence of sponges in such undesirable dings was not so surprising, for they are

sluggish, insensate organisms that have never progressed beyond the borderland of the animal kingdom. But the delicate, phosphorescent jelly-fishes,—medusæ and ctenophores,—which are hardly more than transparent films endowed with life, also live in this world of intense cold and danger, although it was difficult to get data of these, on account of the difficulties in collecting them, for they were so easily injured by the ice crystals that were drawn up with them in the nets. Star-fishes, sea-urchins, sand-dollars, shell-fish in great variety and myriads of the vast aggregation of minute floating organisms included in the general term of *plankton*, were all found here; many of them microscopic particles of exquisite delicacy that would seem the least capable of contending for life in such an environment. The mammals were represented by several species of seals, whales, and dolphins. These become of special interest in the light of the evidence that their remote ancestors left the land, the natural habitat of mammalia, and underwent many curious changes of structure in becoming adapted to marine life. One of these changes is the seine-like arrangement of whalebone, which takes the place of teeth in the whale, although the teeth always appear first during the whale's development as a sort of reversion to family traditions. The petrel is a characteristic bird-pioneer that usually makes its home in the open sea of the sub-antarctic zone, although it sometimes pushes its way farther on, past the barrier of pack-ice. Sea-mews, whose regular habitat is the sub-antarctic zone, had also

penetrated the desolation of Graham Land, and had extensive nesting grounds there.

In all, eighteen species of birds were found in the region of 65° S. Lat., although most of them were true birds of passage, going there only during the short summer.

The most striking feature of the fauna here is furnished by the penguins, whose comical dignified appearance is so familiar in our museums. The largest species of penguin seems to be specially attracted by the hardships of this frozen world and is circumpolar in its distribution. Five species of penguins were found, most of them gathering in enormous

companies, while breeding grounds covering vast areas were found in Graham Land and the South Shetland Islands.

Dr. Ostmann, commenting in the same journal on the origin of the wonderful deep-sea fauna, notes that the uniform low temperature, which is always near the freezing point, is one of the most important characteristics of the deep sea, and that such conditions of cold could not have existed at a time in the formative history of the earth, when there was no cold water in the littoral region, but it must have been produced by the cold waters flowing away from the poles, and the deep-sea fauna must be related to the fauna of the polar areas.

THE NATIONAL NEED OF COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

IN our day, it is impossible to separate political questions from commercial questions, and the impossibility is doubly evident when it concerns a country where commercial relations have been the principle of a political reconciliation, whose increasing advantages are enjoyed and recognized by both countries reconciled.

When French statesmen study France's relations with England, says a writer in the *Temps* (Paris), they devote as much attention to the exchange markets as to the relations of the chiefs of state or to the actions of the ministers. If "small gifts nourish friendship," large national purchases are equally beneficial to a country's diplomatic relations. Excellent results were obtained by the creation of the office of commercial agent at the French embassy in London. The place was intrusted to the French consul, M. Jean Perier, and results convinced France that she ought to have commercial attachés wherever she cares to be represented. So far, she has none except in London.

It is paradoxical that a country whose geographical situation, customs, habits, and qualities compel the national commercial development as a vital necessity should neglect so easy and generally beneficial and fruitful a means of increasing its business. Experiment has proved its value, but it must be noted that zeal, intelligence, and tact are the indispensable qualifications of a man empowered to stand for the business interests of a country. It is not a question of political favoritism or of "spoils." Such work can be done only by men who can organize systems. It must be prepared like a campaign of war, because its

success guarantees peace. This subject deserves discussion at the Quai d'Orsay (the Chamber of Deputies) in France and in the Senate of the United States. A discussion of the merits of the measure must result in a unanimous vote of the modest appropriation necessary for the support of the office.

The work of a commercial attaché is not the temporary work of collecting information. It is the hard labor of an active initiative. When M. Perier was sent to London, M. Delcasse instructed him to favor and to further French exportation by every practical and efficacious means in his power.

It is of interest to note the best methods of passing commerce from an inorganic state to the condition of the most approved form of systematic organization. In the case of the French representative in Great Britain, the agent had to find, in London, French representatives for French commerce. National commerce follows where the people of a nation lead, and the commercial attaché is a link. His duty is to advertise in special journals and to carry on active and steadily increasing correspondence. He must be on the best terms with the boards of trade and with all the associations for commercial expansion.

Ten years ago, France sent a representative (named Regnault) as minister to Morocco. Regnault outlined the national system of commercial representation. The matter was reviewed recently by M. Demolins, and M. Perier lent all his efforts to the venture. The result is that the agents who represent France, in England have created a methodical representation of French commerce, which representation has reestablished to French credit, and to inestimable future profit, a situation which was gravely menaced by foreign competition,—the Danish competition in agricul-

roducts, and the German competition in cultured goods. Since her first venture, has tried the same system on her own territory. The French minister of foreign affairs has placed Perier in charge of the commercial offices in the state, and France is expected to guide its colonies and their commercial advantages back to their own sources. The system is to be like the successful irrigating system, which renders the country fruitful.

A commercial agent in London has established an agency in the Jura, one in the departments of Charente, and one in Normandy. The region of the Jura annually sells millions of watches, enamels, eye-glasses, instruments of precision, and shell combs. In the department of Charente the trade in butter and fish, added to the trade in cognac, amounts to over twelve millions annually in the English market alone. If we consider this, we better appreciate the results of the improved organization of the commercial export service. Such efforts are the best means of commercial success. The writer in the *Temps* says: "Let us have national commercial agents in Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, the United States, and the Levant. Let us do everywhere just what we have done in London. We should gain considerably more than can be gained by a pusillanimous-called 'protection.'" The consuls ought to be co-laborers of the local attachés. The commercial attaché is the general part, and the consul's duty is to carry out, in detail, all that the commercial agents plan for the total.

The French consul to Dublin, M. Lefeuve-Meuval has seized up the full meaning of the commercial agent's office. In his report of 1904, he complains that he sees Ireland, "the country so near France," neglected by French exporters, when it might offer a vast outlet for some of the branches of French industry. By the consul's advice, henceforth there will be two direct lines of navigation between France and Ireland.—one (bi-monthly) between Cherbourg and Dublin. The other was recently decided upon. It will assure a weekly service (direct) between Dunkirk, Dublin, and Belfast. In 1905, the first of these lines imported to Ireland 2,300,000 francs worth of French goods,—a promising beginning! Even now the looms of the north of Ireland have, by an association with France, secured important business for their tweeds. A great French automobile factory has established a very prosperous branch in Dublin, and, balancing that, the exportation (notably in hams) has augmented considerably during the year. These are only beginnings, but they show what can be done by judicious commercial diplomacy. Lefeuve-Meuval says in his report that such beginnings are an encouragement to pursue the work now in hand and to favor French commerce by every means possible,—notably, by the creation of a line of passenger steamers from Cork to Havre.

Whether times are hard or easy, England buys merchandise amounting to a milliard of francs annually. So, as the French naval attaché at London said at a Franco-British dinner: "As England is the most ancient, the nearest, and the most faithful of our commercial colonies, we have nothing but congratulations to offer each other when the happy activity of some of our consuls is in question. Let us felicitate them, and let us hope that all our representatives may be like them."

RECENT EXPLORATION OF LAKE TCHAD.

The progress of exploration into little-known parts of Africa, followed by the getting off of "spheres of influence" and the giving of commercial concessions, is making us very familiar with the geography and extent of that vast and, until comparatively recently, rather uninteresting continent. In the past few years surveying parties, British and French, have been busily at mapping all the immense area from the Sahara to Sierra Leone, north of the equator to the Sahara Desert. One of these British commissions, which had for its object the delimitation of the boundaries of the French territory bordering on the Niger, numbered among its members the French Captain Tilho, who has mapped Lake Tchad, the great salt lake of North Central Africa. A recent arti-

cle in *Cosmos* gives some of the details of this survey, from which the following have been taken:

Comparing the results of this recent work with those of the exploration by Barth and Nachtigal about fifty years ago, Captain Tilho finds that the lake has decreased considerably in area, the loss being about a million hectares,—about two and one-half million acres. Its present size is nearly 20,000 square kilometers, or 4,500 square miles,—almost half the size of Switzerland.

Except on the west, where there is a definite shore, Lake Tchad has no clearly defined boundary. In crossing the region one may pass from clear open water to vast marshes, showing mudbanks lined with scattered weeds; next may be found islands of meadowland

separated by lagoons of large size; then perhaps inhabited islands intersected by wide or narrow canals, which cut far into the land and show innumerable branches. The soil is rarely firm, and much of the region is dangerous for those who attempt to cross it on foot, because of large areas of deep soft mud.

Like Nachtigal, Captain Tilho believes in the existence of subterranean streams which convey the water of Lake Tchad to basins hundreds of kilometers away. In the case of the basin of Bahr-el-Ghazal further study is necessary to determine which of the two is the higher, and hence the source. With regard to the view once held that Lake Tchad is receding on the eastern side, but actually growing on the western, Captain Tilho expresses his

dissent. He seems to find contraction going on all around, even on the west, where some of the villages, evidently once upon the actual shore, are now quite far back from the water. Thus, of what used to be a vast mid-African sea, there now remains only a pestilential swamp. Is it to disappear entirely, like the Great Salt Lake of Utah? Or is this slow drying up only a part of a cyclic change of climate? Places were pointed out to the members of the commission by the natives, which, during the past eighty years, had passed, they said, from a condition of dry basins to one of lagoons. It is not at all impossible, according to Captain Tilho, that the variations in the size of Lake Tchad are periodic over long spaces of time, how long are yet unknown.

THE WONDERS OF CELLULOSE.

“THE organic archetype of conservatism,”—this is the metaphorical, scientific definition of cellulose given by Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, professor of industrial chemistry in the University of Kansas, in an article in the current *Harper's*, the fourth of a series on “The Chemistry of Commerce.” Cellulose, he continues, is “too thorough a morsel for time to swallow; when pure, it rusts not, neither does it decay, and it can endure throughout all generations.”

This substance, Dr. Duncan goes on to inform us, is the commonest of common things. It forms, when dry, more than one-third of all the vegetable matter in the world. The greater part of plant formation is cellulose. This substance is the structural basis of the plant,—the skeleton of it. What it is actually we do not know, except that its chemical formula is generally indicated by the expression $C_6 H_{10} O_5$. These are the proportions by weight, but what is the actual intrinsic value of each of these elements we know not, nor can the substance be analyzed. Cellulose substances and compounds are not crystalline.

They are either amorphous or jellylike substances,—called “colloids” in the lecture-room and “messes” in the laboratory,—substances up to within a year or two impossible to deal with, and left, for the most part, severely alone. All this indicates that however interesting this cellulose is as the structural basis of life, and however important it may be to us to build it up and split it down, cellulose research is a difficult matter.

From the standpoint of industrial utility, there is no limit to the value of cellulose.

First in importance, says Dr. Duncan, is the manufacture of paper. The conception of the average man is that paper is made of “rags.” This answer, however, is absurdly inadequate, for “not in the entire world does there exist one one-thousandth part of the rags necessary for the world’s paper.” The great bulk of paper used to-day is made from the substance of woody fiber known as cellulose X,—otherwise known as wood fiber. Cellulose is available from both wood and cotton, but, in general, says Dr. Duncan, the cruder forms of paper,—that used in boxes, for wrapping, and for the bulk of newspapers,—is made, not of rags, but of disintegrated deal boards pounded and mashed and amalgamated into paper. A good deal of chemical wood pulp,—that is, wood from which the incrusting impurities have been chemically removed and which then consists of almost pure cellulose,—is used for the paper upon which periodicals are printed. This chemical process, by the sulphite method, is described as follows:

Factories using this method exist nearly always in the neighborhood of pine forests and deposits of iron pyrites. The sulphur dioxide obtained by roasting the pyrites is passed up through a high tower packed with limestone, down through which a stream of water trickles. Under these conditions the burnt sulphur gas enters into combination with the lime, and ultimately constitutes a liquid consisting partly of free sulphurous acid and partly of bisulphite of lime. This liquid passes into a “digester,” filled with wooden chips, where, at a temperature of about 117° C., it attacks and demolishes everything in the wood but cellulose. The cellulose is thus left free and uncombined and, after being bleached by chloride of lime, pure.

t passes as cellulose to the paper factories, rges there as paper for books so good that expert can tell the difference between it per made from the cellulose of rags. To extent are the forests of our country bet up into newspapers and books that it urquires supervision; the only comfort, ap-being that there is a cycle of reaction by e newspapers and books will ultimately be r will decay, into carbon dioxide, which absorbed by the forest into new wood, ill appear again as newspapers and books lum. For the cellulose from wood is dif-om the cellulose from cotton or linen,—ecay, or at any rate it *may* decay.

ing, then, to cotton, Dr. Duncan nthusiastic over the degree of perfec-which the use of cellulose in this di-has been brought. He gives this fact ing cotton manufacture discovered by n John Mercer some years ago:

iece of cotton,—which, it must be under-; pure cellulose,—be placed in a strong of caustic soda, the soda causes the cellu-nite with a molecule of water, the cotton nearly 20 per cent., it becomes nearly 50 stronger, and it takes on a greater dyeing

But this is not all; if, now, the cotton e stretched tightly upon a framework so shrinkage mentioned above cannot take e soda solution brings about a transform-its constituent fibers in such a way that ic assumes over its surface a silken sheen. utiful fabrics so manufactured are known rized cotton, and this manufacture now to an enormous industry.

nsidering the cotton supply of cellulose, t not forget other plant sources, such , jute, ramie, and hemp.

ng up the consideration of cellulose e standpoint of a chemically active r. Duncan records the number of com-combinations with other chemicals posh this mysterious substance. It is used nized fiber, by soaking paper in four s weight of a concentrated solution of e in zinc chloride. A preparation of used to make fabrics waterproof and : from the attack of insects and mildew.

of the heavy coverings used for express and "busses" are made of these "Wil-goods,—so called from the town in which any has its seat. If the fabrics so treated id or pressed together when in the gela-

tinized condition, they become welded to form an extraordinarily thick and resistant texture. During the South African war compound papers of this manufacture were employed as barricades, for they are bullet-proof. Under proper conditions of treatment, cellulose will dissolve, also, in acetic acid (acetic anhydride) with the formation of a viscous liquid which dries into films of great tenacity and high luster. Owing to its waterproof character and to the fact that it is a non-conductor of electricity, this cellulose acetate provides a splendid insulating material for electrical wires, and its manufacture for this purpose is now an established industry.

Viscose is a valuable chemical product of cellulose. It is used for making the stoppers of bottles and for other purposes where it is necessary to hermetically seal any receptacle. Further, when nitric acid is added to cellulose cotton we have cellulose hexanitrate, or, more commonly, gun-cotton,—a high explosive sometimes modified until it becomes blasting gelatine and the smokeless powder used in war. In another form, when the lower nitrates of cellulose are dissolved in camphor, ether, or alcohol, we have collodion, used as a vehicle for medicine, as a substitute for sticking plaster, for bandages, and in photography. These same lower nitrates, when dissolved in solid camphor and alcohol, under proper heat and pressure, can be worked like rubber. Then they become the celluloid of commerce, the uses of which are manifold and too well known to mention.

A detailed description, in chemical terms, of the process of manufacturing artificial silk from cellulose follows. This artificial silk is used in making braids. It is more brilliant than natural silk. It is also used largely for covering electric wires.

While the subject of cellulose is still a mysterious, unknown one to us, the industries already based upon known properties of this substance are of immense value to commerce. On this point says Dr. Duncan, in conclusion:

A pine tree is worth \$10 a ton; cut and stripped it is worth \$15; boiled into pulp it is worth \$40; bleached it is worth \$55; which, turned into viscose and spun into silk, is worth \$5500. From these data it is seen that cellulose has interesting possibilities. Yet so far we have entered but on the fringe of its possibilities.



BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

Men and Women of the Hour.—To the September *Cosmopolitan* Mr. Vance Thompson contributes some interesting notes on the careers and personalities of the winners of the Nobel prizes awarded for the advancement of literature, science, and international peace, together with a brief account of the life of the donor, who, it will be remembered, was the inventor of nitroglycerine and dynamite, and was influenced in establishing these magnificent prizes by the writings of the Baroness von Suttner.—Under the rather flippant title, "Chicago's Five Maiden Aunts," Mr. William Hard writes in the *American Magazine* of the achievements of five women, who, he says, "boss Chicago very much to its advantage." These women are Miss Margaret A. Haley, who instigated the franchise-tax fight; Miss Mary McDowell, a trade-union organizer among women; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, who has done much to reform conditions in the charitable institutions of Illinois; Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, "perhaps the best citizen of Chicago;" and Dr. Cornelia DeBey, a member of the Board of Education.—A rather intimate sketch of the King and Queen of Spain, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, appears in the September *McClure's*. This article, written since the marriage and narrow escape of the royal pair from a hideous death, contains many particulars about Princess Ena, or Queen Victoria, as she is now called, which will be quite new to most American readers.—In *Appleton's Magazine*, Mr. Clifford Howard writes of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, whom he aptly characterizes as "the American from the soil." Mr. Howard's article quite accurately epitomizes the changed attitude of many Americans toward the South Carolina statesman who, ten years ago, was introduced to the United States Senate as the hero of the pitchfork.—In the current *World's Work*, Mr. Zach McGhee has an article on Senator Tillman, whom he calls the smasher of traditions.—Mr. David Graham Phillips, continuing in the *Cosmopolitan* his series of character sketches entitled "The Treason of the Senate," has chosen for the September installment of his invective Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, and Mr. Lodge and Mr. Crane, of Massachusetts. Mr. Foraker is characterized as an out-and-out "railroad Senator," Mr. Lodge as a machine politician disguised as a "gentleman scholar," and Mr. Crane as the favorite of Senator Aldrich.—"A 'Bad Man' Who Made Good" is the significant title of a sketch of Benjamin F. Daniels contributed to the *American Magazine* by Edwin B. Ferguson. Daniels, it will be remembered, is the man whose nomination by President Roosevelt for the office of United States Marshal of Arizona caused much criticism five years ago, when it appeared that Daniels once served a term in the penitentiary. The President withdrew the appointment at the time, but last

March, having become clearly convinced that Daniels was a fit man for the office, he again appointed him to the marshalship. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate, and Daniels is now a fully commissioned officer. In the course of his sketch Mr. Ferguson makes clear the President's justification in this action.—The current *World's Work* contains three noteworthy articles on well-known men and women of the hour. The career of Mr. Lindon W. Bates, which has been so helpful in securing Galveston from floods and in dredging the Volga River in Russia, is sketched by Mr. French Strother, under the title: "An Engineer of World-Wide Successes." The article is illustrated and concludes with a description of Mr. Bates' original plans for a lock canal at Panama. Mr. McGhee's article on Senator Tillman has been already noted. A sympathetic, appreciative sketch of Mr. David Lubin and his work, by Isaac F. Marcossan, tells the story of the self-made California merchant who originated the movement for the International Institute of Agriculture. A portrait of Mr. Lubin accompanies the article.—Mr. William Randolph Hearst "is not a force in prospect, but a force in being." He has revolutionized American journalism, and one might as well attempt to ignore the weather as to attempt to ignore Mr. Hearst. These are the dicta of Mr. James Creelman, who writes a snappy, picturesque sketch of the journalist-congressman in the current *Pearson's*, under the title: "The Real Mr. Hearst." The article is copiously illustrated.

Footnotes of History.—In *Scribner's* for September appears the first of three papers on "The First Forty Years of Washington Society," made up from the diaries and family letters of Margaret Bayard Smith, edited by Gaillard Hunt. The initial paper, entitled "Washington in Jefferson's Time," contains many entertaining reminiscences of the capital city at that period of its existence when it had, as Mr. Hunt remarks, a society more definite and real than it has come to have in later days. The latter part of the paper records visits and conversations with the Madisons at their country home Montpelier.—"One of Franklin's Friendships"—that with Madame De Brillon during the years 1776-80—is the subject of an interesting contribution to *Harper's* by Worthington Chauncey Ford. The article is based on hitherto unpublished correspondence. Mme. de Brillon was a vivacious French woman with whom Franklin became very well acquainted in Paris.—In the *Century*, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson gives a popular account of "A Religion Nearly Three Thousand Years Old," the so-called Persian Fire Worshipers of Yezd. Professor Jackson has made original studies in the Orient, and acquired at first hand much fresh information con-

ing this ancient cult.—In the same number of *Century*, Henry R. Elliot describes the famous stack prayer-meeting at Williams College in 1806, from which dates the modern movement for foreign missions. The centennial anniversary of this event will be observed this fall at Williams College.—In the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis continues his "Story of Andrew Jackson," into which he has succeeded in weaving a great number of verified historical incidents.—The more modern epic is sung by C. P. Connolly, who tells in *McClure's* the story of the development of the Montana copper industry and the being of the famous Clarke-Daly feud.—Mr. Peter Saint-Gaudens contributes to the *Metrograph* a character-sketch historical article apropos of the centennial of the death of Charles James Fox, the British advocate for the American coloring during the war of our Revolution, who died in September, 1806. A portrait reproduced from an old engraving supplements the interest of his article.—Much the same kind of a sketch, with Burr as a subject, is begun in *Pearson's* by Alfred Henry Lewis, under the title: "The Romance of Aaron Burr." The first installment consists of two chapters, illustrated, treating of Burr's love-story which centered around Theodosia Prevost.—A chronicle of historical incidents which have for their turning point some "Costly Carelessness,"—such as the overturning of the kerosene lamp by the Chicago cow, which started the great fire, and other less-known incidents,—contributed to the *Grand Magazine* by T. C. ges.

Art and Artists.—Considering under this general head painting, literature, and the drama, personalities connected with these branches of art, we find a number of interesting articles in current periodicals. In *Scribner's*, Mr. William T. Johnson has a finely illustrated tribute to "Eastman Johnson, Painter." In the career of the artist Johnson, says this writer, "there seem to have been exemplified the natural results of the combination of an innate talent so positive that it scarcely had need of the usual training in the oils, and of a singleness of purpose which was illy out of the common."—In *Harper's* we find reproduced a hitherto unknown portrait of Eastman Johnson, engraved on wood by Henry Wolf, the original painting, with some appreciative comment by W. Stanton Howard.—In *Appleton's Magazine*, Mr. S. Decatur Smith, Jr., comments interestingly upon a number of rare portraits of Eastman Johnson.—The first seventeen pages of *Munsey's* taken up with a finely illustrated article, in which is shown Franz von Lenbach, by Christian Brinton. In the same magazine, Mr. C. Howard Conway discusses the artistic advance of photography, under the title: "The Artist of the Camera." This article is illustrated and printed on a special tinted paper.—Sculpture is represented, in the *World's Work*, by an article on the work of E. C. Potter, contributed by Mr. Henry W. Lanier. The article is illustrated.—The *Atlantic* is true to its literary traditions, and contains among its noteworthy articles for September one on "Three American Sons of To-Day" (William Vaughn Moody, Edna A. Robinson, and Ridgely Torrence), by May Sinclair, with selections from their verse and comment; and also one on "The Power of Bible Verse," by J. H. Gardiner. This writer believes in the trumpet tone of Bible verse, despite its

blank form, still holds the emotions.—In his usual trenchant style, Mr. James Huneker considers Henrik Ibsen as a dramatic poet in *Scribner's*, while in the *Cosmopolitan* Alan Dale attempts to prove that women are greater actors than men, and in *Appleton's* Frank S. Arnett discusses hopefully the prospects of some contribution being made to the drama by college students.

Travel Sketches.—As usual, *Harper's* and the *Century* lead off in respect to the number of travel articles of the American magazine type. In *Harper's* appear "A Little Mexican Town" (Coyacán), by Thomas A. Janvier; "Life and Sport in Nubia," by Captain T. C. S. Speedy; and "Kentish Neighborhoods, Including Canterbury," by William Dean Howells.—The *Century* opens with an article by Langdon Warner, who in the spring of 1904 was one of the younger members of Professor Pumpelly's archaeological expedition and was among the first Christians (Russians excepted) to accomplish the journey to Khiva. Two other descriptive articles of more familiar range are "The Gates of the Hudson," by Charles M. Skinner, and "Down on the Labrador," by Gustav Kobbé. Another striking feature of the September *Century* is the series of drawings—"In the Anthracite Regions"—by Thornton Oakley.—Mr. Poultney Bigelow, whose previous writings about Panama, based on a superficial examination of conditions on the Isthmus, were severely criticised last winter, was commissioned by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to return to the scene of operations and procure fresh material. It is stated that on this last expedition Mr. Bigelow spent six weeks on the Isthmus, giving special attention to what he calls the "human side" of Panama. The first installment of Mr. Bigelow's impressions gained from this more extended sojourn appear in the *Cosmopolitan* for September.—In "Salam: The Story of a Hausa Slave" (in *Appleton's Magazine*), Charles Wellington Furlong describes his travels in Tripoli and his adventures with the Moors.

Sociology and Social Science.—In the *American Magazine*, Julian Willard Helburn discusses the question of intemperance, under the title: "Can We Keep Sober?"—Prof. L. H. Bailey, writing in the *Century*, notes the advance of education in the agricultural districts, and in the same magazine Dr. Robert Bennett Bean discusses "The Negro Brain."—In *Everybody's*, appears Mr. Merrill Teague's article on "Bucket-Shop Sharks," an analysis of "How the American Wage-Earner Spends His Income," by F. W. Hewes; the chapter on Australia in Charles Edward Russell's series "Soldiers of the Common Good," and a complimentary article about Springfield, Mass., as "A City of Special Schools," by Marion Melius.—Rene Bache discusses in *Pearson's* "What Easy Divorces Mean."—In the *Atlantic*, a survey of "Missionary Enterprises in China" is given by Mr. Chester Holcombe, and Mr. Hollis Godfrey discusses "City Water and City Waste."—The *World's Work* has a number of articles on sociology and social science, including Mr. Herbert L. Stone's "Why Preventable Railroad Accidents Happen" and Mr. E. C. Brooks' "Women Improving School Houses."—The *Cosmopolitan* has a unique feature, consisting of replies by schoolboys to questions submitted on the question of the nature of "graft."

Business and the Business Career.—Mr. Sherman Morse, in an article in the *American Magazine*, entitled "The Awakening of Wall Street," tells about the new methods of publicity used by the great industrial companies of capital, commonly known as "trusts."—In *Appleton's*, Mr. A. W. Rolker discusses the submarine diver and his career as an economic factor, while Mr. Chester Holcombe has a long article on "India and the Opium Trade in the Status of the Far East."

In the *Atlantic*, Mr. Jonathan Thayer Lincoln discusses machinery and labor from "A Manufacturer's Point of View."—In the *World's Work*, Mr. Isaac E. Marcossou has a suggestive paper on "Exploring for New American Crops," while Mr. Herbert N. Casson, in *Munsey's*, tells us "The Romance of Iron and Steel in America" and Mr. Burton J. Hendrick gives us, in *McClure's*, "The Story of Life Insurance."

Nature and Nature-Study.—In *Scribner's*, Ernest Thompson Seton describes "The White-tailed Virginia Deer and Its Kin," with illustrations supplied by himself.—The *Cosmopolitan* has an article by Claire Heliot, on "The Diary of a Lion Tamer."—In *Harper's*, Dr. Henry C. McCook has an exceedingly interesting article on "Hunting Wild Bees," of which he says he knows at least five thousand species. Other noteworthy articles on insects are those of Rene Bache (in the *Metropolitan*) on "Insects from Brobdingnag," in which he considers the common larger insects, and a paper on "The Sense of Insects," by John J. Ward, in the *American Magazine*. In the *American Magazine*, Mr. W. N. Wright gives a veteran's account of the traits which distinguish our Western lynx and lion.—The State of Michigan, according to Mr. Allan L. Benson, in an article in *Appleton's*, is "a State going to waste."

SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

The Cost (in Electricity) of a Flash of Lightning. Savants are so inquisitive that at times their curiosity exceeds their power of investigation. An engineer of Brussels has attempted to determine, according to a writer in the *Annales* (Paris), what it would cost man to produce lightning. As all lightning is not alike, he fixed his choice upon a medium flash. By measuring the magnetism of certain rocks formed of iron minerals, he estimated that the electric current in lightning must be of at least six hundred amperes. The intensity of the current must be considerably stronger than that, because the rocks selected for the experiment were at a great distance from the place where the lightning struck. To avoid exaggeration, the experimenter admits that the whole amount of atmospheric electricity was within the limit of 27,077 kilowatts. In Brussels the cost of an industrial kilowatt is 50 centimes (10 cents, American money). At that price, a flash of lightning would cost its producer 13,880 francs (approximately \$2,700). It must be understood that such an estimate is grossly approximate, because in any calculation so fantastic even the basis of the calculation is contestable. But any thoughtful estimate gives some idea of the expenditure of electricity in the production of atmospheric phenomena.

Could Italian Emigration Be Diverted to Italian Possessions in Africa?—The questions of Italian colonization and of emigration are always present in Italian thought, and in the *Nuova Italia* (Rome) is an article by Signor Donato Scammattelli which treats of a slightly different phase. Commenting on an address given before the Colonial Institute he treats rather discouragingly the two usually accepted possibilities for turning the great numbers of outgoing Italians to the benefit of Italy and to the propagation of the Italian character away from Italy. First, the hope that Italian immigrants to the United States or to South America may ever be a source of strength to Italy he puts quite on one side. Their fate is inevitably to be assimilated to the nationality when they settle. This is scarcely less true of South America, so he says, than of the United States. Italians in Brazil, in the Argentine Republic, prosper and come to love their adopted country, and their sons are completely weaned

from any affection for Italy—indeed, the new-rich are often ashamed of their father's nationality. He discusses at more length the second cherished hope of the Italian Government that the Italian possessions in Africa, so hardly won with so much blood and money, may be ultimately prosperous agricultural regions filled with Italian emigrant farmers; but his decision is not less against this dream. He points out that the really possible regions, when climate and soil are not too unlike those of Italy for successful colonization, are in reality very limited in area, and would support at the most a few thousand inhabitants. More than this, he believes that the presence of a native population of negroes would inevitably lead to the formation of a mixed race of mulattoes, his argument being that the Anglo-Saxons are the only people capable of living among an inferior race without intermarriage. The ancient Italian conquerors of Gaul amalgamated with the native population, and the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and South America have left behind them a people of half-breeds. Is it worth the effort, he asks, to establish colonies in Eritrea for the purpose of owning later a collection of mulattoes? At the end of this somewhat dispiriting essay the author has a suggestion of his own to make which is of interest in connection with the late conference of Algeciras. He points out Tripoli as the natural location for the overflow of Italian population. The climate is healthful, although hot and dry; the native population is very scanty and composed of nomad Arabs; the crops could be about those of Sicily. As to the method of acquiring this region the author disclaims any idea of violent methods and asks, "Is not pacific economic expansion possible?"

Piercing Steel by Electricity.—The *Zeitschrift des Vereins Deutscher Ingenieren* gives an interesting account of the perforation of armor plate by the combined action of the electric current and oxygen. One of the fields (or poles) of a battery of generators of fifty amperes was attached to the plate, and the other field was attached to a copper tubing by means of a commutator. One end of a piece of flexible tubing capable of resisting a pressure of thirty atmospheres was attached to a receptacle filled with oxygen, and the other end was attached to a cop-

bing, which continued it and consequently a circuit. A shut-off, or faucet, similar controller of a motor, regulated the flow of current of oxygen. An arc was formed by adding the plate to the end of the tubing and moving it backward a little. The arc heated metal to the required temperature, and at the time fired the current of oxygen. In a short time the metal began to burn and to run, leaving wherever the action of the oxygen had been

Commercial Opportunities That Denmark Is Losing.—A Danish political economist,

Ostrup, contributes to the *Dansk Tidsskrift* (Copenhagen) a stirring appeal to his countrymen to seize their commercial opportunities. Denmark, he should arouse herself from her contented slumber as a humble little state with no foreign politics at all, to take advantage of the special opportunities afforded such countries as herself of "doing good business" abroad. Her very smallness protects her from the envy and aggressiveness of the great powers. What a Frenchman would grudge a German the German in turn the Englishman they joyfully permit to a Dutchman, a Portuguese or a Dane, and in the near future Denmark will find ample opportunities in the East of increasing her activities and of making a name for herself without rousing political suspicion and jealousy. But this sort of thing should not be left to private enterprise. It should be the duty of the government to open up fields of commerce and labor for the Danes in such countries as Japan, not, after a generation or two, completely to the emigrant, robbing the homeland of him and his sons forever, as is the case in America, where, having once made a hearth for himself here, he rarely returns. The emigrant to Asia, to Siam, to the Levant, would always look back to the homeland, placing at its disposal his mercantile experience and, happily, also such labor as he had acquired abroad. Now, however, it is to private initiative that Denmark owes her foreign trade and industries as she has. It is the enterprise of a private individual at the instigation of the great northern telegraphic company in East Asia that she owes the market for goods she has there; in spite of which she has herself without any representative in Peking, where the whole Chinese coast possesses but one Danish consul sent out from the home country. Ostrup, therefore, insists first of all upon a rationalization and increase of the Danish consular service, which is absurdly inadequate, and a weeding out of such men as have no other interest in the post than that which lies in the title and in the money.

Notes About the French Academy.—Emile Littré, the well-known French author, has just published a book giving a complete history of the French Academy, from the year 1634 to the present, an interesting review and digest of which is in the *Annales* (Paris). Since the creation of the Academy, this article informs us, forty-nine members of the Church of Rome have been elected to it. Of those forty-eight, fourteen were cardinals, nine were archbishops, and twenty-one were bishops. Three members of the Academy belonged to the reigning family of France: Count de Clermont, Lucien Bonaparte, and

the Duke d'Aumale). Another member, M. Thiers, was president of the republic. Fifteen members were prime ministers, forty-nine ministers, thirty-six ambassadors, twenty-five dukes and peers, six *grands* of Spain, and thirty-nine "chevaliers" (either of the Order of the King, the Order of St. Esprit, or the Order of St. Louis). Thirty members of the Academy were the grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Twenty-four of the members were admitted to the Academy before they reached their thirtieth year. Twenty-three were septuagenarians when they were admitted. Twenty-two sat but three years, although they were academicians at least forty-four years. Fifteen died before they reached their forty-fifth year. Eighteen were nonagenarians when they died, and two of these last were very nearly one hundred years old. The academician has a fixed salary of 1,500 francs (approximately \$300) per annum. The members of the Dictionary Commission are paid an annual personal "indemnity" of 1,200 francs (approximately \$240).

The Energetic Italian Attack on Malaria.—The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) prints a brief account of the work of the Anti-malarial League which presents a picture of energy in combating a public evil worthy of imitation. In the Anti-malarial League are organized societies which correspond to our granges among the farmers, groups of villagers, alliances among country doctors, representatives from every class and occupation—this, of course, particularly in the south of Italy, where the evil is so terrible. Angelo Celli, writing on the subject, says: "In the war against malaria there is glory for the private soldier as well as for the general; the country doctor and the small farmer are in the front rank of honor." The latest move in the battle is the publishing by the society for the study of malaria of a sort of decalogue for peasants in the treatment and prevention of the disease. This is to be widely distributed throughout the dangerous regions. Its provisions show to American readers how well supported by the government is the movement. Briefly summarized, the ten commandments are: 1. The only remedy against malaria is quinine, and then again always only quinine. 2. The quinine prepared by the government is best because it is pure, put up in convenient doses, and will keep its efficacy longest. 3. It is to be remembered constantly that it is easier to prevent than to cure malaria. 4. In malarial regions each adult should take two government quinine pills a day from June to November. After the first three or four days of these preventive doses of quinine the roaring in the ears will stop. 5. If, in spite of these regular doses of quinine, the fever should come, six government pills a day should be taken for a week. For babies one to three is enough. 6. If the fever is very bad it may be broken by ten pills a day for adults, six for children and four for infants. 7. A list is given of occupations, the workers in which have a right to free quinine furnished by the government. 8. If a peasant removes from a malarial to a non-malarial district he is entitled to enough free quinine for the journey and for seven days thereafter. 9. Contractors on public or private enterprises who do not furnish quinine to their laborers are liable to a fine of a thousand lire, and in case of death from malaria, where no quinine was furnished,

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

demnity as though the laborer in an accident on the work. All the poor are entitled to commune.

the German Civil Code.—*Independent Review*. Mr. F. W. Cory of the making of the German traces the stages from 1874. A of eleven lawyers was appointed in 1888, conveys not merely of law, but of and agriculture. On this was set, laid in 1896 by the Federal Reichstag. Mr. Maitland is ration of the parliamentary months passed a code of 2,385 into force in 1900. "Never, I much first-rate brain power of legislation; and never, I nation so thoroughly said its of law. Yet there was less over a Civil Code of 2,385 will be talk in Parliament over

Even French lawyers admit German to the French Code, gely followed, and borrowed ode. The writer observes sartime or other we may be able these Code—rational, coherent, our legal chaos.

III and His Famous Father. *Enter in the Edinburgh Review*, ston Churchill and his future says: "Whatever judgment the career of Lord Randolph can dispute the great literary son in the brilliant biography public. Courage, originality, with infinite painstaking, never of the British people, and this me extent to make a man a In these respects the son has er's footsteps; and if in addi- ts which he has inherited Mr. proves that he possesses cer- ical Lord Randolph was lack- to work and cooperate with en they are not his subordi- of inspiring the public with haracter as well as with ad- erness and courage,—it is not the height to which that son's rise him. A man of moods, ples, cannot be expected to e to the state. To excel in l not suffice. Lord Randolph ly gifted, but it was not possi- the part, or leave behind him great statesman."

I God!—In the *Hibbert Jour- ne* essential to all who wish to atest developments of religious r Lodge makes an audacious e a new Christian creed, and still more audacious suggestion onstruct a new world religion and Buddhist religions. Very ett's protest against any affir-

mation of belief. He says: "Under the sanction of the Church, belief is treated as something that can be expressed in a given form of words, at stated moments, or as a verbal assent to certain truths. In opposition to this, I hold that the belief demanded by Christ cannot possibly be affirmed in words. Man's whole life is the only true expression of his belief. The Church cannot, without the gravest risk, permit her members to make an unqualified affirmation of belief in God." Another article full of serious earnest thought is Dr. Forsyth's paper urging that the doctrine of grace may serve as a rallying point of the Free Churches. At present, he says, "the whole economy of atoning grace, while not denied, is only kept as in some houses you find the old spinning-wheel kept, in the warm drawing-room. It is not a more ideal God we need, but a more real God, actual in and over life. We want a God real, not only to our thought, our piety, our devotion, but to our life's action, private and social, industrial and national. Our first want is not a real religion, but a real God as the practical moral power in life and society, whom to know is the solution of life and the consummation of the race. We do possess sincerity in our faith; it is reality we need."

Six Months of Liberal Government in Eng- land.—Mr. J. A. Spender, surveying (in the *Con- temporary Review*) the first six months' work of the new parliament, pronounces it to be very good. He says: "Whatever other crimes may be imputed to them by political opponents, no one can suggest that the government has failed in industry. A mass of work, much of it unsensa- tional, but most of it requiring industry, research, and practical good sense, has been undertaken by ministers in their various departments or by com- mittees and commissions, and will bear fruit in the statute book before the end of the year. The Liberal party in this parliament has proved itself to be as practical and able as those who knew the quality of the candidates expected it to be, and very seldom since the first reform bill has a par- liament assembled which rose to a higher level in debating ability or administrative capacity."

The Problem of Old Age.—Doctor Metchni- kov's book on "Natural Lack of Harmony and the Problem of Death" is attracting a good deal of attention in Italian magazines. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) gives a very interesting review of it and brief summary of the contents. The first part is concerned with the problem of disease and with the imperfections of the human body. Doctor Metchnikov claims that the old reverent idea of the theologians that the human body is a wonderfully perfect adaptation of means to end is unfounded; that in reality the human body is most imperfect and bears every sign of being in a state of incomplete evolution. Hair is no longer needed, wisdom teeth are but occasions for discomfort, and the appendix and the colon sources of posi- tive danger, the one for its liability to inflamma- tion and the other for the mass of refuse matter liable to putrefaction which it keeps in the body. On the other hand, the author, for all his pessi- mistic views, is very enthusiastic about the possi- bilities of the science of medicine. He points out the immense strides made in the treatment of wounds during only the nineteenth century, and gives some interesting statistics to prove his point.

English troops in the Crimean War lost 15 per cent. through unsanitary care of wounds; the British troops in Italy in 1859 lost 17 per cent.; the German army in 1870 lost 11 per cent.; the Americans in the Spanish-American war, 6 per cent. and every one knows what a marvellous success the Japanese had with their modern surgeon's

The war against diphtheria and typhoid has resulted in a victory almost complete; smallpox is robbed of its terrors; yellow fever is almost a thing of the past, and the battle against tuberculosis is more and more successful. With these trophies behind it, Dr. Metchnikov predicts that medicine will shortly turn its attention to problems of old age, and that success then almost certain after a time—will mean a notable increase in that period of life, and a lengthening of human life by a quarter, perhaps by a third, of its present duration. More than this, it will mean that old age will be as agreeable and painless as childhood. Sickness and disease are no more natural then than in middle life. Old age should be the natural descent of the parabola of human life, and should be accompanied by a feeling of longing for repose which makes death desirable ultimately. In other words, it should be a biological and psychological rather than pathological. Potentially, man contains the germs of death, and a natural longing for death and content with repose as he now has of desire for and need for activity; and the learned author adds that it is only a question of time until the true science of medicine will have developed instinct, now latent only because of the struggle against disease which is almost always the lot of life.

Plea for the Oyster as a Cure for Typhoid.—From Italy comes an enthusiastic disproof of the bad favor into which the oyster has lately fallen. In its "Biological Notes," the *La d'Italia* (Rome) prints a long and elaborate scientific refutation of the crimes laid at the door of oyster-eating. Along with this defense is the destruction of many of our pet superstitions about the oyster. The belief, as prevalent in France and Italy as with us, that oysters are to be eaten during those months without an in their names is declared to be entirely without foundation. During the exposition of 1889 at Paris, quantities of oysters were consumed during the months of June, July, and August without any bad effects. Further than this the oyster is claimed to have much more value in it than is generally thought, and its use to the great ease of digestion is a valuable use of which it is a pity to lose through needless prejudice. A long series of laboratory experiments seem to show pretty conclusively that many diseases to which the oyster is subject do not affect the human organism. There remains the possibility of the mollusk carrying the germs of typhoid in the water which surrounds it, and, though harmless to its own life, are fatal to man. A recently completed series of experiments conducted by Professor Klein in the pathological laboratory in London shows a new and surprising discovery.—namely, that the oyster, like all warm-blooded animals, exerts a positive bactericidal and antiseptic action on the ty-

phoid germ; and Professor Klein adds that if his experiments continue to show the same results "it will very probably come to pass that the oyster will be regarded as the best preventive and cure for typhoid fever." Truly an astounding volte-face for science!

The Tomato as a Medicine.—In the *Correspondant* (Paris) is an article on this subject. The doctors who have made war upon the tomato, says the writer, are now recognizing their error. Hitherto, gouty, arthritic, and rheumatic subjects were forbidden to eat tomatoes, because as yet there is nothing in the vegetable world containing a greater proportion of oxalites. No one has been permitted to eat tomatoes while taking any form of lithia, and prejudices have been so strong that they will continue to be cherished by every one who does not follow the medical movement closely. But advanced thinkers in medicine now concede that the tomato ought to be eaten freely whenever it can be digested. Armand Gautier, of the Academy of Sciences of France, professor of chemistry of the medical faculty of Paris, recently determined the composition of the tomato by chemical analysis. He found that the vegetable has but slight traces of oxalic acid, while it contains a quantity of citrates and malates (salts) which recommend it to the use of arthritic patients and patients suffering from kidney trouble. For that reason, doctors ought to prescribe it. Dr. Moret, of Courlon, writes to the *Journal of Medicine*: "If I order my patients to eat tomatoes, I have reason for doing so. I am a complete arthritic, the son of a diabetic and lithiatic. I am lithiatic, and have been since I was twenty-five years old. (I am forty years old at the present time.) Four years ago I began to eat tomatoes. I had read several articles defending the tomato, and I craved it. So I began to eat it,—at first timidly, then freely, then greedily. I have eaten tomatoes at every meal. In summer I eat them raw; in winter stewed. Since I began to eat them my colic has disappeared. My idea is that the war against the tomato originated in a fancy of chemists. Doctors forbade their patients to use the tomato because of its acidity, and because they prescribed it, arthritics and diabetics took fright. As a matter of fact, citrates and malates are very useful in lithiasis.

Honey Made By the Bees of Europe.—The latest statistics gathered by *Illustration* (Paris) give the following figures in honey. The bees of the countries named, in hives numbered as below, shared the honor due to the achievers of such important results. For Germany, the figures are 1,910,000 hives and 20,000 tons of honey; for Spain, 1,690,000 hives and 19,000 tons of honey; for Austria-Hungary, 1,550,000 hives and 18,000 tons; for France, 950,000 hives and 10,000 tons; for Holland, 240,000 hives and 2,500 tons; for Belgium, 200,000 hives and 2,000 tons; for Greece, 30,000 hives and 1,400 tons; for Russia, 110,000 hives and 900 tons; and for Denmark, 90,000 hives and 900 tons of honey. About 6,000 tons were furnished by Italy, Switzerland, and other countries where apiculture is developed. A tun is a large cask, for liquids, of varying size, but generally holding about 250 gallons.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

IN "Picturesque Brittany" (London: Dent; imported by Dutton). Mrs. Arthur H. Bell has given us some seductive descriptions of that beautiful, artistic country, while Mr. Arthur G. Bell has supplied illustrations in color, giving excellent and accurate impressions of the sleepy old fascinating *Pays des Pardons*. The Bretons are beyond a doubt the most primitive and secluded of French peoples and this writer and artist predict that it will be a long time before their seclusion is broken in upon. The description of the town of Quimper is particularly interesting. The author of this little volume found that it was difficult to make one's self understood in French in this old Breton town.

A remarkable description of "The Idyllic Avon" (Putnams) is given, with many illustrations, by John Henry Garrett. The volume is the leisurely record of an easy-going pilgrimage from Tewkesbury to above the famous Stratford.

The late John William Walshe, F.S.A., was known to scholars as one of the greatest authorities on the literature of monasticism, particularly Franciscan. His work "The History of St. Francis of Assisi" is now well known. Coincident with the discovery of his papers and unpublished manuscripts appears his biography, edited with an introduction (Dutton) by Montgomery Carmichael.

A series of the best-known stories, legends, and traditions connected with the famous San Antonio Valley, in Texas, from the days of the Spanish Conquest down to the present, have been collected by Miss Clara Driscoll, under the general title "In the Shadow of the Alamo" (Putnams). The book is well printed, and is illustrated with marginal pictures representing scenes of old Texas.

Although Mme. Emilia Pardo Bazán, the Spanish realist, is one of the greatest women novelists of our age, she is but little known among English-speaking peoples. It is, therefore, a real service to literature which is done by Annabel Hord Seeger (and the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls) in bringing out an English translation of "The Mystery of the Lost Dauphin," under which title this George Eliot of Spain has told the wonderfully dramatic life-story of Louis XVII. of France. The volume is furnished with a biographical note about Señora Bazán, and there is also a descriptive historical introduction by the translator.

The Duttons have imported Ethel Wedgwood's new English version of "The Memoirs of the Lord of Joinville." This quaint old chronicle, written six hundred years ago, records the life and adventures of King Louis of France, known as the "Saint," with particular reference to the seventh crusade in Egypt. The volume is illustrated with reproductions from old paintings, prints, and tapestries.

Mr. Richard Arthur's "Ten Thousand Miles in a Yacht" (Dutton), which took him through the West Indies and up the Amazon River, makes very interesting reading supplementary to our Brazil-

ian articles in last month's REVIEW. Mr. Arthur has a knack of telling his experiences pleasantly, and has taken some interesting and suggestive photographs, which are used to illustrate the volume. There is an introduction by William M. Ivins.

The recollections of the New England missionary's family in the first half of the nineteenth century are embodied in a volume by Dr. Henry M. Lyman, entitled "Hawaiian Yesterdays" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). These reminiscences throw not a little light on religious, educational, and political conditions during the troublous period of Hawaiian history.

In a book which he calls "The Glory Seekers," Mr. William Horace Brown assembles a mixed collection of fact and legend concerning the pioneers of the great Southwest,—Wilkinson, Burr, Phillip Nolan, Colonel Perry, and a number of lesser frontier lights, including several Spanish-American adventurers of the border.

In the "Heroes of the Nations" series (Putnams), a life of George Washington is contributed by Prof. James A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia. Brief and necessarily condensed as such a work must be, Professor Harrison has succeeded remarkably well in presenting an eminently readable biography. This, we believe, is the first of the modern lives of Washington to be written by a native Southerner,—one to the manner born, who appreciates as no one else can the distinctive features of life in the Old Dominion in Washington's time.

The third and final volume of the encyclopedic work entitled "Christian Missions and Social Progress," by the Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. (Revell), has just appeared. In notices of the preceding volumes, the general character of this sociological study of foreign missions has been outlined for REVIEW or REVIEWS readers. In the twelve years during which Dr. Dennis has been engaged upon this great task, he has accumulated a vast store of interesting facts, most of which had never before been classified or grouped in systematic order. The present volume is a continuation of the discussion begun in the preceding volume on "The Contribution of Christian Missions to Social Progress." The work is supplied with a copious index.

The "Grafton Historical Series" (New York: The Grafton Press) opens with a series of entertaining sketches by Charles Burr Todd, entitled "In Olde Connecticut." There is abundance of quaint local history and romance, as well as the fabric of more serious records, in this interesting little volume. Especially noteworthy are the chapters on "Whaleboat Privateersmen of the Revolution;" "New London, an Old-time Seaport;" "A Revolutionary Newgate," and "The Probate Judge and the Town Clerk."

The ancestral homes of thousands of American families are associated directly or indirectly with the Connecticut Valley. The history of that valley, indeed, is made up of the family records of

ans whose present habitations are now far from the old roof trees. The annual obituary of "Old Home Week" in that part of England serves to keep alive the memories of days, and this year the publication of M. Bacon's generously illustrated volume of the Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut (Putnam) will undoubtedly stimulate a new interest in the region. In all America no group of settlements had a picturesque history than did those Connecticut villages, which had passed through a baptism of fire in the Indian wars of a century before the Revolution.

ON SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

The current volume of the year-book entitled "Progress," of which Dr. Josiah Strong is editor-in-chief (New York: Baker & Taylor), gives important statistics bearing on the growth of socialism in the United States and throughout the world. There is also a particularly interesting analysis of religious statistics, showing that the tide of church membership, which has been gaining on the population for a long past, has now begun to ebb. These are some of the distinctively timely features that are in this annual survey of economic, industrial, and religious development. The book is full of fresh statistical data of the highest importance.

Dr. Josiah Strong's posthumous work on religion, by Henry Martineau Lloyd, has been published under the title "The Social Creator" (Doubleday, Page).

It is stated that the material included in the book had been largely gathered by Mr. Lloyd during the ten years preceding his death in 1903.

During this same period Mr. Lloyd had investigated various governmental and cooperative experiments, and the results of these investigations appeared in his books entitled "Labor Cooperation," "A Country Without Strikes," and "The Social England." It is evident that these books by Mr. Lloyd tended to confirm his own philosophy of religion, which could not be dissociated from his social philosophy.

The latest text-book of economics for high schools is the little volume entitled "The Principles of Wealth and Welfare," by Charles P. Loomis, professor of economics in the University of Carolina (Macmillan). In this book the author attempts no more than a simple and elementary discussion of the more important principles involved in the production and consumption of wealth, wealth being considered merely as a means to an end,—a means to human welfare in its manifold aspects. The last section of the book dealing with the distribution of wealth, is a novel and suggestive way of such topics as wages and profits of business management, the effect of monopoly, and legislation and monopoly reform.

"Practical Programme for Working Men," has been brought out anonymously by Swan Press and imported by the Scribners, concerning the two important questions before the workingman (1) Is public ownership wise? and (2) To what will public ownership lead tomorrow? This work is divided into three parts:—(1) the book of exhortation, (2) the book of facts, and (3) the book of wisdom, faith, and hope.

A convenient account of the British system of taxation and the principles on which it is based, together with some of the leading historical facts in its evolution, is contained in a little volume by G. Armitage-Smith, principal of the Birkbeck College (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.). Minute discussions on controverted points are ruled out by space limitations, and only broad principles and general tendencies are stated. American students of the subject of taxation will find many interesting suggestions in this little treatise.

A scientific study of "Railroad Rate Control in Its Legal Aspects" is contributed to the publications of the American Economic Association by Dr. Harrison Standish Smalley, instructor in political economy at the University of Michigan. This work consists of an introductory chapter on the public regulation of rates, three chapters on the doctrine of judicial review, two on the results of the doctrine, and a concluding chapter specifying certain remedies. Under this head the writer suggests a plan for compensation to the railroad for property taken.

"The Battles of Labor" is the title given to a little volume of lectures delivered by Dr. Carroll D. Wright on the William Levi Bull foundation at the Philadelphia Divinity School. The book is about equally apportioned between medieval and modern labor battles. Dr. Wright's account of some of the great strikes of recent history is particularly interesting, in view of the fact that for many years he held a government position at Washington, which brought him into close touch with labor leaders throughout the United States.

The editor of the *Irrigation Age*, Mr. D. H. Anderson, is the author of a little manual, entitled "The Primer of Irrigation" (Chicago: The D. H. Anderson Publishing Company). This work is what the title indicates and deals with the subject in an elementary way, beginning with a discussion of soil in general, its formation, characteristics and uses, and proceeding to an account of particular soils and their adaptations to varieties of plants, and thence to a particular description of the semi-arid and arid lands of the Far West and Southwest. There are many practical suggestions to the farmers of irrigated lands, relating not only to the methods of irrigation, but to the culture of grains and plants which depend upon irrigation for their sustenance.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

In his exhaustive treatise entitled "The Economy of Happiness" (Little, Brown), Mr. James MacKaye has attempted to give us "an analysis of common sense." "It is easy," says the author, "to destroy the dogmas of commercialism, but not easy to construct a practical substitute therefor." Difficult as this is, Mr. MacKaye essays the task. The scope of his work may be inferred from the introductory chapter, which states the "problem of happiness" and the "scope of common sense."

Professor Simon Newcomb's latest work on the heavenly bodies is entitled "A Compendium of Spherical Astronomy" (Macmillan). This is the first of a projected series on practical and theoretical astronomy. The volume has special reference to the determination and reduction of the positions of fixed stars.

Rev. J. Cosand, who believes that "there are many contradictions in the Newtonian theory of the universe," has written a little book setting forth his "New Theory of the Universe," which

has been published for the author by the Methodist Publishing House, in Tokio, Japan.

A year or so ago Dr. Paul Dubois, professor in the University of Berne and author of a now famous work on "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Diseases," wrote a work on "The Influence of the Mind on the Body." This has now been translated from the fifth French edition, by L. B. Gallatin, and published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

In his scholarly work, "The Analysis of Racial Descent in Animals" (Holt), Dr. Thomas H. Montgomery, who occupies the chair of zoölogy in the University of Texas, has attempted, he declares, to write a prologue to an important phase of modern biological thought. His argument is from the side of zoölogy, and his generalizations are based on the results of the latest painstaking experiments in laboratories and the field.

Mr. Charles Hallock, of the Washington Biological Society, has attempted to explain "the interrelation of the intellectual, celestial, and terrestrial kingdoms, and of man to his Maker" in a small volume which he has called "Luminous Bodies Here and Hereafter," which has been published by the Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York.

The author of the little volume "The Secret Life, Being the Book of a Heretic" (John Lane), is too modest. The excellent style, quaint humor, and shrewd philosophy certainly deserve to have their author known. All sorts of topics are treated in the form of entries in an imaginary diary.

The famous "Guide for the Perplexed," the great work of the old Jewish philosopher Moses Maimonides, has been retranslated, with revision and notes from the original Arabic text by Dr. M. Friedlander. This edition combines in one volume the three volumes of the original edition. Most of the Hebrew words and phrases have been either eliminated or transliterated. The work is published in London by Routledge and imported by the Duttons.

Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who has been well known for years as a writer on nature subjects and who has made a deep impression in England by his philosophical essays, attempts, in his little book "The Religion of Nature" (McClure, Phillips) to prove that there is no conflict between science and religion, and that the cruelty which we seem to discern in nature is an illusion, man and man alone being conscious of pain and suffering. He calls his work in general "The Challenge of a Free Thinker," and sums it up by saying that the future of the human soul itself as taught by religion is only the creation of natural evolution.

NEW BOOKS ON POLITICS AND LAW.

The University of Pennsylvania has brought out, as number eighteen of its series on political, economic, and public law, Mr. Chester Lloyd Jones' "The Consular Service of the United States, Its History and Activities." This is a rather more ambitious and comprehensive history of our "trade ambassadors" abroad than has been published before. A study of the systems in use in the chief European commercial nations is also included.

In eight large volumes the State Department has brought out its "Digest of International Law," compiled by Prof. John Bassett Moore. In preparing this work, which took years of application,

Professor Moore, whose accomplishments and qualifications have so often been stated in these pages, analyzed, digested, and epitomized diplomatic discussions, treaties, and other international agreements, international awards, the decisions of municipal courts, the writings of jurists, the documents—published and unpublished—of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States, the opinions of Attorneys-General, and the decisions of State and federal courts. Copious notes and other references complete this monumental work.

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, of St. John, N. B., Canada, offers a little volume of essays, two of which are entitled "Canadian Nationality" and "The Cry of Labor," respectively (Toronto: Williams Briggs). This writer has an abiding faith in Canada's national destiny, and urges his readers to disregard hereafter, so far as possible, the names of Canadian provinces and to learn to think of the whole country as one. By sounding the note of patriotism, which he defines as "an appreciation of our natural surroundings and a reverence for our citizenship," Mr. Hatheway hopes to make Canadians feel their responsibilities as citizens of the Dominion.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

"The School and Its Life" is the title given to a brief discussion of some of the vital problems of school administration by Charles B. Gilbert, who has had much experience as superintendent of city school systems (New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.). The general aim of the book is to show how school life is related to life in its totality and how children taught in school should be placed in the midst of a "a natural, sane, and wholesome life, free from all false, ephemeral, and artificial standards and stimuli."

Fifteen essays which won prizes in a contest initiated by publishers in 1905 are now brought out under the title of "Successful Teaching" (Funk & Wagnalls Company). All of these essays are on educational topics and were written by practical teachers. Superintendent James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, contributes an introduction to the volume.

Mr. Claude Ellsworth Johnson, organist and choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Cross, New York, has prepared a little manual on "The Training of Boys' Voices," which has been published by Oliver Ditson. A number of scores and exercises are furnished, and a list is given of the most adaptable sacred and secular music written especially for or adapted to the uses of boys' choirs in schools.

The first volume of "Nelson's Encyclopedia," a work to be completed in twelve volumes under the editorship of Frank Moore Colby, of New York, and George Sandeman, of Edinburgh, has recently come from the press (New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons). This is perhaps the most ambitious attempt yet made in this country to produce a low-priced encyclopedia of first-class literary quality. The first volume, covering the entire letter "A," and "B" as far as "Bedl," consists of 650 pages of three columns each, printed from clear-faced type. The four *desiderata* that the publishers have endeavored to insure in this work are accuracy, completeness, clearness, and guidance for students. To each important article is appended a select bibliography, as a guide to the best sources of information for further study.

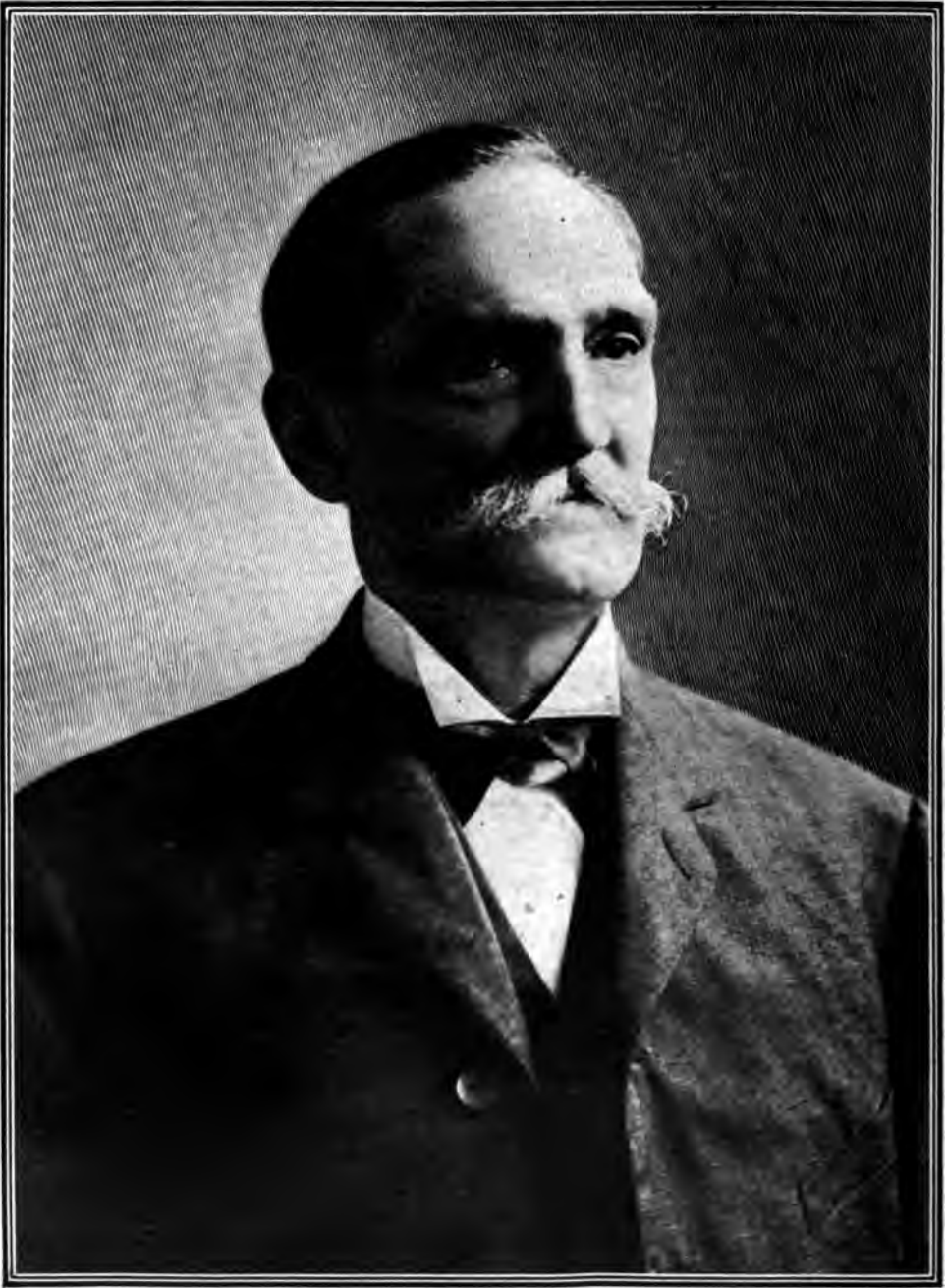
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1906.

on. Tomas Estrada Palma, President of Cuba..... Frontispiece	The Cuban Republic on Trial..... 424 By Atherton Brownell. With portraits and other illustrations.
he Progress of the World—	
Cuba in Factional Eruption..... 387	The Coal-Tar Industry and Its Jubilee.... 431 By Charles Baskerville. With portrait of Sir William Perkin.
Palma as a Governing Head..... 387	Chile and Peru: The Rival Republics of the South..... 433 By G. M. L. Brown and Franklin Adams. With portraits, map and other illustrations.
How the Trouble Began..... 388	Our Greatest Year of Railroad Enterprise.. 449 By J. D. Latimer. With portraits, maps and other illustrations.
At Length, a Real Revolution..... 389	Are Prices Rising Abnormally?..... 461 By George E. Roberts.
President Roosevelt Speaks and Acts.. 389	The Philippine Postal Savings Bank..... 468 By E. W. Kemmerer.
The Oyster Bay Declaration..... 390	Leading Articles of the Month—
The Practical Outlook..... 391	The Amazing Prosperity of the United States..... 471
What of Cuba's Destiny?..... 392	Prospects of a Commercial Panic..... 474
Taft's Work at Havana..... 392	Can We Improve Our Manufacturing Methods..... 475
The Season's Politics..... 393	A British State Insurance Monopoly... 477
The Maine Election..... 393	President Roosevelt and a Renomination 478
In Vermont..... 394	The Demand of the Icelanders for Self-Government..... 479
Churchill's Fight in New Hampshire... 394	The French Protestant Church After the Separation..... 480
The New York Primaries..... 394	Queen Wilhelmina at Home..... 481
The Question of Governor..... 395	The Two Sovereigns at Friedrichshof.. 485
The New York Democrats..... 396	Abdul Hamid and Pan-Islamism..... 486
Hearst and His "League"..... 396	The Single-Rail Suspended Railway... 488
The Ohio Republicans..... 397	Robert Schumann After Fifty Years... 490
Wisconsin's Primary Law in Operation 398	Poetry, Past, Present, and Future, in Current Magazine Literature..... 491
Adjusting Politics in Minnesota..... 398	The "Industry" of Letters at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century..... 497
Nebraska and Mr. Rosewater..... 399	India and the New British Parliament. 498
Hot Times in Colorado..... 399	Anarchical Conditions in Russia..... 502
California Rejects W. R. Hearst..... 400	Improved Lightships..... 504
Mr. Bryan and His Party..... 400	With portraits, cartoons and other illustrations.
Discord Succeeds Harmony..... 400	Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals.. 505
The President's Policies..... 401	The New Books..... 511
The President and Spelling Reform... 402	
The President to Visit Panama..... 403	
Chile After the Earthquake..... 404	
Results of the Rio Conference..... 405	
Calvo or Drago?..... 405	
British Politics and Interests..... 405	
A New Jesuit General..... 407	
The Russian Reign of Terror..... 407	
Another Horrible "Pogrom"..... 408	
Is the Worst Yet to Come?..... 408	
Do We Begin to Understand Russia?... 409	
Persia to Have a Parliament..... 410	
An Evidence of Persian National Vitality..... 410	
Even China Moves..... 411	
The Terrible Chinese Typhoon..... 411	
With portraits, cartoons and other illustrations.	
Record of Current Events..... 412	
With portraits.	
Some Cartoons of the Season..... 416	
McIver of North Carolina..... 422	
By Albert Shaw.	
With portrait of Charles Duncan McIver.	

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review or Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies). THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



HON. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXIV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Cuba in
Factional
Eruption.*

The insurrection in Cuba, which in August had not seemed formidable, grew in strength and gravity during the first half of September, until it became not only serious, but highly alarming to those against whom it was directed. President Estrada Palma was not made for coping with revolutions. Before he became president of Cuba he had lived for a long period of years in the United States. He was master of an excellent school in the sweet and peaceful village of Central Valley, Orange County, New York. To be sure, he had seen troublous times in his youthful days, and had faced them bravely. He had taken part in the "Ten Years' War," that began in 1868, and in 1877 he was for a short time president of the revolutionary Cuban Republic. He was captured at that time and held a prisoner by the Spaniards until released at the end of the war in 1878. After that he became a prominent man in Honduras, but soon entered upon his quiet and retired life in the State of New York, and he was by nature a man of peace.

*Palma as a
Governing
Head.*

When the last Cuban revolution against Spain broke out, in 1895, Mr. Estrada Palma was its trusted representative in the United States. To those who knew him here, he always seemed the gentle idealist. He was a man of broad intelligence and high probity, of retiring manners and very diminutive physique. He was a staunch friend of the great hero of the Cuban revolution, Gen. Maximo Gomez, and he was also esteemed and trusted by the Government of the United States. These facts made it seem especially appropriate that he should become the first president of the Cuban Republic when, in 1902, our government, after a temporary occupation and administration of the island for four



GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ.

(Candidate of the Cuban Liberal Party for President against Mr. Palma, at the last election. He claims he was defeated by fraud.)

years, withdrew, in order to allow the Cubans to carry on an independent government. Mr. Palma served through his first term with credit and general confidence, and is now in the first year of his second term. An exceedingly frank article on the Cuban situation, written for us by Mr. Atherton Brownell, will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, and it explains the causes of the revolution in a way which some of President Palma's friends would probably dispute. Latin-American elections are quite different from those carried on in Switzerland and Massachusetts. It is very



GEN. JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ.

(A captured leader of the insurrection.)

GEN. RAFAEL MONTALVO.

(Prominent member of the Palma Cabinet.)

SEÑOR DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

(Vice-President of the Cuban Republic.)

possible that this last Cuban election was not carried on with scrupulous fairness and impartiality. But it is not our opinion that any facts which have come to light about it would justify the taking up of arms against the administration of President Palma. From his own standpoint, the mistake that President Palma has made has been in his failure to provide himself with an efficient military organization, able to stamp out insurrectionary movements in their very beginnings. He should have taken lessons from President Diaz, of Mexico. But President Palma has tried to develop Cuba's resources and has seemingly not supposed it necessary to prepare for such emergencies as the recurrence of what President Roosevelt calls the "insurrectionary habit."

*How
the Trouble
Began.*

Mr. Palma's reelection, in the summer of 1905, was an exciting affair. Parties had begun to crystallize in Cuba, the administration supporters being known as the Moderates and their opponents as the Liberals. On the ticket with Mr. Palma was Gen. Mendez Capote as candidate for vice-president. The Liberal candidate for the presidency was Gen. José Miguel Gomez. When election day came around, the Liberals declared that the administration was controlling the situation through wholesale fraud, and Gomez ordered his adherents to abstain from voting. For a more complete account of this situation, our readers are referred to Mr.

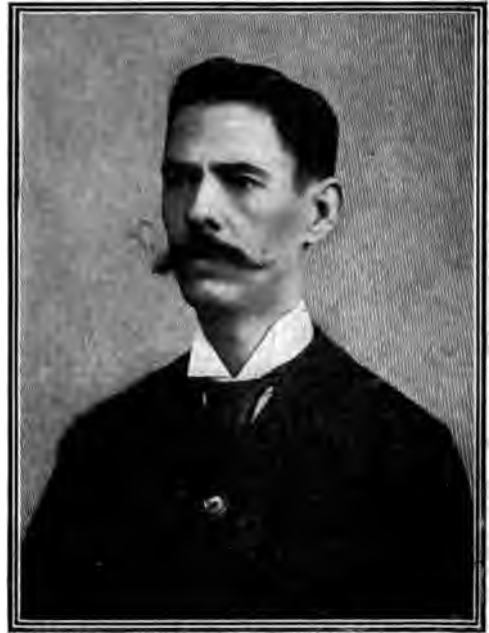
Brownell's article on another page. From the date of the election, the opponents of the Palma government grew ever more assertive, and the insurrectionary spirit gathered force, as a long series of grievances worked upon the inflammable minds of the disappointed and the discontented. Mr. Palma could not carry on the government as a purely personal enterprise, and it is likely that many officials of his administration were guilty of some of the things charged against them. It was impossible, furthermore, that the portion of the foreign loan that was distributed to veterans of the revolutionary war to pay off their claims could have been used



THE CEAR: "What! In republics, too?"
—From the North American (Philadelphia).

in such a way as to satisfy more than a small minority of the claimants. Hence much unrest, and material for uprising.

*At Length,
a Real
Revolution.* Unquestionably, President Palma relied too much upon a general recognition of his honesty and good intentions, and also was overconfident as respects the "self-acting" character of the Platt amendment. He did not believe that the sporadic outbreaks, which began last February in a small way in rural districts, were symptoms of an important revolt destined to be openly led by prominent men, which was to cause him consternation a few months later. It was not until after the middle of August that the affair took on the proportion of a real and well-recognized civil war. From being over-confident and treating the affair with disdain, the Palma administration went to the opposite extreme and became wildly panic-stricken. Its appeals for American support and its declaration of inability to protect American interests led to the landing of a few marines in Havana on September 13. While Commander Colwell of the *Denver* acted with perfect propriety under the circumstances, and was fully sustained at Washington, he was instructed by our government to withdraw the marines at once. President Roosevelt desired to give



SENATOR ALFREDO ZAYAS, LEADER OF THE CUBAN LIBERAL PARTY.

(Señor Zayas is the political head of the insurrection.)

the Cuban factions a little more time to compose their own differences, and, furthermore, he very wisely preferred to act upon a definite and well-considered policy of his own, rather than to be drawn into a military intervention through such a beginning as was made when this first landing of marines occurred.



SENATOR MANUEL SANGUILLY.

(President of the Senate and one of Cuba's ablest legislators.)

*President
Roosevelt Speaks
and Acts.* On September 14 the situation had become so grave that President Roosevelt called several members of his cabinet into counsel at Oyster Bay, and at once issued an admirable letter addressed to Mr. Quesada, who holds the post of Cuban minister to the United States. This letter is of great importance in the history of Cuba, and in that of the relations between the island and this country. When our army and navy liberated Cuba from Spain, there were large foreign interests in the island,—English, French, and German, as well as American and Spanish. These were perfectly protected under the four years of American administration. When our withdrawal was contemplated, it became necessary to provide for the safeguarding of these interests. Mr. Root, as Secretary of War, gave close attention to



SEÑOR GONZALO QUESADA, CUBAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

this subject, and there was finally drafted a treaty between Cuba and the United States, which gave our government the right to intervene under certain circumstances. In our treaty with Spain we had assumed obligations, and it was needful that we should continue to hold ourselves responsible for such maintenance of government and order in Cuba as would save from harm the personal and property rights of foreign citizens. A further condition of our withdrawal was the adoption by the Cubans of a constitution to which our government could give its approval. Mr. Root, who was, practically, the arbiter in the affair, secured the addition to the Cuban Constitution of the significant parts of the treaty between the United States and Cuba. This part of the Cuban Constitution is known as the "Platt Amendment" on account of the association with it of the late Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations.

The
Oyster Bay
Declaration.
President Roosevelt's letter has peculiar importance, in that it comes as the first official interpretation of the meaning of this right of

intervention. The President's letter declares the imperative necessity of the immediate stoppage of hostilities, and expresses the warmest interest in the independent development of Cuban government and life. Among its significant utterances are the following:

Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to secure peaceful self-government and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy.

I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of their Republic is to prevent the necessity of our side interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war.

The letter was widely approved of throughout the United States and Europe, and made a profound impression in Cuba. It had been decided in the Oyster Bay conference that the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, should proceed at once to Havana, accompanied by Mr. Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State, who has been acting as head of the department in the absence of Mr. Root on his long South American trip. It was also arranged that General Funston should proceed at once to Havana to join Mr. Taft. It will be remembered that Funston, as an adventurous



MR. ROBERT BACON.
(First Assistant Secretary of State.)



Copyright by Prince, Washington.

SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

young Westerner, had served in the Cuban revolutionary army in the period before our war with Spain, and had become especially familiar with Cuban conditions. It was thought possible that Secretary Root, who was then proceeding from Peru to Panama, might subsequently stop at Havana on his homeward voyage. In any case, it was hoped that the presence in Cuba of high representatives of the American government might help the contending parties to find a way by which they could reconcile their differences and stop the fighting of their own volition, in order that the United States might be saved from the unwelcome necessity of using armed force to restore order.

*The
Practical
Outlook.*

The outbreak of this revolution has been a great disappointment to many of us who had hoped and believed that the Platt amendment of

itself would have moral force enough to keep the Cubans from resorting to arms every time they became restless or unhappy through political differences. At first it seemed as if President Roosevelt's letter would have the desired effect, for it was announced that a truce would be declared at once, and some form of negotiation for permanent peace entered upon. But this good news was premature. As these pages were closing for the press, Mr. Taft and his associates were in Havana, and the United States had dispatched a sufficient number of warships to make possible the prompt landing of four or five thousand marines if such a step should be found needful. But the revolutionary leaders were trying to give all possible importance to their position by demonstrating their strength, for the sake of the settlement that would have to be made under the auspices of the United States.



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

What of
Cuba's
Destiny?

Naturally, all this regrettable trouble has started afresh the discussion concerning the advantages and disadvantages of annexing Cuba to the United States. Mr. Brownell's article will be found instructive on this phase of the question. It is obvious that annexation would give such stability to economic interests as to make it seem desirable to many persons having property interests in the island. Furthermore, the presumption that annexation would be followed by free trade between the two countries is always in the minds of those concerned in the production and shipping of Cuban sugar, tobacco, fruit, cattle, and other products. Nevertheless, there does not appear to be any evidence to show that the recent insurrection was fomented by business interests, in order to precipitate annexation. The political groups at the head of the contending parties in Cuba must both of them perforce profess a high quality of Cuban patriotism and a jealousy of American influence. The dominant politicians are accustomed to pretend that they favored the abrogation of the Platt amend-

ment. All sagacious men in Cuba and elsewhere know perfectly well that the Platt amendment is the only thing that makes an independent Cuban republic a possibility. If Cuba is to be annexed it is the general opinion in America that such a consummation should be reached through the ripening processes of time. All that Cuba needs just now is what President Palma has sincerely desired to bring about. It needs good business management, absolute peace and order, full encouragement for the investment of capital, an abundance of well-conducted schools, favorable tariffs and close economic connections with the United States, and a long period of peaceful development of agriculture and industry.

Taft's Work
at
Havana.

The presence of Messrs. Taft and Bacon in Havana had immediate effects. Hostilities were brought to an end, the insurgents in formidable numbers resting in their camps, while the government ceased to transport supplies or to use forcible means to end the revolt. Conferences were begun immediately, and important leaders of the opposition party had free access to the American commissioners. The most influential leader in presenting the cause against the Palma government was Senator Zayas, who is the presi-



TAFT AS THE DOVE OF PEACE.

—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

of the Liberal party; while the chief man for the Palma government was ez Capote, who is Vice-President of and a leading lawyer of Havana. The ds demanded the absolute annulment of last elections. The situation seemed now more and more complicated as the reports and testimony were presented. It is likely that negotiations would have continued for some little time, while it also is probable that a protracted civil war had been averted by the prompt steps taken by President Roosevelt. Meanwhile, the matter regarding General Funston had been decided, and instead of proceeding immediately to Havana, he was in conference for several days at Washington, evidently with a view to the prompt transport of troops in case it should become necessary for us to resort to a military occupation of Cuba. Conditions have greatly changed since we invaded in 1898. We have now a highly efficient army, and at Washington we have a General Staff, with careful plans all worked out in advance for any such emergency as the sudden need of our having to act under the provisions of the amendment and maintain order in Cuba. Taft from the beginning made it plain to the leaders of both factions that they must settle upon some method for a peaceful settlement of their differences, under the very real penalty of losing their independence thereafter. Yet the difficulties were so grave that an early solution was not expected.



GOV. WILLIAM T. COBB, OF MAINE.

*The
Season's
Politics.*

The State campaigns of a year ago were full of encouragement for plain citizens who were tired of merely nominal partisanship, sham issues, and domination by corrupt bosses serving predatory corporations. It is natural enough that in the present season, with a Congressional election pending, a little more attention should be given to party lines. But there is already much evidence that a healthy spirit of intelligent and free action is permeating political situations everywhere.

*The
Maine
Election.*

The election in Maine, which took place on September 10, resulted in Republican victory by a greatly reduced majority. Governor Cobb was reelected, as were the Republican candidates for Congress. The principal issue was the everlasting Maine topic of liquor prohibition. The Democrats desired to have the whole question reopened by submitting it again to a vote of the people. The Republicans stood by the prohibition law and opposed the plan of allowing the people to vote upon it. Such a policy as prohibition ought, from time to time, to be reconsidered, and the Republicans will in the near future have to yield in a case where they are plainly wrong. There was outside interest in the attempt of Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders to defeat Congressman Littlefield, who has opposed in Congress the Anti-Injunction Bill and some other labor measures.



MR. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, OF MAINE.



Copyright of J. B. Fernald, Boston.

HON. FLETCHER PROCTOR.
(Governor-elect of Vermont.)

Mr. Littlefield, who is an honest and able man, though often wrong in his positions, managed to pull through.

*Results
in
Vermont.*

The election in Vermont had occurred several days earlier. The Republican ticket, headed by Mr. Fletcher D. Proctor as candidate for Governor, was successful by a majority of about 20,000. Local questions were dominant, and the election was vigorously contested. In former years the results in Maine and Vermont have been regarded as foreshadowing the general results of the Congressional elections to be held throughout the country in November. But this year national questions were only incidentally involved, and no inferences are to be drawn as regards the general political situation.

*Churchill's
Fight in
New Hampshire.* In New Hampshire the interest lay in the struggle for the Republican nomination for Governor, and this was principally due to the remarkable efforts made by the Lincoln Republican Club to secure the nomination of Mr. Winston Churchill. Although Mr. Churchill was not nominated in the convention, held at Concord, on September 18, he may fairly be said to have won a brilliant victory. There were several strong candidates in the field,

who were well-seasoned in New Hampshire politics, and had reasonable grounds under ordinary political conditions to hope for victory. Mr. Churchill, on the other hand, was a comparative newcomer in the State; and although he has served for a term or two in the legislature, he is still regarded by many of his fellow-citizens in the Granite State as a mere summer resident. But, in the course of a brief, lively campaign, Mr. Churchill and his supporters surprised the natives very considerably. His efforts were concentrated on the single plea that the political life of the State ought to be delivered from the control of corporations that were ruling it for gain, —especially the Boston & Maine Railroad system. The lawyers and newspapers of the State were in large part retained by interests against which Mr. Churchill was contending. In spite of everything, his movement grew until, on the ninth ballot in the convention, he came within a few votes of being the successful candidate, all the others being far in the rear. The nominee for Governor is Hon. Charles Floyd, of Manchester, against whom Mr. Churchill was most directly opposed. But the Churchill men succeeded in getting their principles embodied, in the main, in the platform; and unquestionably the cause of reform politics has won a great victory through this plucky fight. Mr. Churchill is spared the responsibilities and labors of the governorship, while he has gained quite as much prestige as if he had come out first. The Democrats and Independents were entirely ready to take up Mr. Churchill and try to elect him as against the regular Republican nominee, but this suggestion was not entertained by him for a moment, and he has given his cordial adherence to the results of the Republican convention.

*The
New York
Primaries.*

In the State of New York the most important in the series of events making up the political campaign this year was the fight for control of the primary elections. This signified more than the conventions which were to choose candidates for high State offices, or the elections that are to decide as between the two great parties in November. The primaries in the city of New York were held on Tuesday, September 18. There was a great struggle for the control of the Republican organization. On the one side was Mr. Odell, State chairman, with Mr. Quigg as his chief lieutenant, and with the aged Senator Platt and many other machine politicians working

rd as possible,—with the free use of a deal of corporation money, according to al statement and belief. On the other was Mr. Herbert Parsons, chairman of County Committee, supported by all Re-cans in close sympathy and touch with Roosevelt administration and with Gov- Higgins' administration at Albany. leader of these administration forces in brooklyn half of the Greater New York the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff. The was a thorough-going defeat for Odell, g, Platt, and their associates, and a did victory for Parsons, Woodruff, and ause of clean, normal, straightforward cs. This contest was of far more than significance. It deserved the attention e whole country, and its encouraging cter was noted by the press throughout and.

*question of
governor.* The Republican State convention was set for September 25 at Saratoga. As a consequence of the aries, it became practically certain that rnor Higgins could have a renomin- if, upon the whole, he concluded that ould be advisable for him to run. It plain, furthermore, that if he should con- not to seek or to accept renomination,



HON. HERBERT PARSONS.

(Member of Congress from New York and victori- ous in holding his place as chairman of the New York County Republican Committee.)



ght, 1906, by Pach Bros., N. Y.

HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

(victorious leader of the Brooklyn Republicans.)

he could have the prestige of seeming to name the man who should head the ticket. These pages had gone to press before the convention was held. Of Governor Higgins and his record, far too little has been said in commendation. President Roosevelt freely remarks that New York has not had a better Governor than Higgins in forty years. He is a gentleman of high character and fine conscience, with a rare knowledge of public affairs. Unfortunately, he has not sufficiently impressed his personality upon the great metropolitan population at the lower end of the State. In his own western counties his worth is understood. On the eve of the assembling of the convention nobody seemed to know what man would be named, but there remained no doubt as to his necessary qualifications and character. It was certain that he would be in sympathy with the Roosevelt national administration, and a thorough supporter of the kind of party reform for which Mr. Parsons stands as chairman of the New York County Committee. The name of Mr. Charles E. Hughes had continued to be mentioned as a very desirable and popular nominee.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

(From a photograph taken as he arrived from Europe last month. Mr. Hughes has been spoken of prominently as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York.)

The Democratic primaries were particularly interesting, on account of a breach, now apparently irreconcilable, between Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss, and Mayor George B. McClellan, who until recently has been Tammany's pet beneficiary. Mr. McClellan, who has fine intellectual qualifications, seems at length also to be developing a conscience and character of his own in politics. While as a result of the primaries Mr. Murphy remains in control, the McClellan men made marked gains. The absorbing interest in New York Democratic politics, meanwhile, had been centered in Mr. William R. Hearst's endeavor to capture the Democratic nomination for Governor. During July and August everything seemed to be going in

Mr. Hearst's direction. But after the high tide of Bryanism that rolled up with the landing of the "peerless" leader, the Hearst movement seemed to be declining.

Meanwhile, the Independence League, which had been organized for the sole purpose of giving

Mr. Hearst the nomination, held its convention on September 12. This convention was for the most part made up of genuine enthusiasts, who put a full ticket in the field, adopted a very radical platform, and made it extremely plain that they did not intend to be used as a mere stepping stone to help Mr. Hearst to a Democratic nomination. On the contrary, they were determined that their entire ticket and their platform must stand together. This did not prevent Mr. Hearst from continuing to seek the Democratic nomination, but it created a situation almost fatally embarrassing to both sets of Hearst leaders. Thus, the Democratic national committeeman for New York, the Hon. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, who had for many weeks been working hard to secure Hearst's nomination for Governor, changed his attitude a week before the convention was held at Buffalo, on September 25, and turned his support to Mayor Adam, of his own city. And Mr. Mack's defection



MAYOR J. N. ADAM, OF BUFFALO.

only one of many. Thus, it seemed able that Mr. Hearst would have to run as the candidate of the Independence League. Mayor McClellan, meanwhile, and other influential Democrats of New York City were supporting District Attorney Fiske for the head of the Democratic State ticket. Thus it had become wholly probable these pages closed for the press that there would be three tickets in the field, Mr. Fiske. In such a case party lines would tend to disappear and every voter would act in accordance with his personal opinion of the candidates. A Republican like Mr. Hughes could easily defeat Hearst in a three-cornered fight, but the outcome would be wholly uncertain. Never has the situation in New York State been more perplexing.

The Ohio Means. In Ohio they are not electing a Governor, but the State Republican convention (called to nominate some minor officers) was in point of a political meeting of the highest significance, inasmuch as it involved a fight for the leadership and control of the party machinery the next year of two. For many years Mr. Dick, who is now United States Senator in the seat of the late Mark Hanna, has been chairman of the State Republican

Committee, and he was fighting to retain control. In former years he and Senator Foraker were leaders of opposing factions, but for some time past their differences have been made up. They entered the convention of September 11 to make a determined fight for the perpetuation of their own offices and power. The leader of the fight against Dick and Foraker was Congressman Burton, of Cleveland, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, who ought, in the judgment of many good people, to have succeeded Mr. Hanna as Senator. It is also to be inferred that Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, who is now regarded as the foremost Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1908, was,—in point of sympathy and natural affiliation,—on the side of Mr. Burton. But Mr. Taft was about to be sent to Cuba on great public business, and Mr. Burton, who is a good man and a statesman, is a poor politician. Senator Foraker made one of his old-time electrifying speeches and carried the convention with a whirl, while Mr. Dick's skillful management has resulted in his continued control of the Ohio Republican machinery. It seems to be very hard for Ohio Republicanism to get itself reestablished on right lines. Mr. Foraker ought long ago to have cut loose from certain



THE GREAT POLITICAL COMBAT AT DAYTON, OHIO.
BURTON, TO DICK AND FORAKER: "Odds, Bodkins, come on!"
—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

affiliations and lined up with the national administration. Mr. Burton, on the other hand, should have entered upon a narrower campaign and should have limited his fight to an attack on Mr. Dick's further control. It was Foraker who saved Dick, rather than the contrary. Behind the scenes, of course, much was involved that concerned the political future of half a dozen prominent Ohio politicians.

*Wisconsin's
Primary Law
in Operation.*

The primaries held in Wisconsin on September 4,—the first under the new State law, and said to have been the first ever held in any State



HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON, OF WISCONSIN.

(Who won the Republican nomination for the Governorship in the first primary election held under the new Wisconsin law.)

for nominating simultaneously all candidates of all parties,—attracted almost as much attention without the State as within it. This was partly due to the fact that a radical reform in the method of naming candidates for public office was at last on trial after years of agitation and debate, but in a greater degree the popular interest had an incentive in the contest for the Republican nomination to the governorship, which had been waged for months between Lieutenant-

Governor James O. Davidson and Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of the Assembly. There was no real political issue involved in the fight, so far as outsiders could judge the active participation of Senator Follette, who vigorously championed the candidacy of Mr. Lenroot, aroused the interest of the whole country. Both candidates had been supporters of the La Follette policies in State legislation, and the Republican State organization as a whole fully committed to those policies. The primary law itself had been a La Follette measure, although it had been amended in the legislature in ways that were not entirely satisfactory to the Senator (then Governor) or his more radical followers. The result of the primaries was an overwhelming majority for Mr. Davidson, who had been supported by Senator Spooner and other influential Republican leaders in the State, including not a few of Mr. La Follette's own former followers. The new primary system, on the whole, seems to have given satisfaction. The vote was secured by not more than 70 per cent. of the voters at a general election. Many members of the minority party took no interest in the election of candidates. The principal argument in the State against the new system was that a candidate's personal expenses are greatly increased by it so that only rich men can run for office, but the friends of the law assert that many illegitimate expenditures have been eliminated. At any rate, the individual voter in Wisconsin now has a more perfect though it be, of asserting his preferences for party nominees.

*Adjusting
Politics
in Minnesota.*

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, has been renominated by the Democrats on a platform which indorses William J. Bryan with enthusiasm, demands revision of the constitution and the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and makes appeals for support. The Republicans had made their ticket early in the summer, placing at the head of it the Hon. A. L. Cole. The conditions which gave Johnson his victory years ago, in the very same election which gave Roosevelt a plurality of 216,000 votes in Minnesota, no longer exist. The normal Republican forces have rallied about the candidacy of Mr. Cole, and the great body of Republicans who supported Johnson years ago as a protest against the action of their own party are said to have re-

his own political camp. The St. Paul *Press* says of Johnson:

was, curiously enough, put in the same category with Folk, Douglas, Deneen, and evenvelt as a reform leader. But the world waited in vain for any act or speech to justify the classification. One trouble probably was that there was nothing in particular to commend. The Republican administration of state affairs had been so correct and honorable that there was no background of corruption or malfeasance against which to display the robed Johnsonian virtues.

His, of course, is a Republican point of view, and we must wait for the ideas of the member to show us what the people of Nebraska really think of the merits of the candidates and platforms.

Omaha
and
Rosewater. In the Nebraska Republican convention, held late in August, interest centered in the nomination of a United States Senator, since the candidate elected by the convention is assured of the office to be cast by Republican members of the legislature next winter. Attorney-General John S. Brown, who had stumped the State half of the principle that the property of railroad corporations should be assessed on the same basis as that of other property, received the nomination, his principal opponent being the Hon. Edward Rosewater, the veteran editor of the *Omaha Bee*, had done more than any other man to bring the railroad issue to the front in Nebraska politics. A few days after the convention Mr. Rosewater died suddenly in the Building at Omaha. He had been a powerful personality in Western politics for half of a century. His independent attitude on questions of public policy had made him a marked man in many a party contest, his newspaper was known for its vigor and individuality of expression from one end of the country to the other. Ten years ago, on the occasion of the *Bee's* twenty-birthday anniversary, there was published in this REVIEW a brief tribute to the journalistic ability and usefulness of Mr. Rosewater and his two sons, who were associated with him in the editorship of the *Bee*.

Times
in
radio. The political situation in Colorado is kaleidoscopic in its changes and variety. It is not fair to expect any outsider to understand very much of it. What we know is that a great change is on, and that there is a free-for-all race for the governorship. On the Democratic



THE LATE EDWARD ROSEWATER, OF OMAHA.

side Senator Patterson has been waging war against Mayor Speer, boss of the city and State machines. In the convention of September 13 the Patterson forces succeeded in nominating Alva Adams, who has been governor already for several terms. Adams' nomination was not wholly acceptable, however, and an eminent citizen of Denver, namely, Judge Lindsay, of the Juvenile Court, at once announced that he would run for governor on an independent ticket, whereupon a wealthy Colorado Springs man, James F. Burns, was brought forward as a candidate for governor on the Labor ticket. The Republicans held their convention on the 15th, and nominated Philip B. Stewart to head the ticket. The newspapers have always the habit of referring to Mr. Stewart as "President Roosevelt's friend," by way of identification. It is always supposed in Colorado that whatever action President Roosevelt takes in relation to that State is inspired by Mr. Stewart. Three days after his nomination Mr. Stewart withdrew from the ticket. It is supposed that he did this because of his objections to one of the nominees for the Supreme Court. On the 20th the Republicans got together again and nominated Chancellor Buchtel, head of the Denver University. Mayor Speer and his friends are flatly refusing to support the ticket of the Patterson Democracy.

*California
Fights
H. Hearst.*

The State of California has turned for the moment from its work of rehabilitating San Francisco to divert itself with the game of biennial politics. Governor George Pardee, in spite of his immaculate record and his interesting family, failed to make secure his renomination. The honors went to the Hon. James N. Gillett, who lives at Eureka and holds a seat in Congress. California always knows what it wants in the way of legislation. The Republican platform asks Congress to remove the tariff for three years on building material intended to restore San Francisco. It calls upon its representatives in Congress to work for the exclusion of Japanese and all other Asiatic labor, and to keep Asiatics of our own insular possessions from coming to the United States. A direct primary law and other interesting reforms are also advocated. The Democrats held their convention at Sacramento on September 12, and in their platform they made a very important chapter of Democratic history. California Democracy at times past has been ruled with a high hand by William R. Hearst and his newspaper, the *San Francisco Examiner*. But the California Democrats at this very time, when Mr. Hearst looms on the horizon as a political power, have frankly and explicitly repudiated him and virtually read him out of the state. The Democratic nominee for Governor is the Hon. Theodore A. Bell. The slogan which endorses Mr. Bryan, opposes railroad monopolies, favors public ownership, and is "back of" along the line.

*Mr. Bryan
and
His Party.*

Mr. Bryan's return and his speeches upon great public issues have constituted a foremost topic through the month of September. His reception at New York was upon a magnificent scale, and his following seemed to comprise practically the entire Democratic party of the country. In his great speech at Madison Square Garden, however, he made certain utterances which are likely to result in great discord, if not in actual cleavage of the Democratic mass. A great part of his speech was devoted to the question of trusts and corporations, and to his methods for the stamping out of monopoly and the regulation of interstate commerce. All else, however, in his great speech attracted comparatively little attention, because of the immense sensation he created by his declaration upon the subject of railroads. He boldly declared himself in favor of public ownership and operation, upon a plan under which the national government should acquire the trunk lines and main highways of commerce, while the State governments should own and operate the remaining lines. The conservative Democrats, who had by the thousand openly committed themselves to the support of Mr. Bryan as their next Presidential candidate, were in great consternation. They had flocked to the Bryan standard as the best means of averting what they regarded as the "Hearst peril." They were laboring under the delusion that Mr. Bryan had somehow or other become what in their favorite phrase would be termed "safe and sane," and that his extreme radicalism was a part of an exuberant theoretical program that was bound to pass away as his hair grew thinner and as staid middle age succeeded an ardent youth.

*Discord
Succeeds
Harmony.*

But Mr. Bryan has not been obliging enough to modify his railroad policy; and if the Democrats nominate him two years hence the country will insist upon regarding him as constituting his own platform, quite irrespective of the phrases that may be framed by the committee on resolutions of the Democratic convention. In the month before Mr. Bryan's return, if a national Democratic convention could have been held so far in advance, he would have been nominated by acclamation and without a dissenting voice to lead the Democratic cohorts in 1908. The situation has changed somewhat, although Mr. Bryan would still carry the convention very easily if it were to be



MR. HEARST GOING IT ALONE.
From the World (New York).



TRYING TO GET HIM BACK INTO THE BOTTLE.—The Fishermalden and the Gentle.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainment.*—From the *World* (New York).

held at any time this fall. He is making vigorous speeches in the Congressional and State campaigns in different parts of the country, and is everywhere received with tremendous enthusiasm. But his position is going to be a very difficult one in the course of the next year and a half. It is reported, seemingly with good authority, that he has now given up his plan of going off to make a long stay in Australia and New Zealand. One thing is certain, and that is that if Mr. Bryan remains here at home his presence will have much to do with keeping party politics in a fine state of agitation. Discord will have succeeded harmony in Democratic circles. There is unceasing gossip afloat regarding possibilities on both sides of the next Presidential campaign. But such talk rests upon no solid facts or considerations. Mr. Bryan's nomination is probable, but not certain. What the Republicans will do is not

at this juncture worth a guess, except for the enlivenment of conversation in moments of leisure. There is nobody whose opinion at the present time regarding the next Republican Presidential ticket is worth the scrap of paper upon which it might be written. There is no lack of receptive candidates.

*The
President's
Policies.*

As for Republican policies, President Roosevelt will undoubtedly state them well in the message he is now preparing to present to Congress when it assembles on the third of December. He will naturally advocate the completion of some very important unfinished work held over by Congress from the last session. A certain antagonism that seems to have arisen between the Republican organization and the leaders of organized labor is undoubtedly deprecated by President Roosevelt, who is in the main sympathetic

with legislation in the labor interest, and who has just now issued an order extending the eight-hour law to laborers engaged in government work. While some things asked for by labor leaders might, in the President's opinion, not be wise legislation, it is his inclination to state affirmatively what he himself and his party have done to promote the interests of working people, and he believes that the party is entitled, upon its record, to the support of labor men. It is well known that he is going to push hard for the enactment of the bill that will stop excessive hours of work on railways, and that he proposes an investigation of child labor in American shops and mills, to be conducted on a great scale. His views upon the progressive tax-

ation of estates in process of inheritance are well known. In short, Republican policy, in so far as President Roosevelt leads it, is a policy for the people, as against corrupt political domination by trusts and corporations.

*The President
and Spelling
Reform.*

President Roosevelt's recent instructions to Public Printer Stillings that the President's messages and all other documents issuing from the White House should be printed in accordance with the rules for spelling recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board first drew general attention to the fact that such a board was in existence. From time to time in the past organizations had been formed in this country and in England for



AN OLD WORLD ECHO OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPELLING REFORM "HIT."

KAISER WILHELM (according to the cartoonist of *Fiacchetto*, Turin): "The simplification of English orthography is certainly a stroke worthy of the energy of Teddy. The thing for me to do now is to abolish all languages except German, and make this the universal tongue."



Dr. Isaac K. Funk.

Prof. Brander Matthews.

Dr. Melvil Dewey.

THREE LEADING ADVOCATES OF THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING AND MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE BOARD, OF WHICH PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS IS CHAIRMAN.

the purpose of making more or less radical changes in our standard orthography; but it may be doubted whether in all the years during which these various societies had been agitating the question as much had actually been accomplished in behalf of real reform as the Simplified Spelling Board has achieved within the first six or eight months of its history. This board, of which Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, is the chairman, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie the generous patron, began an active campaign in the early months of the present year to secure the cooperation of educated people in the gradual simplification of English spelling. Among the members of the board are leading lexicographers and etymological experts, including the editors of the *Standard* and *Century* Dictionaries. As compared with earlier attempts at spelling reform, the changes recommended by this board and approved by President Roosevelt are decidedly conservative. In fact, they are modifications which have already been sanctioned by usage and recognized by the dictionaries. Many of the jocose allusions to the reform in the press are utterly pointless in the light of the actual recommendations of the board. President Roosevelt's action in the premises has been absurdly misconceived in many quarters. The best answer to these criticisms is contained in the President's own letter to Mr. Stillings, the head of the Government Printing Office. After directing that, hereafter, in all publications of the executive departments, the three hundred words for which

the board recommends a simpler spelling should be spelled in accordance with the board's rules, the President says:

There is not the slightest intention to do anything revolutionary or initiate any far-reaching policy. The purpose simply is for the government, instead of lagging behind public sentiment, to advance abreast of it, and at the same time abreast of the views of the ablest and most practical educators of our time, as well as of the most profound scholars,—men of the stamp of Professor Lounsbury and Professor Skeat.

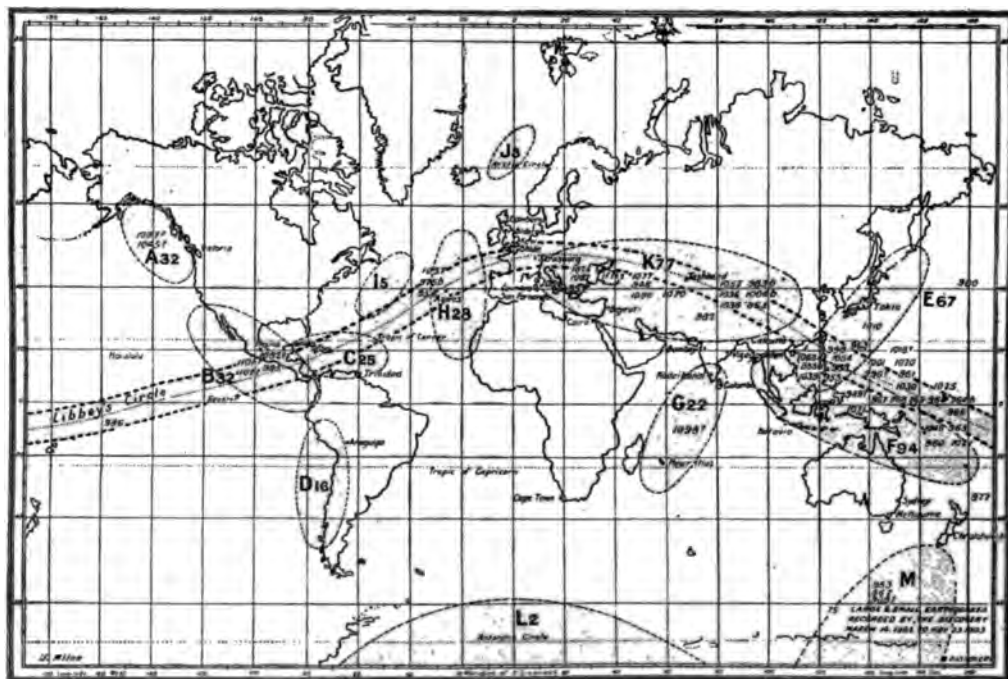
*The President
to Visit
Panama.*

After the November elections President Roosevelt will make his visit to Panama to inspect the canal route, and will be absent from this country about three weeks, returning in time for the opening of Congress. Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for having secured peace among the quarreling republics of Central America. If he and Mr. Root could bring them all into union with the new Republic of Panama, under the guarantee of the United States for good order and sound finance, it would be a great stroke of statesmanship. Along the line of such a policy it is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will ratify the pending San Domingo treaty. Mr. Root's South American visit has been one long series of ovations, and he has by his wise and eloquent addresses done much to make the leaders of South American opinion better cognizant of the real attitude of the United States. Upon this subject we shall have more to say next month, after the Secretary's return.

*Chile After
the
Earthquake.*

As this REVIEW forecasted last month, it was impossible, even late in September, to accurately estimate the loss of life and property caused by the earthquake at Valparaiso on August 16. The destruction to property is variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and it now seems fairly certain that between 1,500 and 2,000 lives were lost. While, however, Chile's chief source of revenue, the nitrate fields, have not been injured, and therefore the earthquake has not been an irreparable national calamity, there has been great loss and suffering in the two cities of Valparaiso and Santiago. The former will, of course, be rebuilt, and Chilean progress will not be halted, even temporarily. We are especially pleased to be able to present to our readers this month a comprehensive and authoritative article on the resources of Chile and Peru and the char-

acteristics of their peoples (page 433), by two writers who have, within the past few months, returned from extended tours throughout our southern continent. Messrs. Brown and Adams, it will be remembered, were the authors of our article on Brazil, which appeared in the REVIEW for August. Chile has just inaugurated (September 18) a new President, to succeed President Riesco, Señor Don Pedro Montt, a portrait of whom appears in connection with the article to which we have already referred. After being warmly welcomed at Lima and other Peruvian cities, Secretary Root sailed from Callao on September 16 and his extended South American tour virtually ended upon his arrival at Panama on September 21. Thence it was expected that Mr. Root would proceed across the Isthmus to Colon and be taken to Havana to meet Messrs. Taft and Bacon for a conference over the Cuban insurrection.



PROFESSOR MILNE'S EARTHQUAKE CHART OF THE WORLD.

(This chart, which shows the areas peculiarly liable to earthquake shock and indicates the points at which seismic observatories are erected, was drawn up by Professor Milne as the official map of the British Association. The large earthquakes of the year 1905 are indicated by Professor Milne's system of small figures, used by him at Shide Observatory, in the Isle of Wight. The large black figures show the number of shocks during the eight years covered by this map, which indicates only the very large earthquakes. The large black letters designate the observatories. Professor Milne says that as an accompaniment of the recent earthquake at San Francisco, movements of from three to ten feet have taken place in old faults,—dislocated strata, each possibly more than three hundred miles in length. The professor considers it probable that in Chile a quantity of rock material approximately equal to two million cubic miles was displaced. It was the impact of this huge mass upon that on which it finally rested which gave rise to those earth movements almost immediately recorded at every seismographic section throughout the world. The chart above is reproduced from the *Illustrated London News*.)

Results of
the Rio
Conference.

During the last days of the Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro (the formal closing took place on August 27), the subjects of sanitation, commercial relations, patents and copyrights, the Pan-American Railway, and the codification of international law were disposed of. The conference also adopted the resolution presented by Mr. Buchanan, head of the American delegation, providing that the countries represented shall prepare statistical tables for submission to the next conference, showing the monetary fluctuations of the past twenty years. The much-discussed Drago, or Calvo, doctrine, opposing the use of force by a foreign power for the collection of debts, was referred unanimously to the Hague Tribunal, the next meeting of which will probably be held in May. An excellent spirit prevailed at the conference, and the very meeting together of representatives from all sections of the two American continents has been of incalculable benefit in bringing together in friendly accord, based on common understanding, the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races of our Western Hemisphere. Just how cordial this good feeling was is indicated by the following, which we quote from a letter addressed to the REVIEW, written from Rio during the conference itself by an eminent American delegate:

The spirit which prevails is excellent, and I believe that the results will assure the permanency of these conferences. What is mostly needed is a longer period of preparation, as on

many important questions the conference lacks the necessary data. We are therefore working out a plan under which the Bureau of the American Republics will be required to prepare detailed reports on specific questions of common interest, which reports will furnish the basis for the drafting of conventions and treaties. I find the work here of absorbing interest and appreciate the privilege of close contact with the leading men of all the countries of Central and South America.

Calvo or
Drago?

It is interesting to note the fact that, contrary to the general opinion, the views of Señor Carlos Calvo and those of Dr. Drago are not identical in the matter of this collection of international debts. According to an eminent South American legal authority (whose opinion is set forth in a recent article in the *Buenos Ayres Herald*), the substance of Dr. Drago's famous note (communicated to the Powers of the world December 29, 1902) is contained in the following sentence:

In brief, the principle I would wish to see recognized is that a public debt cannot justify armed intervention, and still less the occupation of the territories of the American nations by a European power. Such a situation would be evidently antagonistic to the principles proclaimed by the American peoples and particularly by the Monroe Doctrine.

On the other hand, Señor Calvo's opinion, as set forth in his book, "The Theory and Practice of International Law," issued many years ago, is as follows:

We will content ourselves by remarking here that, in strict international law, the recovery of debts and the prosecution of private claims do not justify *de plano* (by immediate action) the armed intervention of governments; and as the states of Europe invariably follow this rule in their reciprocal relations, there is no reason why it should not be binding on them also in their relations with the nations of the New World.

The whole history of the Calvo and Drago idea, with documents drawn from official sources, may be found in an interesting little volume, under the title "Deudas" (Debts), just published by the publishing house of Coni, in Buenos Ayres. The subject of the forcible collection of international debts is exhaustively treated in English by Prof. John H. Latané, in the current *Atlantic*.

British
Politics and
Interests

At the autumn session of the British Parliament the battle will be resumed over the Birrell education bill, and this, beyond a doubt, will continue to be the subject of most burning interest to Englishmen of all political opin-



UNCLE SAM'S DUAL PERSONALITY.

He comes ostensibly as a preacher of international brotherhood. In reality, he is a drummer for [ankee goods].

—From *Obras y Cerebras* (Buenos Ayres).



KING AND KAISER AT CRONBERG.

(From a photograph taken during the recent visit of King Edward to Germany.)

ions. During the past summer, the most significant political happening for Great Britain was, in all probability, the meeting of King Edward and the German Emperor at Cronberg, an event to which we have already alluded in these pages. What actually happened at this meeting will, of course, never be known publicly; but it is safe to assume that the meeting left very satisfactory impressions on both sides, since the German official verdict is that "no frictions whatever exist anywhere between England and Germany—only rivalry." A noteworthy conference for Britons, during early September, was the meeting at Liverpool (on the 3d) of the Thirty-ninth Trade Union Congress, at which a million and a half

trade unionists were represented by four hundred and ninety delegates. Without discussion, and by a unanimous vote, the congress instructed the Labor members of Parliament to introduce a bill providing for the nationalization of all railways, canals, and mines of the United Kingdom. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of an eight-hour day and in sympathy with Russian reformers. The world sympathizes with the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his grief at the death of his wife, who passed away on August 30. Two other happenings in Great Britain of international significance were the announcement by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, that the Chinese Government had formally

requested Sir Robert Hart to remain at the head of its customs administration, and the Anglo-American boat race (September 8) on the Thames, which resulted in a victory for the Cambridge University crew over the Americans from Harvard.

*A
New Jesuit
General.*

It is not easy to foresee what will be the influence upon the Vatican's dispute with the French Government of the election of the Rev. Francis Xavier Wernz to be General of the Jesuits, or "Black Pope," as that functionary is otherwise known. It is certain that the political opposition to the Catholic Church in France will be increased by the election of this German priest. Father Wernz, who was chosen by the Quadrivium of the Congregation of the Company of Jesus (the Jesuit Order), at Rome, on September 8, is an ultra patriotic German. At the time of his election he was rector of the Gregorian University in Rome, and already recognized as an authority on canon law, on which subject he has written many books. He is also a member of the Index Council, and, although strictly orthodox, is generally believed to be energetic and progressive. As the head of this highly disciplined and cultured order of churchmen, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the sixteenth century, the power of Father Wernz will be almost incalculable. Some active European observers of clerical politics are maintaining that the election of a German to be head of the Jesuits scores another diplomatic victory for Kaiser Wilhelm, and foreshadows, in the near future, some radical moves in the programme of pan-Germanism toward the absorption of more than one small nationality in Europe in which Catholicism predominates. The high diplomatic ability and political activity of this order has been, it is claimed, the admiration of the Kaiser for many years, and to secure its aid one of the first objects of his ambition. At the same election, the Jesuits chose five assistant Generals: for Italy, Father Freddi; for Germany, Father Ledochowski; for France, Father Fine; for Spain, Father Abad; and for the Anglo-Saxon peoples, Father James Hayes, of Liverpool.

*The Russian
Reign
of Terror.*

It is becoming more and more evident that such keen observers as Leroy Beaulieu and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace were more correct than the newspaper dispatches when they

predicted that the Russian revolution would require four or five, or even ten, years more for its completion. Since the dissolution of the Duma and the suppression of the Sveaborg and Kronstadt mutinies, the whole revolutionary movement in the empire has become a contest to the death between repression and assassination. On August 25 an unsuccessful attempt to kill Premier Stolypin by a bomb resulted in the almost complete destruction of his country villa and the death of twenty-five persons, including the assassins, besides the serious injury of two of the Premier's children. The next day, General Min, the hated commander of the terrible Seminovski regiment of the Guards, the regiment which trampled out in blood the Moscow uprising of last year, was shot by a young girl, a member of the "Flying Section of the Northern Social Revolutionists." And the day following, General Liarliarski, acting military Governor-General of Warsaw, was shot on the streets of the Polish capital. On September 15 the hated General Trepov died, officially of heart disease, but in all probability as the result of a poison plot by the revolutionists, this functionary having been warned last year that he would die by the hand of the revolution,—by poison. Since August 10, according to an official estimate in St. Petersburg, more than six hundred government officials have met violent death. Savage and horrible as all this is, the terrible fact is forcing itself upon the consciousness of the world that Russian conditions have come to the point where the bomb is the only possible, inevitable response of the people to martial law, the censorship, the dissolution of the Duma, and the suppression of free speech. There seems to be no other outlet for the people's will except outrage and assassination. This is coming to be recognized as a fact throughout Russia. The fact that such deeds mean more than simply murder is shown in such utterances as the following, which we find in a cable report of the New York *Sun's* St. Petersburg correspondent:

The most actual impression of the entire tragedy is the sense that the Russians regard it as an act of civil war. There is a formidable element in educated society which insists on comparing it to the throwing of a shell into a beleaguered citadel. They declare that the government press has taken for its cry, "Who is not with us is against us," and they explain the fearful mercilessness of the outrage by referring to the execratory expeditions which visited wholesale punishment along the railway where government employees had struck.

Another
Horrible
"Pogrom"

At Siedlce, a town of Russian southeast of Warsaw, on September 8 and 9 there occurred a pogrom, or massacre of Jews, which for atrocity and destruction of life surpassed even the slaughters of Kishinev and Bialystok. As in all cases of the attack on civilians by the military in Russia, the police and troops charged the Terrorists and Jews with first attacking them, and assert that they simply defended themselves. It remains true, however, according to all reports, that there was a concerted massacre by the soldiers and police of Jews and all Christians who refused or neglected to hang out ikons from their windows. Governor-General Skallon refused to put a stop to the slaughter unless the leaders of the Bund, or Jewish revolutionary order, were delivered up to him. He even telegraphed to St. Petersburg for permission to use the artillery. A cordon of troops was put around the city, and the Jews and Poles endeavoring to escape were driven back and shot down without mercy. More than two hundred Jews were killed and thousands flogged, wounded, and imprisoned. The troops then looted the liquor shops and plundered right and left. The city became a scene of wild disorder, which afterward spread to Warsaw. This occurrence is a fearfully ironical comment on repeated assertions of the Czar and his ministers of their determination to preserve order, and to introduce liberal reforms beginning with the immediate abolition of restrictions on the Jews. Famine, murder, pillage, imprisonment, banishment, and execution continue undiminished. There is no remedy possible while rulers and ruled regard each other with the burning hatred which has characterized their attitude during the past two years. Russia's only hope, says Mr. Demchinski, a political economist of moderate views, in commenting (in one of the St. Petersburg dailies) on the attempt to assassinate Premier Stolypin, is in a rude awakening for both rulers and people. We quote his words:

All citizens feel for the Premier that he suffered in serving the nation's affairs, but there are only two means of dealing with such calamities. There is force which, as martial law and executionary expeditions show, has failed. It is true troops can suppress public disorders of the masses, but they are powerless against a secret enemy. Thousands of police agents are equally powerless. The entire body of society is the only force that can struggle with a secret enemy, and society will coöperate only when it



THE LATE GENERAL TREPOV, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ST. PETERSBURG.

(He was one of the most cordially hated of Russian officials. For the past year he has been chief of the Imperial police, commandant of the palace, and assistant minister of the interior.)

receives the rights of an ally of the Government by the participation of society in an honest application of the Constitutional laws.

Is the
Worst Yet
to Come?

The new Duma, Czar Nicholas has promised, will meet in February next. Meanwhile the Reactionaries are working hard to persuade his Majesty not to call any other Duma, but to either declare a dictatorship or return to the old autocratic, bureaucratic régime. The Czar, however, appears to be in earnest and to sincerely wish the accomplishment of the reforms he has promised. Late in August an imperial ukase was issued, transferring 4,500,000 acres of crown lands to the Peasants' Bank in return for a series of long-term paper notes, to be afterward redeemed as soon as the peasants realize on their crops. The decree, however, has not yet been published, and even when published it may be limited or recalled, as has been the case with so many ukases of the past. The next crisis in the situation will be due at about the

number of the REVIEW reaches its Early in October all the Russian will have been gathered, and the probably destitute peasants will be the most violent means of securing redressing their wrongs. During few months Sir Donald Mackenzie the London *Times* correspondent Petersburg, believes we will see a "internal ferment, compared with the disorder, pillaging, and assassinations the past months will have the appearance of public order." As we go to press catches are telling us that the Terror at last passed sentence of death upon himself, and that five persons have pointed to execute the sentence.

During the pause in revolutionary activity on a large scale, which marked the months of and September, the serious reviews in Europe and America contained thoughtful and the more permanent, less sensational phases of the movement. From a study of these articles, written by authorities, it is evident that the Western world has,



AFTER THE DUMA—WHAT?

The Bear, having escaped from its cage (Duma), does not appear to notice the abyss into which he is walking.—From *Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).



THE RADICAL CURE.

RUSSIA: "First I shall cut off the tiny sweet little bird, then the beak, and—
—the head."

—From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

heretofore, had a very indefinite and, in the main, erroneous conception of Russia and the Russian people. Dr. E. J. Dillon, who, in his conduct of the "Foreign Affairs" department of the *Contemporary Review*, has for the past two years been insisting that the Western world totally misunderstands the Russian people and Russian problems, sums up his reasons for this assertion in a very striking paragraph. Foreign nations in general, he declares, and the British people in particular, evidently have never yet seen Russia. They only see a mirage. "It is not merely that they see real things utterly out of perspective, but that often they do not descry realities at all."

Viewing the revolution as it has unfolded itself before our eyes, since January, 1905, has the foreign public expected anything that ultimately came to pass? Has it gauged aright the significance of the cardinal events? How often has it not heard that the dynasty was at its last gasp, the imperial yacht about to start from Peterhof carrying Nicholas the Second and last Czar of All the Russias? How often has state bankruptcy been imminent? How often has a general strike been predicted that would paralyze all branches of public and private activity, and bring the bureaucracy to its knees? Who has not anticipated a sharp, sanguinary, successful

insurrection supported by disloyal troops and culminating in the deposition of the sovereign? How certain must not the downfall of the dynasty have seemed, Russians argue; if the British Prime Minister publicly discounted it and made friends with its avowed enemies for the good of both nations? Many Slav politicians doubt whether the people in England and France understand the very first elements of the Russian problem. If half the atrocities which foreigners repeat were true, fire from heaven would destroy the land and its inhabitants, or else the earth would open and swallow them up. When reading the appalling accounts of murders and arson, of strikes and arrests, of which the daily papers are full, the complacent foreigner complacently compares them with the chronicles of crime in his own land and thanks heaven that he was born in France or England. The conclusion, however, is arbitrary and misleading, because a comparison should be made not with his own country, but with a whole continent, a sixth of the terrestrial globe. Instead of contrasting Russia with England, we should compare Russia with the rest of Europe.

*Persia
to Have a
Parliament.*

The mighty influence upon Asiatic life and thought of Japan's victory over Russia has been evident, during the past year, in China, in India, in a number of the Moslem states of central Asia, and now in Persia. All through Asia travelers find the echo of the words of a celebrated Mohammedan preacher, who recently declared: "We would be blind if we failed to recognize that it is by means of European science that Japan has vanquished Russia. It is by means of this and this alone that we also shall be able some day to defend our nationality and independence. Let us work." Following upon the announcement, early in August, that the

Ameer of Afghanistan had, for the first time in the history of that country, instituted an educational test for office holding, came the news (by private advices to St. Petersburg) that the Shah of Persia, Muzaffar-ed-din, had granted,—not, however, without some fighting of a revolutionary character in his capital,—the demands of the reformers for a representative parliament,—to be known as the Congress of National Consultation. In a ukase made public at Teheran early in September the Shah grants a national assembly to have competence in all questions of state. He orders the ministers to put the decisions of this national assembly into immediate effect and to hold themselves responsible to this assembly, which can demand their dismissal. The conditions also include complete political amnesty, the enactment of a new civil code, and granting of the right of habeas corpus and the freedom of the press, "in order that the Shah may learn nothing but the truth."

*An Evidence of
Persian Na-
tional Vitality.*

Membership in the new parliament will be made up in equal parts of princes of the blood, clergy, chiefs of the reigning dynasty, other high dignitaries, merchants, and representatives of corporations. No peasants will be granted membership, and the Shah will retain complete power of veto as "King of Kings and Vice-Regent of the Prophet." It is a remarkable fact that these reforms were demanded by the reactionary classes in Persia. All legislation in this orthodox Mohammedan kingdom must conform to the precepts of the Koran. Every principle of government must be approved by the mullahs, the professional expounders of Mohammedan doctrine and law, who really act as a supreme court. This body, which numbers some of the keenest men of the middle East among its members, has realized for some years that, between the persistent advance of Russia from the north and the march of England from India, the days of Persian nationality will be numbered unless the national life can be regenerated. The mullahs are frank to admit that under an autocratic régime such regeneration is impossible. They are, therefore, we are informed, willing to accept complete self-government on a representative basis. As for the Shah himself, he is badly in need of money, and he has noted the curtailment of the Russian Czar's power to obtain loans in western Europe unless Russia is given governmental reforms.



THE CZAR TO THE SHAH.

SHAH: "I was thinking of getting one of those things for my people."

CZAR: "My dear fellow, take this one. (Aside) I'm getting another sort, that only goes backward."

—From *Punch* (London).



A VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF HONG KONG, CHINA.

*Even China
Moves.*

While Japan and Russia, with England, Germany, and the United States as interested spectators, are slowly working out the problem of the opening up of Manchuria to the trade of the world, China herself is surely,—it might almost be said, swiftly,—awakening to the need of adopting some methods of Western culture. Upon the return, several months ago, of the two commissions of Chinese dignitaries from their recent visit to the United States and Europe to study self-government, a project for the elaboration of a constitution was announced from Peking. In accordance with the series of gradual reforms recommended by these commissions, an imperial committee was appointed to devise a plan for a national legislative assembly. In the edict appointing this committee, the Emperor expressed it as his opinion that the cause of Chinese weakness is the antagonism between rulers and ruled. He promises reforms in administration, and declares that when these have been accomplished and the people are educated to understand their relations to the government a constitution will be proclaimed. It is becoming increasingly evident that the basis of all the ferment in the Chinese Empire during the past few years has been a general desire to advance along the lines of Western civilization. Among the concrete evidences of this desire have been the imperial edict establishing five thousand new schools, in which English shall be taught; the decree that one day in seven shall be a rest day; and the announcement

by Chow Wang-Pang, director of the Imperial Chinese telegraphs, that a committee of this department has drawn up a uniform spelling system, which will in the future be applied to all Chinese names. A noteworthy fact of American-Chinese relations is the new law passed by Congress for an American court in China, to have full jurisdiction over civil, damage and criminal cases involving a loss or fine greater than \$500. The court is to hold session at Canton, Tien Tsin, and Hankow at least once annually.

*The Terrible
Chinese
Typhoon.*

China also has suffered from a terrible calamity. On September 18, 19 and 20 two of those terrible tropical wind-storms of mysterious origin, known as typhoons, bore down upon the island port of Hong Kong and caused great destruction of life and property. Our consul (General Wilder) at that city announced, on September 20, that five thousand lives had been lost and twenty million dollars' worth of property destroyed, including the absolute loss of thirty steamers. The present summer has been marked by an unusual number of destructive elementary disturbances. First, we had the eruption of Vesuvius; then the San Francisco earthquake, followed shortly afterward by the earthquake at Valparaiso. Now comes this terrible catastrophe to Chinese lives and British property at Hong Kong. A good view of this famous harbor, showing its vast extent and the forest of shipping sheltered within its shores, is reproduced above.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1906.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 21.—Illinois Republicans indorse Speaker Cannon for the Presidency in 1908.

August 22.—Ohio Democrats nominate a State ticket and declare for William J. Bryan for President....Nebraska Republicans nominate George L. Sheldon for Governor, and Norris Brown for United States Senator.

August 24.—The Vermont State Bar Association recommends the reorganization of the judicial system of that State.

August 27.—The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago returns ten indictments against the Standard Oil Company.



ARGENTINA'S TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY ROOT.

(The complimentary cover-design of *Caras y Cretas*, Buenos Ayres, published upon the occasion of Mr. Root's visit.)

August 30.—At a reception in New York City, tendered him on his return from abroad, William Jennings Bryan outlines his views on political issues.

September 4.—In the Arkansas election, Congressman Little (Dem.) is elected Governor by a majority of 45,000....In the Wisconsin primaries, Lieut.-Gov. James O. Davidson (Rep.) is nominated for Governor by a large majority; John A. Aylward (Dem.) receives the Demo-

cratic nomination for Governor....Georgia Democrats nominate Hoke Smith for Governor....Minnesota Democrats renominate Gov. John A. Johnson....Fletcher D. Proctor (Rep.) is elected Governor of Vermont.

September 6.—Democratic and Republican conventions in Arizona adopt resolutions against joint statehood with New Mexico.

September 10.—William T. Cobb (Rep.) is elected Governor of Maine; all the Maine Congressmen are reelected.

September 12.—The Independence League of New York State nominates William R. Hearst for Governor and a full State ticket....Connecticut Democrats nominate Mayor Thayer, of Norwich, for Governor.

September 13.—Colorado Democrats nominate Alva Adams for Governor.

September 14.—Wyoming Democrats nominate S. A. D. Keister for Governor....Colorado Republicans nominate Phillip B. Stewart for Governor.

September 16.—Charles E. Magoon's appointment as Vice-Governor of the Philippines is announced in Washington.

September 18.—New Hampshire Republicans nominate Charles M. Floyd for Governor on the ninth ballot, after the Reform forces have concentrated upon Winston Churchill, who is barely defeated for the nomination....In the New York City primaries, Chairman Parsons (Rep.) and Charles F. Murphy (Tam.) win their respective fights for control of party organizations.

September 19.—President Roosevelt issues an order extending the eight-hour law so as to apply to all government work....The President issues a proclamation opening half a million acres of land in Oklahoma to settlement....State Chairman Odell acknowledges that he has lost control of the New York Republican State Committee.

September 20.—Connecticut Republicans nominate Lieut.-Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff for Governor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 21.—The New Zealand Parliament is opened....The summer sessions of the Councils General throughout France declare by large majority in favor of the separation law....The Public Control Committee of the London County Council publishes the text of the new by-laws on the employment of children.

August 22.—The Cuban rebels capture San Luis, in Pinar del Rio, after a sharp action.

August 23.—Cuban rebels capture San Juan y Martinez, the terminus of the Western Railway; Quintin Banderas, leader of the insurgents in Havana Province, is killed by rural guards.

August 24.—Cuban government troops reoccupy the town of San Juan y Martinez.

August 25.—Twenty-eight persons are killed



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BONAPARTE ON BOARD THE "MAYFLOWER" DURING THE NAVAL MANEUVERS OFF OYSTER BAY ON SEPTEMBER 3.

and twenty-four wounded in the explosion of a bomb in an attempt to assassinate Premier Stolypin of Russia....The Czar of Russia issues a ukase increasing the penalties for mutiny or interest in political movements in the army.

August 26.—General Min, commander of the Russian Seminovski Guard Regiment, is shot and killed by a girl in the railway station at Peterhof.

August 27.—President Palma, of the Cuban Republic, issues a statement in which he says that the rebellion is without justification, and that the insurgents must yield or fight.

August 28.—A royal commission is appointed to inquire into the lighthouse administration of the United Kingdom....Sir Joseph Ward makes his budget speech in the New Zealand Parliament....In Spain a royal decree revises the legal formalities of civil marriages.

August 31.—The Cuban insurrection spreads to the province of Santiago....The pretender to the Moroccan throne concentrates 6,000 troops and prepares to give battle to the Sultan.

September 1.—The Cuban insurrection spreads to the province of Puerto Principe....The Panama assembly is convened.

September 2.—The Emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government.

September 4.—The Trade Union Congress at Liverpool, England, votes in favor of reform in parliamentary procedure.

September 6.—An election for vice-presidents is held in Panama.

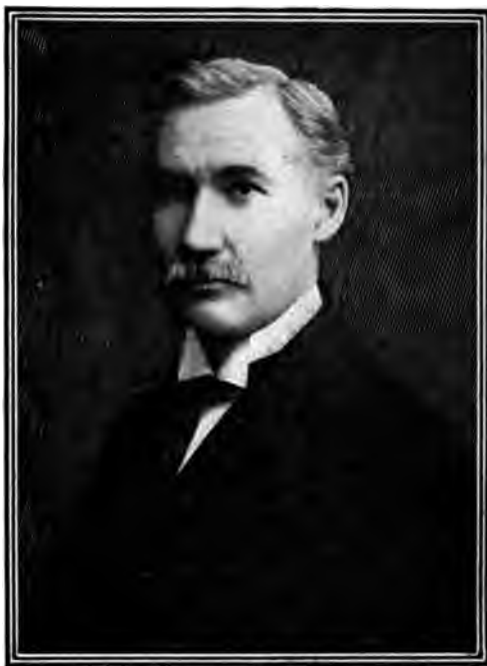
September 7.—Pino Guerra, the Cuban insurgent leader in Pinar del Rio, refuses the government armistice and attacks San Juan y Martinez.

September 10.—The Cuban Government decides to stop negotiations with the insurgents for peace.

September 12.—A revolutionary plot against the government of Salvador is discovered, and the republic is declared in a state of siege.

September 13.—The Constitutional Democrats of Russia decide to hold a congress in Finland.

September 14.—The Cuban Congress assembles and, in the absence of a quorum in either house, passes a bill conferring full powers on President Palma to take what steps he deems best to suppress the insurrection; all lines of communication in Cuba, both by railway and



HON. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

(Director of the Mint, whose article, "Are Prices Rising Abnormally?," appears on page 461.)

telegraph, are reported cut by the insurgents.... Dominican government troops attack the rebels from Haytian territory and are defeated.... The House of Representatives at Melbourne votes a preference of 10 per cent. to British goods imported in British ships.

September 15.—The Cuban insurgents attack San Domingo, in Santa Clara province.

September 16.—President Palma, of Cuba, announces an indefinite suspension of hostilities, with the object of making peace with the insurgents.

September 17.—Stern measures are taken by the Spanish Government to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia.

September 18.—President Montt of Chile is inaugurated at Santiago.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 21.—It is announced that China will establish custom houses on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

August 22.—Mr. White, the British political agent, is cordially received in Tibet.... The Pan-American Conference at Rio votes to send the Drago doctrine as a question before The Hague Tribunal.

August 23.—Japan gives notice that Dalny will be a free port from September 1.

August 24.—It is announced in Washington that the second secretary of the Japanese embassy will visit Alaska to investigate the seal-poaching incident and be present at the trial of the men arrested.

August 25.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation calling on Americans to contribute for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers.

August 26.—Mexico issues strict orders to prevent the use of her Gulf ports as bases for Cuban insurgents.

August 27.—A banquet in honor of the visit of a British fleet is given at Fiume, Hungary.... The Pan-American Conference at Rio closes with impressive ceremonies.

August 30.—Mr. Seddon's reciprocal treaty with the Australian commonwealth is unfavorably received in New Zealand.... An anti-Greek demonstration at Galatz, Roumania, results in the destruction of a number of Greek shops and the stoning of the Russian consulate.

September 1.—A commercial agreement between the United States and Spain becomes effective.

September 7.—The great powers unite in asking that warships be sent at once to Mogador, where Anfloos Kaid has captured a part of the city to enforce a demand that all Jews return to the quarter allotted to them.

September 12.—The Peruvian foreign minister gives a dinner in honor of Secretary Root at Lima.... President Roosevelt orders two United States warships to Cuba to protect the lives and property of Americans.

September 13.—Armed sailors from the American cruiser *Denver* land in Havana with field guns and camp in front of President Palma's palace.

September 14.—The sailors landed from the *Denver* at Havana are withdrawn; the insurgents make offers of surrender to the American forces.

September 15.—The fifteen Universal Peace Congress is opened at Milan.

September 19.—Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon arrive at Havana and listen to statements from the Cuban factions.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 21.—A great Welsh eisteddfod is opened at Carnarvon.... The British Medical Association opens its annual congress at Toronto, Canada.... Slight earth shocks continue in the Valparaiso and Aconcagua regions.... As the result of troubles between negro soldiers and citizens at Brownsville, Texas, all negro troops are ordered out of the State.

August 22.—The annual congress of German Catholics, at Essen, demands the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.... The Finnish Red Guard is disbanded.... A strike of federated workmen begins at Bilbao, in Spain.... An apparent case of cholera is reported in Berlin.

August 24.—It is announced that President Roosevelt has decided to use the forms of spellings agitated by the Simplified Spelling Board in all his private and official correspondence.... New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and Ohio enter into a reciprocal agreement regarding the licensing of medical practitioners.

August 27.—The telegraph cable between the Shetland Islands and Iceland is completed and already working as far as the Faroe Islands.

August 28.—In China an anti-opium league is

ed in Ho-nan to coöperate with Canton
 re....The Esperanto Congress opens at
 ra....The Real Estate Trust Company of
 delphia closes its doors, having failed with
 ties of \$10,000,000.

gust 29.—The American Bar Association
 s at St. Paul its twenty-ninth annual meet-

gust 30.—Many complaints are filed by ship-
 with the Interstate Commerce Commission
 the new rate law.

gust 31.—Call money goes to 12 per cent. in
 York....The hottest day in England for
 y-two years, the temperature reaching 92
 es Fahr. in the shade.

ember 3.—Four hundred and ninety dele-
 representing a million and a half members
 de unions, meet at Liverpool, England....
 is a grand review of warships by Presi-
 Roosevelt at Oyster Bay....Paul O. Stens-
 the fugitive Chicago banker charged with
 ry and embezzlement, is captured at Tan-
 Morocco....The National Irrigation Con-
 opens its fourteenth annual session at
 Idaho.

ember 5.—The trade-union congress at
 pool, England, passes a resolution in favor
 eight-hour day for all organized labor.

ember 9.—Troops destroy the Jewish quar-
 Siedlce, Russian Poland, and hundreds of
 ns are reported killed or wounded....The
 received Father Wernz, the newly elected
 al of the Society of Jesus....The city of
 more begins a jubilee celebration.

ember 10.—Over two hundred and fifty
 ns are buried in a landslide at the township
 vareli, in the Caucasus.

ember 12.—Twelve persons are killed and
 injured in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific
 ay near Sudbury.

ember 14.—A great meeting of students in
 etersburg passes a resolution in favor of
 ag the Russian universities....A statue of
 lent McKinley is unveiled at Columbus.
 ...President Roosevelt presents the Roose-
 up to the owner of the *Vim*, the winner of
 ernational yacht races off Marblehead.

ember 15.—Ceremonies are begun at Bud-
 atending the unveiling of the statue of
 ington.

ember 18.—A typhoon at Hong Kong
 the loss of thousands of lives and the
 ing of thirty-six vessels.

OBITUARY.

gust 22.—Assistant Superintendent Albert
 ne, of Chicago, one of the most widely
 educators in the West, 65....The Earl
 van and Melville, Lord High Commis-
 of the General Assembly of the Church of
 nd, 71.

gust 24.—Frank K. Hipple, president of the
 Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, 67
 lfred Stevens, the Belgian painter, 78.

gust 25.—Capt. Nathan Appleton, the well-
 author and traveler, of Boston, 63....
 Izora Chandler, author and painter.

gust 28.—The Duc de Broglie, of Paris,

60....C. B. Clarke, the English botanist, 74....
 Eugen Gura, one of the famous Wagner singers
 of Germany.

August 29.—Dr. Alexander Brown, of Vir-
 ginia, historian and genealogist, 63....Serge
 Tatishcheff, the Russian historian....William
 Edgar Marshall, the portrait painter, 71....Prof.
 William Dwight, of Vassar College, 73.

August 30.—Edward Rosewater, editor of the
 Omaha *Bee*, 65....Lady Campbell-Bannerman
Gen. H. C. Childs, formerly attorney-gen-
 eral of Minnesota, 57....Col. Francis Foster, a
 Kansas City pioneer, 83.

September 1.—Hermann Oelrichs, American
 agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship
 Company, 56....Edward John Russell, the ma-
 rine painter, 74.

September 4.—Lieut.-Col. James S. Pettit,
 Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., 50....Vice-Chancellor
 Martin P. Grey, of New Jersey, 65.



THE LATE ROBERT R. HITT,
 OF ILLINOIS.

September 5.—
 Chief Justice
 David Torrance,
 of the Connecticut
 Supreme Court, 66
Albert Tissau-
 dier, the French
 aéronaut, 67.

September 8.—
 Theodore Otto
 Langerfeldt, for-
 merly a well-
 known water-
 color artist, 66.

September 10.—
 Miss Rose Porter,
 the authoress, 61.

September 12.—
 Dr. Leroy Milton
 Yale, of New
 York City, 65....
 Arthur Dudley
 Vinton, a New

York lawyer and story-writer, 54.

September 13.—Prince Albrecht, of Prussia,
 69....Georges Jacobi, composer of opera, 66....
 Daniel O'Day, of the Standard Oil Company,
 62....James A. Garland, the yachtsman, 36.

September 14.—Former Chief Justice Richard
 H. Alvey, of Maryland, 80....Brig.-Gen.
 Charles Page, U. S. A., retired, 77.

September 15.—Gen. Dimitri Theodorovich
 Trepov, commandant of the Russian imperial
 palace, 51.

September 16.—Ex-Governor Aaron Thomas
 Bliss, of Michigan, 69.

September 17.—Rear-Admiral Sir Edward
 Chichester, of the British Navy, 57....Presi-
 dent Charles Duncan McIver, of the North Car-
 olina Normal and Industrial College, 46 (see page
 422)....Rev. William K. Hall, D.D., of New-
 burg, N. Y., 70.

September 18.—George F. Warren, of Roches-
 ter, N. Y., newspaper writer and author, 57.

September 20.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt,
 of Illinois, 73....Rev. Robert J. Nevin, D. D.,
 rector of the American Protestant Church in
 Rome for thirty-seven years, 67.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE SEASON.



JUST A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION.
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

THE cartoonists this month, as usual, reflect the public interest in current topics as denoted in the columns of the daily press. The Cuban situation, the political campaigns in the different States, the presidential aspirations of Mr. Bryan on the Democratic side and Speaker Cannon on the Republican, and, last but



IT LOOKS LIKE AN IMPOSSIBLE FEAT.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



TWISTING THE LION'S TONGUE.

FATHER TIME (closely examining small incision in tree-trunk): "Who's been trying to cut this tree down?"

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT (in manner of young George Washington): "Father! I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little ax."

FATHER TIME: "Ah well! Boys will be boys!"
From *Punch* (London).



UP LIKE A ROCKET—DOWN LIKE A STICK.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



KICK OUT!
from the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



WHAT WILL THE HAVOC BE?
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



FOR LENGTH AND BREADTH.
I not Taft and Fairbanks make a good
o represent the country horizontally and
cularly?—From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



THE PEACE-MAKER.
From the *Post* (Cincinnati).



JUST A LITTLE BIT NERVOUS.

THE ELEPHANT: "I don't like the looks of that fellow, Theodore. You'd better stay with me till I get past 1908."—From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica).

not the least, the spelling-reform agitation so ably furthered by President Roosevelt's championship are among the subjects that claim the attention of the cartoon-loving public at the present moment.

The cartoon at the top of this page reflects very cleverly the changed attitude of many Republicans towards Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the presidency, as well as the pervasive sentiment in Republican ranks in favor of Roosevelt



"I am more radical than ever."—W. J. Bryan.
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



FOLLOW YOUR LEADER, THE NEW REPUBLICAN GAME.
From the *Herald* (Salt Lake).



CAMPAIGN SOLICITOR: "S'cuse me, but you'll 'have to go around to the back door."
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



THE NEW SCHOOL.
From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

in 1908. Westerman, of the *Ohio State Journal*, presents Mr. Bryan as he appeared to conservatives of all parties at the time of his reception at Madison Square Garden.

Cartoonist Donahay, of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, presents in "The New School," on this page, the prevalent conception of President Roosevelt's spelling-reform attitude as expressed in multitudinous newspaper jokes during the

past few weeks. President James J. Hill's word of warning at the Minnesota State Fair, and Mr. E. H. Harriman's recent activities in the railroad world, are depicted by the cartoonists. In the cartoon reproduced on the opposite page, from the *Chicago Tribune*, Tom Browne pictures the generous impulse of stricken San Francisco in coming to the aid of her sister city in South America.



UNCLE SAM, THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Mr. James Hill (old master) paints a picture showing Uncle Sam what he is coming to. From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE MODERN COLOSSUS OF ROADS.

The grasping power of the "Harriman interests," as described in the article on page 449. From the *Evening Herald* (Duluth).



ROOSEVELT AND ROOT IN BRAZILIAN EYES.

(The *Matto*, of Rio Janeiro, commenting on a minor incident growing out of local political animosities in Argentine, reports the following alleged conversation between President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State: Roosevelt: "How is it, Brazil gave you flowers and her neighbor nation stones?" Root (calmly): "Each one gives what he has, Mr. President.")

Mr. Root's visit to South America was the chief topic of the cartoonists in our Latin neighbors to the south during July and August. Some of these clever caricatures, excellently printed in colors, we reproduce on this page. Most unfortunately, the color values of course are lost in the reproduction.



THE AMERICAN SECRETARY'S MONOPOLY OF POPULARITY.

(The above front-page illustration from *Caras y Caretas* shows Mr. Root riding with the Mayor through the streets of Buenos Ayres. The latter informs him that he is the "popularity trust." Every one is crowding to see him except the children, and they have been lulled to sleep by the mention of his name.)



ELIHE ROOT THE MAN, AS BUENOS AYRES SAW HIM.

(Monroe Doctrine or Drago Doctrine, it makes no difference which, says the cartoonist of *Caras y Caretas*, Mr. Root certainly came to expound the doctrine of good fellowship.)



SAN FRANCISCO EXTENDS HER SYMPATHIES TO VALPARAISO.
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).

McIVER OF NORTH CAROLINA

BY ALBERT SHAW.

CHARLES DUNCAN McIVER, who died suddenly last month, was one of the most useful and important men of his generation in America. If the country did not know him well it was because he was too busy serving its highest interests to impress himself, as he might easily have done, upon the entire nation. Dr. McIver was the president of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, an institution for young women at Greensboro. That would have been a worthy and honorable post for any man to fill, but Dr. McIver was much more than the administrative head of a school for girls. He was a great educational statesman at a time and in a section where the education of the children ought in truth to be the foremost task of the real leader of a State.

Dr. McIver was not quite forty-six years old; but his influence was already great, and his achievement was of the sort that saves imperiled civilizations and transforms communities. He recognized the fact that the South was backward in its educational work, and from the very day that he graduated at the University of North Carolina he became an apostle of the movement to improve the schools. He became an organizer of public school systems in the cities of his State and a leader in the work of creating rural schools under conditions of lack and need such as can hardly be understood in the North. He organized and conducted teachers' institutes in all the counties, and became the great propagandist of progress in school affairs throughout North Carolina.

He soon came to realize the fact that a good school system could not be possible without a better trained corps of teachers, and he determined to provide an institution that would receive a great number of promising girls from all parts of the State, give them an education at small cost, and train them to be teachers of exactly the type needed in the schools, particularly of the rural districts. He appealed to the legislature with ultimate success, secured his appropriation in 1891, and opened his school some fourteen years ago. The State has dealt with him generously, for Dr. McIver's enthusiasm has never failed to carry the leg-

islature in the direction of his desires. Other very important educational posts from time to time were open to him, but he felt that his work could best center in the direction and development of the wonderful institution he created at Greensboro. It is one of the finest schools for the culture of women in the whole world, and it will stand as a monument to McIver's energy and splendid talent, both as an organizer and as a trainer of teachers.

In due time Dr. McIver became the leader of a remarkable movement in his State for the adoption of a plan of adequate local taxation to supplement State funds in the carrying on of schools. The transforming results of this campaign ought to be widely known for their inspirational value elsewhere. His personal influence as an educational leader could not be confined to the bounds of his own State, and he became influential throughout the South as one of the half dozen foremost men in a movement for improving school legislation and bettering practical educational conditions.

He was a man of remarkable eloquence, and of great readiness and power on all occasions in public speech. He was famous for his wit, and for his unlimited store of amusing incidents and anecdotes.

When the Southern Education Board was formed some years ago he became one of its members, and as chairman of its campaign committee, his labors were incessant and of priceless service to the cause. He was president of the Southern Educational Association last year, and was always one of the most prominent men in the National Association, counting among his close personal friends the foremost educators in the United States throughout the North as well as the South. If he had chosen to turn his energies into political channels he would have been Governor of his State and then United States Senator.

His efficiency and his gifts of leadership would have made him a marked man, and a rare success in any profession or calling. But he gloried in the work he had chosen, and believed that the right training of women, for the sake of the home and the common school, was the most fundamentally



DR. CHARLES DUNCAN M'IVER.

important thing with which he could possibly concern himself; and so it was that he gave his strength and his life to that work. He can be ill spared, but he had builded so bravely and staunchly that what he has done will remain. Furthermore, he had a fine gift for working with other men and for inspiring forward young associates and colleagues imbued with his ideas and spirit, and

trained to promote educational progress along the lines he had laid down. Thus, his work will remain; his memory will long be honored in North Carolina; and in the loss of their noble educational leader many of the citizens of his State will be the more firmly resolved to devote themselves to the great cause of which he was chief apostle.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC ON TRIAL.

BY ATHERTON BROWNELL.

WHAT appeared at first to be largely a lawless outbreak of a politically dissatisfied element in Cuba has, with rapidly gathering force, grown quickly into a revolutionary movement of large proportions, threatening not only the stability of the Palma government, but also the great industrial and agricultural prosperity of the island and the heavy American interests that have been established there since the period of our intervention. In its first stages the revolu-

tion hardly surpassed others that have been nipped in the bud, and for a time American interests appeared to be measureably safe from physical violence and from any damage save that which naturally follows a disturbed condition, but in its later phases the danger has become so acute that at this writing American warships are hovering near the scene of the disturbance for the protection of American property.

Because of a known feeling in the island

in favor of annexation to the United States; because of the benefit that would accrue to the American interests in the island in such an event; because the first large movement was in the Province of Pinar del Rio, where the Tobacco "Trust" is heavily interested, the suspicion is evident on many sides that these American interests have fathered and assisted the revolution for the purpose of creating a situation that would demand our intervention under the terms of the Platt Amendment and be the forerunner to political annexation, with its attendant admission of Cuban products to the United States free of duty.

In one sense the situation in Cuba to-day, so far as the relation of American capital to the government is concerned, is not wholly unlike that which existed in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson raid, followed by the Boer war, that made British territory



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS AT THE JUNTA HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

(Col. Charles M. Aguirre, the delegate, is seated, Mr. J. A. Castellanos, the subdelegate, standing.)



GENERAL JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ (IN THE CENTER), LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF CUBA, WHOSE DEFEAT BY PRESIDENT PALMA PRECIPITATED THE PRESENT INSURRECTION.

of the coveted country. Beyond this fundamental similarity the resemblance ceases when we consider Cuba and American capital. There is no necessity, however, of concealing the fact that the representatives of the one hundred and sixty millions of American capital invested in Cuba would welcome annexation. The Tobacco "Trust," for example, which owns perhaps one-half of all the tobacco raised in Cuba, and the Sugar "Trust," which owns perhaps a quarter of all the sugar, are compelled to pay annually upward of two million dollars in duties to bring their own product raised on a foreign soil into the United States. Any step, whether in the nature of political annexation, or of a permanent reciprocity treaty, which would give these products admission to our markets free of duty, would naturally appeal to the producer. Revolution, however, with its consequent destruction of property and blighting influence, would not seem

to be the most economical method of accomplishing this result.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ISLAND.

More important than these American interests are those Spanish-born Cubans, who, being heavily engaged in trade and industry, are known to be pro-American in sentiment, because they see that the only possible industrial salvation for Cuba lies in the establishment, on a permanent basis, of close relations with the United States. Keenly in their mind's eye they see the example of Hawaii, the sugar industry of which was saved from the results of a disastrous industrial warfare only by annexation. Cuba, alone, is defenseless in the industrial world. Too small to defend herself, she is yet too rich to be overlooked by the commercial nations of Europe. Her chief industry, cane sugar, is a direct menace to the heavily subsidized beet sugar interests of Europe, and it is only the protec-

tion afforded to her in a measure by the tariff wall of the United States that has enabled her to recover from years of industrial warfare, followed by years of bloody strife. The interests of American capital in Cuba and of Cuban industry are common, and the pro-Americans in Cuba see but one means to protect them permanently from the industrial condition of Europe without and from their own volatile fellowcountrymen within.

Even with this stimulus to bring about a situation that would lead to annexation, it is not evident in any way that either the American interests in Cuba or the pro-American Cubans are concerned in this revolution. Nor yet can it be said that the rebelling factions desire to provoke a situation which would lead to armed intervention, thereby robbing themselves of that which they desire,—namely, the reins of government. On the contrary, what may be called the American sentiment in Cuba is striving to bring about an understanding between the revolutionists and the government which will permit the industrial progress to continue unchecked. Though the present writer has found in Cuba a large and healthy annexation sentiment, he has never heard it claimed that this can be accomplished save by popular request. The only strong anti-annexation sentiment that can be found is on the part of the two factions now at odds, the revolutionists in the field, who claim to represent the Liberal party, and the government in Havana, which represents the Moderate party. These two have this in common, that they are anti-American in sentiment, and the struggle between them is a somewhat novel method of political warfare for gaining the administration of the country.

CAUSES OF THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The ostensible cause of the present revolution is the abuse of power by the Moderate party at the polls at the last election, which reelected Palma in the Presidential chair and illegally,—it is asserted,—deprived the people of the franchise, to the extent that Gomez, the Liberal Presidential candidate, was defeated. This was the first national election to be held in Cuba without the quieting effect of the United States Army. Although there was no political issue to arouse rancor, the campaign was an acrimonious one, and was waged about the personality of the candidates rather than the principles for which they stood. At the head of the Mod-

erate ticket stood Tomas Estrada Palma, who had remained in the United States during the war with Spain, and who was not personally close to the people. During his first term as President he had proved himself rigidly honest, but unable to check the grafting propensities of his following, and, moreover, had, by his resentfulness of little things, his lack of diplomacy and stubbornness, driven from himself the hearty



A SUGAR MILL AT CARDENAS.

support of the strongest interests in the island. Nearly every official of the Moderate party had waxed wealthy during his term, public improvements, bravely begun, had finally almost ceased, and large appropriations had so been handled as to excite the covetousness of those politicians who were not in favor with the government.

On the other side stood José Miguel Gomez, a man of the people, personally known to them, magnetic and winning, with the great prestige of his own service in the field as a successful guerilla general in the last war. An issue was manufactured out of the Platt Amendment, the Liberals following the jingo policy of declaring themselves in favor of the immediate abrogation of that appendix to the Cuban Constitution. The Moderates took a more conservative ground and declared that, while the Platt Amendment placed the island in the unenviable position of being practically under the thumb of the United States, the friendship of this great country was necessary for the time being, and that, moreover, the time for abrogation was at a later date. Both parties knew perfectly well that, without the active protection of the United States, Cuba's position is absolutely defenseless, and neither of them

would seriously suggest any step which would antagonize this country.

A FARCICAL ELECTION.

The election which was held last fall was really a farce and a sham. To strengthen the Moderate ticket, Mendez Capote, a prominent lawyer of Havana, was induced to make the canvass for the Vice-Presidency, with the distinct understanding that he might resign, if elected, before the time came for him to assume the duties of his office. Freyre Andrade, prosecuting attorney, was brought into the cabinet as secretary of Government, to handle the elections. Bribery, intimidation, illegal voting, wholesale arrests and incarcerations and the guarding of the polls by the rural guard, to prevent any but Moderates from voting, were the flagrant methods charged, and beyond a doubt used, so successfully that, before the day was ended, word was passed to the Liberals to refrain from further voting. Under these circumstances, President Palma was returned to power and was re-inaugurated in May last.

Since the election the intriguing Cuban mind has been busy. Plots have been hatching all over the island, and it has been difficult for any three men, not of the government party, to assemble without being charged with conspiracy. It is the general belief in Cuba that the Liberals actually had a majority of the voters. Possibly to satisfy the anti-American sentiment in Cuba, the government has dealt with Great Britain in the matter of the negotiation of the Anglo-Cuban treaty, the purpose of which, apparently, was to give British investors a particularly favorable opening in Cuba, in order that they might offset the growing influence of American capital. The



A VETERAN OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.
(A good type of the present Cuban insurrectionist.)



GENERAL RODRIGUEZ,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE CUBAN RURAL
GUARDS.

frown of our State Department has been sufficient to cause that treaty to become quiescent, but it is a favorite pastime to introduce resolutions which do not pass, limiting the amount of land that can be acquired by Americans. This policy, however, has not served to satisfy the leaders of the Liberal party.

In February last an incipient revolution was nipped in the bud when a party of Liberals, who had attacked the cuartel of the rural guard at Guanabacoa and captured many horses, were in turn captured in the jungle. The confession of the leader of this band implicated a Liberal Senator, Morua Delgado, who escaped punishment through the fact that the Cuban Constitution provides that no member of the Congress can be arrested during the sessions of that body, and the Liberal party promptly caused "no quorum" and prevented adjournment.

POLITICAL CLEAVAGE IN CUBA.

The habitual political attitude of the people of Cuba may roughly be divided into five classes, as follows: (A) A small portion taking an interest in politics for profit only, and who are in favor with the existing government. (B) Another small portion who take an interest in politics for the same reason, who are out with the existing government and are consequently affiliated with the opposition party, the Liberals. (C) A very large, ignorant population, composed of the field laborers and small farmers, mostly

native Cuban, of partly African descent, who care little for public questions and policies and who, in the last political division, were attracted more to Gomez than to Palma.

(D) A very considerable number of small merchants, tradesmen and regular employees, who favor annexation to the United States from the rather indefinite belief that their material advantages would be increased, and who, probably, voted largely for the Moderate ticket as being the more conservative.

(E) The heavy Cuban commercial interests, really pro-American in sentiment, for economic reasons, but taking little or no active interest in the politics of the island. It is among this class that the ablest men of Cuba are to be found, and it is from this class that President Palma desired to draw his cabinet. The unwillingness of the representatives of this class, as a rule, to annoy themselves with the somewhat hectic attitude of the politicians, is responsible for the low quality of the cabinet officers of the Palma administration. To this there have been exceptions, but they are few.

It may be said that the present revolution is simply an armed conflict between the first two of these classes. Any continued disturbance leading to the cessation of industrial activity and continued idleness would naturally involve the third class, while the influence of

the fifth may reasonably be expected to be thrown strongly in the interest of peace and quietude, although not necessarily favoring either side of the controversy. If there is one thing that neither of the parties at issue desires at this time, it is intervention; for it is the firm belief of both of these parties that, if the United States ever lands troops again on Cuban soil, the occupation will be permanent. The revolutionists are, apparently, very desirous that President Roosevelt shall use his moral force to persuade them to be good by indicating, in a way that will permit of no refusal, his desire for a new election, which is the sole object of the revolution. They look upon his power as a peace-maker, because of his previous successes in that direction, as supreme, and it is the distinctly Cuban and ingenious method of intrigue to create a situation and then suggest the solution which will gain for them what they desire.

The Platt Amendment, which is at once a bugaboo and a source of strength to Cuba, consists of eight articles, as an appendix to the Cuban Constitution, and the provisions of which are embodied in a permanent treaty with the United States. Article third is the one that provides for intervention under certain circumstances, and it reads as follows:

Art. III. That the Government of Cuba con-



A CUBAN SUGAR CANE FIELD.

sents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED.

It is this amendment that is depended upon to protect not only the American capital, but that of Europe now in Cuba. Previous to the war with Spain, the total amount of American capital in the island was estimated at about \$50,000,000. During the intervention period and up to 1903, this had increased, according to figures made by Consul-General Steinhart, at Havana, to \$100,000,000, but in that estimate he omitted certain very important interests. Taking Mr. Steinhart's estimate and adding to it well-authenticated estimates, it would appear that to-day the total investment of American capital in Cuba is in the neighborhood of \$165,000,000, although certain other estimates place it at lower figures. The following table will indicate the growth:

	1903.	1906.
(Consul-General Steinhart's estimate.)		
Sugar plantations.....	\$25,000,000	\$30,000,000
Tobacco lands and factories.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Fruit lands.....	3,500,000	6,000,000
Mining property.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba R. R. Co. two other R. R.'s.....	12,000,000	24,000,000
Street railways.....	8,000,000	15,000,000
Other real estate and commercial investments.....	1,500,000	5,000,000
Banking.....	.....	4,500,000
Cattle.....	.....	30,000,000
Totals.....	\$100,000,000	\$164,500,000

The immense accelerative force of this amount of capital being poured into Cuba,



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE GUERRILLAS OF GENERAL MANICOL BEING DRILLED IN THE OLD MOAT OF CASTILLA DE LA PUNTA, HAVANA.

and of operation of the reciprocity treaty, has shown itself in the island's commerce. In 1905, her imports amounted to \$94,806,655, and her exports to \$110,167,485, which is just about 100 per cent. increase since the close of the war. Of these imports, nearly one-half came from this country, and of her exports, \$95,330,475 went to the United States. With all the grafting that has been going on, Cuba has been able to pile up a surplus of about \$29,000,000, and her material improvement is well indicated by a comparison of the budgets under Spanish rule and under self-government. From 1888 to 1893, the average budget was \$24,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 went for interest on a public debt, \$6,000,000 to the Spanish army, \$1,000,000 to the Spanish navy, perhaps \$1,000,000 to Spanish graft and a half million to the Church. The budget for 1905 and 1906 was \$25,370,512, an increase of \$20,000,000 actually for Cuba, but out of which there has been plentiful graft.

Since then there has likewise been a very heavy immigration in Cuba, of which the great bulk has been Spanish, but the figures show about six thousand American settlers. These are scattered widely throughout Cuba, and it has been possible for me to locate twenty-eight colonies, of greater or less size, which may be considered as American. This does not, however, include the number of non-resident American owners of Cuban land, which probably will reach the number of fifteen thousand, and their holdings will aggregate probably four and a half million acres. The Cuba Company alone owns a matter of a half million acres, and the Chaparra Sugar Company owns or controls, in one tract, about two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. About 25 per cent. of the sugar produced in Cuba is by American corporations, and projected enterprises will increase this largely if not checked by the present disturbance. The greater part of the fruit cultivation of Cuba is American, because of the particularly favorable situation of Cuba for the growing and transportation of citrus fruits to our Atlantic coast. Practically all of the railroad transportation east of Santa Clara is American, and this, with its connections with the older lines nearer Havana, forms the trunk line service that has made interior development possible. Negotiations had practically been completed which would make a through service to Havana from Santiago, all American. All of the electric street service in and about Havana is American, and American enterprise has further gone heavily into banking. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and the National City Bank, are responsible for the establishment

of the new Banco de la Habana, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, one-half of which is already paid in and which is equally divided between the United States, Great Britain, France and Cuba, and, aside from this, about \$4,000,000 of American money are otherwise thus employed. All of the government and municipal bond issues have largely been taken in New York, the \$35,000,000 5 per cent. bond issue having been taken by Speyers, and these, so good has been Cuba's credit, have been in active demand at \$105 up to the present time.

An interesting phase of the present situation is that American investors are unwittingly responsible, to some extent, for the outbreak of revolutionary sentiment at this time. So long as Cuba was prosperous and the Army of Liberation still unpaid, the mere fact that a great number of Cubans all over the island were awaiting payment of their claims for war service was an excellent check upon any ebullition of a warlike spirit which would weaken the paying power of the government. Led thereto by the prospect of a large profit, American investors, as well as Cubans, have discounted these claims, so that the veterans of the war no longer have a personal interest in the payment of the war vouchers, and are in a position to join another Army of Liberation, which, if successful, will provide them with a new crop of war claims. In the meantime, the American purchasers of these claims, at figures showing as much as 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. profit, are awaiting the payment of the balance of their money which now lies in the Cuban Treasury, and is being used to suppress the revolution.



HAVANA'S GREAT PROMENADE GROUND, THE MALECON.

(Showing the crowd on a Sunday afternoon, the Morro and Cabanas Fort in the distance.)

THE COAL-TAR INDUSTRY AND ITS JUBILEE.

BY CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH.D., F.C.S.

Professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory, College of the City of New York.)

IN 1856, Professor William Henry Perkin, then a lad of eighteen, inspired by the lectures of Hofmann, under whom he was studying in the Royal College of Chemistry in London, prepared from a constituent of coal-tar a substance called "aniline-purple," "mauve," or "Perkin's violet." This discovery in the field of artificial formation of natural organic compounds was the forerunner of many series of remarkable inventions and revelations of nature's secrets, in the prosecution of which the history of nations has been changed and social orders altered.

On July 26 and 27 last, in recognition of this work, which gave birth to an industry of such dimensions as neither the discoverer nor any man of his time could have foreseen, prominent chemists and others of Europe gathered to pay homage to Sir William Perkin, who was tardily, but deservedly, knighted on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee. The American chemists have a similar celebration in New York on October 6, when Dr. Perkin will be the guest of honor and receive a personal token at a banquet and symposium on the coal-tar industry.

PROFESSOR PERKIN'S DISCOVERY.

When certain varieties of bituminous coal are heated in a closed retort, three classes of substances are obtained: gas, for which purpose the coal was, for a time, so treated;

coke, which has subsequently become important in the smelting of iron ores; and tar, a complicated mixture, which for many years was a waste product. Studies of this tar showed the presence of many valuable substances, among them a limpid, water-like liquid, with a characteristic odor, which

burns with a sooty flame, called "benzene," or benzol. This liquid, which contains carbon and hydrogen in equal atomic numbers, must not be confused with our ordinary "benzine" used for cleaning, which also contains these same chemical elements, but in different proportions, and is obtained primarily from American petroleum. When benzene is treated with concentrated nitric acid, a liquid named nitro-benzene is obtained. In turn, when hydrogen is generated in the nitro-benzene, it is changed into aniline, also a liquid.

In fact, aniline is

the benzene in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by what is called a compound radical, namely, one nitrogen atom combined with two atoms of hydrogen. The reader is spared further technical discussion, but to illustrate to the uninitiated, a diagram is given to show the steps:

Benzene.
 C_6H_6

Nitro-benzene.
 $C_6H_5:NO_2$

Aniline.
 $C_6H_5:NH_2$

Perkin oxidized this aniline by heating it with the proper chemical and obtained his "mauve," which gave a beautiful fast color to silk and wool. By elaboration of the



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN.

(Discoverer of "mauve" and founder of the coal-tar color industry. From a photograph taken by the writer of this article.)

method of application, cotton was also dyed and thus in England was founded the coal-tar color industry. This was followed quickly by the discovery of fuchsin in France and magenta in Germany.

HOW GERMANY AND FRANCE HAVE PROFITED.

Commercial production is very different from the purely scientific preparation of an article, which considers not the cost. It's a trite saying now, but unappreciated by many legislative bodies in our land, that a nation's progress and supremacy depend upon technical education, as illustrated by Germany and more recently by Japan. By a deliberate policy of systematic education, coöperation between the teachers and manufacturers, employment by the latter of the best talent and product of the former, and other but less important means, Germany took the lead in the production of these and in the discovery of many thousands of other compounds, which constitute about one hundred million of dollars of that country's foreign commerce at present. One firm alone employs two hundred university-trained chemists. Much of their time is given to strictly scientific research.

The French soldiers wear red trousers because that government wished at one time to stimulate the growth of the madder-plant in Southern France in competition with artificial alizarin (the madder color), made in German factories. The latter prevailed, and those acres are now vineyards and wheat fields. In Germany not only has indigo, the most important of all dyes, been made artificially, but of a better quality and cheaper than that obtained from the indigo-plant in India. Thus, millions of acres of land became available for the growth of food products for Great Britain and her colonies, with a decrease in the cost of living for a large part of the population of this globe.

From this discovery arose not alone the production of a myriad of dyes and a change of occupation of nations, but the evolution has been felt in widely divergent fields. Many synthetic compounds of medicinal value, good and bad, used and abused, have been prepared for the relief of pain, reduction of fever, and the production of sleep.

Substances possessing great explosive properties have come into use in mining, and these smokeless powders are used by the armies and navies of all nations in war and to prevent it. Substances with delicate and

indelicate odors have been produced to lend fragrance, to disinfect foul spots, and to render infection by and propagation of disease in surgical operations more difficult. Saccharine, about five hundred times as sweet as sugar, is the outcome of American ingenuity,* but it is manufactured in Germany and imported for sweetening purposes.

VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS.

At one time in some places people were paid to haul the waste tar away from the works. With the development of the manufacture of cheaper water-gas and the demand for coke in metallurgy, the latter was made by the most extravagant process. A part of the coal and its gas and tarry products was burned to heat the coal in the common beehive coke-ovens, and the remainder, a large percentage, went to waste. In Germany, with by-product coke-ovens, the coal is now heated in specially constructed retorts. The coke, tar, and oils are collected, and that portion of the gas not used for heating the retorts is applied to lighting or other purposes. One of the products obtained is ammonium sulphate, a valuable fertilizer. Nitrogen, a constituent of this compound, is the most expensive of all the chemical elements essential for plant growth, and is that fertilizer which causes agronomists the most serious worry as to future supply. There are comparatively few of these ovens in the United States at present. One needs but a cursory glance at the miles of smoking beehive ovens in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama, where not only this valuable fertilizer but the tar oils, with the tremendous energy produced in the burning, are wasted, to stand in amazement at the sinful waste taking place in our country. The superabundance of our natural resources, utilized by excellent mechanical, but not chemical, engineering has been the cause of our success in spite of such prodigality. Some conception of this may be possible when it is known that the Frick Coke Company, a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, produces and delivers to the iron furnaces over one million tons of coke every thirty days.

A product of an allied industry is cyanide, the cheaper production of which has brought about larger yields of the yellow metal, thus enriching nations, and has settled for the time a problem which sundered one of the great political parties of our country.

* Discovered by Remsen at Johns Hopkins University.

CHILE AND PERU: THE RIVAL REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTH.

BY G. M. L. BROWN AND FRANKLIN ADAMS.

OF all the republics of Latin-America, none, perhaps, are more widely known or have more frequently—one might say more persistently—startled us than have Chile and Peru. The latter, famous alike for her prehistoric civilization and for the splendors of the vice-regal court at Lima, has experienced such a succession of disastrous visitations that the impressionable historian might almost seem warranted in ascribing her misfortunes to the curse of the martyred Incas.

There was the long conflict with Spain, who made her last stand upon the continent at the fortress of Callao; there was her crushing defeat at the hands of Chile, and the sacking of Lima; there was her spectacular bankruptcy and subsequent compromise with the British creditors by the surrender of her entire railway system, the most remarkable, and at that time credited with being the most unprofitable, on earth. And first, last, and always there have been earthquakes, several of which have overwhelmed the capital and numerous inland towns, and destroyed, or inundated, the ports of Callao and Arica, and the neighboring settlements upon the coast.

Chile, likewise, has had a most sensational history, beginning with the conflict between the early Spanish colonists and the indomitable Araucanians, a conflict which continued, with varying fortunes, for three centuries and a half. Here, also, were witnessed

many bloody battles in the struggle with the mother country, and in 1866, as if to offset her triumph, came the second clash with Spain, and the disastrous bombardment of Valparaíso. Earthquakes, as well, have added to her misfortunes, notably the destruction of Talcahuano, the port of Concepcion, in 1744, and of Concepcion itself, nearly a century later; while the recent calamity, grossly exaggerated, in all proba-

bility, though it has been, will unquestionably react upon immigration and foreign investments, and thus result in an indirect loss, greater, perhaps, than the actual destruction of property and disorganization of trade.

Of civil strife and political embroilments, Peru has had her full quota; and Chile, although her governments have been exceptionally stable, experienced in the fiercely contested Balmaceda Revolution of 1891 a loss, both of blood and of national prestige, entirely disproportionate to the number of combatants or to the length of the conflict. These events, moreover, gave rise

to Chile's ill-feeling toward the United States, which culminated in the famous *Baltimore* incident, and have prevented cordial relations between the two countries until this day.

Comrades in misfortune, as they have frequently been in the past, bound by the triple tie of a common civilization, language and religion; neighbors, moreover, whose interests were reciprocal rather than competitive.



SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT,

(Inaugurated as President of Chile on the 18th of last month. Señor Montt was Chilean Minister to the United States in 1892.)

and between whom nothing more serious than a friendly rivalry might have been expected, these sister republics have developed a feud unique among the nations of the New World, and comparable, in many respects, to the deep-rooted enmity between France and Germany.

The comparison, indeed, is by no means superficial. In the war of 1879-83, in which Chile attacked, and defeated, both Bolivia and Peru, we find, as in the Franco-Prussian war, that the victorious nation possessed an efficient, well-equipped army; that she had carefully planned the entire campaign, and had even determined beforehand the approximate terms of peace, viz.: the acquisition of Antofagasta and the contiguous Peruvian departments of Tarapacá and Tacna. Peru, on the other hand, was unprepared, her army ill-equipped for a lengthy campaign, and her little navy entirely outclassed; and stubbornly though she fought, first to aid her ally, then to save her own territory, and finally in defence of her proud capital, like France, she had at last to submit to the inevitable and sue for peace. When the national flag again floated over Lima and upon the fortifications of Callao, Peru was humbled, her chief city pillaged, her richest

provinces lost, and her dispirited populace left, like the French, to begin the task of reconstruction, and vow vengeance upon their despoilers.

NITRATE, THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

When we seek for the cause of this deplorable struggle, however, our analogy entirely fails. Unlike the complicated situation that ended in the humiliation of her European prototype, Peru's disaster was simply the outcome of the world's increasing demand for nitrate of soda, or saltpeter, of which she, and her ally, Bolivia, possessed deposits of almost fabulous value. It was the old story of the expoliation of the weak by the strong: Peru and Bolivia possessed, Chile coveted.

The trouble began, to be sure, in the indefinite boundary line between Bolivia's maritime province and northern Chile; which, like so many frontier questions, such as the Canadian-Alaskan boundary or the disputed region between Venezuela and British Guiana, was unwisely left to the future, upon the assumption, apparently, that the line could be determined amicably if the territory ever acquired sufficient value to warrant a formal treaty. In such cases, of



THE PORT OF VALPARAISO, CHILE, SHOWING THE FLOATING DOCKS AND PART OF THE SHIPPING.

(Valparaíso, like other ports on this coast, has been saved from the devastation of a tidal wave following seismic disturbances by the great depth of the sea. To protect the shipping from northern storms the Chilean Government recently appropriated \$10,000,000 for harbor improvements.)

course, it is always the unexpected that happens: here the sequel falls little short of the miraculous. The sun-parched waste of Tarapacá, and the Bolivian desert of Atacama, regarded by man as worthless, and shunned even by the beasts,—this miniature Sahara, it was discovered, contained an untold wealth of nitrate, a veritable "chemical laboratory of the gods."

The value of nitrate as a fertilizer is said first to have been demonstrated by a Scotch resident of one of the southern Peruvian coast towns; but it was several decades before Europe awoke to its superiority to guano, of which, by a curious coincidence, Peru also possessed the greater part of the world's supply. Peru and Bolivia, however, were slow to take advantage of their new-found wealth, and it was left to Chile, backed by foreign capital, to begin its exploitation.

The result might easily have been foretold. Chilean miners and laborers poured into Bolivian territory, commercial houses in Valparaiso, many of them English, secured the most valuable concessions, the boundary line was ignored, Bolivia's right to increase the import tax upon the mineral was denied, and finally, when Bolivia and Peru, alarmed by the aggressiveness of their southern neighbor, formed a secret alliance to withstand all further encroachments, Chile saw her opportunity to strike while her rivals were unprepared for war, and secure the whole region for herself. It was a restless race of predominant European stock pitted against a less vigorous people, a repetition, in a measure, of our own conflict with Mexico, and equally favorable to the aggressive nation. The prize, as already mentioned, consisted of the entire nitrate fields of the two countries as well as Peru's department of Tacna, whose fate, however, is still nominally unsettled. How rich this prize has proved will presently be seen.

An explanation is here required. The treaty of 1883,—ratified in 1884,—stipulated that while Peru definitely ceded Tarapacá to Chile, she surrendered Tacna (comprising the provinces of Tacna and Arica) for ten years only, at the end of which period a plebiscite was to be taken in that department; or, in other words, Tacna herself was to decide to which country she should belong, the loser, however, to receive \$10,000,000, silver, as compensation. Unfortunately, no exact agreement was entered into as to the conditions to govern this elec-



MAP OF CHILE AND PERU, SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY OF TACNA.



VIEW LOOKING AT ARICA IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.
(Scene of a memorable battle in the Chilean-Peruvian war.)

been made as the end of the term drew near, and Chile's efforts to populate the territory had proven a failure, owing to the increasing demand for labor, and the high wages prevailing in the nitrate region, it became apparent that she favored a postponement of the plebiscite. As a matter of fact this has never taken place, though now thirteen years overdue. For the reason, Chile declares, that Peru was not prepared to carry out the terms of the treaty had the territory reverted to her. For the reason, Peru declares, that Chile does not intend to hold such a plebiscite, or at least not until her citizens are clearly in the majority. "Better far for the interests of permanent peace," writes United States Minister Dawson ("The South

American Republics," Part II. New York, 1904), "had the fate of the provinces been definitely determined."

Tacna, therefore, whose resources are comparatively limited, unless her silver deposits should acquire importance, and not Tarapacá, with its incalculable wealth of nitrate, is the territory in dispute, the Alsace-Lorraine, so to speak, of this southern continent. Nevertheless, Tacna forms an admirable buffer to the nitrate provinces, and her "imposingly mountainous frontier" is reported by the Chilean military authorities to be her (Chile's) natural defensive boundary, a report that the government at Santiago has made no effort to suppress. This territory, moreover, occupies an important position as an outlet to Bolivia, and Chile's financing of the Bolivian railway, which is to connect La Paz with Arica, the principal port on the disputed coast, and her recent *entente cordiale* with that republic, is not without significance.

CHILE'S NATIONAL AMBITIONS.

Many South Americans, indeed, contend that Chile has further designs upon Bolivia, and it has been stated that several years ago she broached the subject of its partition to the neighboring republics. The Marques de Rojas has mentioned this fact in his recent work ("Tiempo Perdido," Paris, 1905), and has even invited the United States to intervene in defence of this unfortunate republic. Another writer, a Peruvian, informs us



LAKE TITICACA, AT THE PERUVIAN-BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY.

(This famous lake, though not the highest in Peru, has an elevation of more than 12,000 feet and is equally noted as the largest lake on the continent and as the highest navigated body of water in the world.)

upon evident authority that Peru's severance of diplomatic relations with Chile in 1901 (restored early this year, however) was due to this cause, and in proof of his assertion that "Chile's aim is the control of all that is valuable, of all that makes for dominating power in the Southern Hemisphere," he outlines the history of her expansion as follows:

Northern limit of Chile under the Spanish viceroys,—27 degrees. South Latitude.

Northern limit of Chile after the establishment of independence in 1821 through encroachments upon Bolivian territory, by reason of the discovery of nitrate deposits,*—24 degrees. South Latitude; 27 miles advance. Claims pending for territory as far as 23 degrees, South Latitude.

Northern limit of Chile in 1874, under the protocol drawn up between Chile and Bolivia,—24 degrees, South Latitude, the 207 miles advance being finally and definitely acknowledged.

Northern limit of Chile in 1883,—18 degrees. South Latitude; advance along the coast land, 414 miles.

Exaggerated though this writer's charge may seem, viz., that Chile aims to be the dominant power in South America, the suspicion that she contemplates a further expansion is by no means confined to Lima, and Peru's feelings upon the desertion of her ally can easily be imagined.

If Chile's understanding with Bolivia, therefore, seems unnatural, her commercial and defensive alliance with Ecuador is clearly advantageous to both countries, since Ecuador is protected against any encroachments on the part of Peru, while Chile thereby prevents her rival from embarking upon a career of expansion toward the north, which, indeed,—unless a share of Bolivia should fall to her, in the event of that country's partition,—would seem Peru's only outlet.

* This writer is evidently in error in ascribing Chile's motive at that time to an appreciation of the value of nitrate.

However one may regard Chile's broader policy, her lukewarm attitude toward arbitration as applied to Tacna has long been apparent, in contrast to her former acquiescence to that principle in the boundary dispute with Argentina,—a stronger nation, by the way, than Peru,—yet Chile and Peru were both represented at the recent Pan-American Conference, and presumably were influenced by the spirit of good-will that there prevailed. It is not impossible, therefore, that Tacna may yet reach The Hague.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS OF PERU.

Leaving their territorial problems, which can at best be but imperfectly presented, let us now briefly describe this New World France and Germany, reviewing their resources, their industrial and commercial development and the purely internal, or national, conditions that prevail.

Peru, without the disputed provinces, is still more than double the size of her rival.

Indeed, the northeastern department of Loreto, alone, almost equals the area of Chile, and actually exceeds that of Austria-Hungary by 40,000 square miles. This, of course, is her largest territorial division, and bears a ratio to the coast departments similar to that of Texas to the New England States. Comparing Peru, as a whole, with Texas, we find the ratio about five to two; but the latter, it must be remembered, has itself a larger area than many countries of Europe, so that it is not surprising to find that Peru equals the combined area of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Greece. This comparison, however, is based upon the statistics furnished by the Lima Geographical Society, viz.: 683,143 square miles, which, although generally accepted abroad, includes portions



Copyright, 1906, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

SEÑOR DON JOSÉ PARDO,
(President of Peru since 1904.)



IN THE NITRATE COUNTRY.

(The "Calleche," or natural rock, is subjected to a boiling process and the pure nitrate, iodine and other by-products extracted.)

of the territories in dispute with Ecuador, Brazil and Bolivia.

Situated almost in the heart of the tropics, and regarded popularly as a distinctly tropical country, Peru has such a peculiar configuration that every known climate is found within her borders, from the Arctic blasts that sweep across her snow-capped peaks to the miasmatic vapors of the Amazonian jungle. This is due to the stupendous double range of the Andes which, passing southward, becomes a triple chain and encloses first the temperate highlands known as the *Sierra*, and to the west of this, and at a much greater altitude, the bleak plateau, or *Puna*, which shares with Tibet the distinction of being the highest inhabited region upon earth.

Eastward of the mountains lies Peru's section of the Amazonian basin, the *Montaña*, or forest lands, unique from the fact that it alone possesses a full tropical climate. Watered copiously by the continuous southeast-

ern trade winds, which lose their moisture in passing the frigid summits of the Andes, this region may be said to receive many times its share of rainfall at the expense of the *Puna* and *Sierra* and to the total deprivation of the eastern coastland.

The *Zona Seca*, or dry belt, which extends the entire length of the coast, and might be supposed to have a climate similar to corresponding latitudes upon the Atlantic, is so modified by the cool Humboldt current and the com-

bined effect of the dry trade winds and the reflex breezes from the Pacific, that it is neither distinctly tropical in climate nor in aspect.

This rainless belt, as is well known, also extends more than a third of the length of Chile; but the Peruvian desert, unlike the Chilean, is fortunately traversed by numerous streams whose fertile valleys, restricted though they are, and subject to an annual drought, yield no slight proportion of the



TRAIN OF LLAMAS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS.

(The llama was the only beast of burden in America before the coming of the Spaniards.)



AREQUIPA, PERU, SHOWING MOUNT MISTI IN THE DISTANCE.

nation's agricultural products. The northern coast, indeed, is noted for its cotton, rice and coffee, but particularly for its sugar, and here, as in the sugar-cane district of Brazil, the African slave was first introduced by the early colonists to supplement the Indian labor upon the estates. Chinese coolies, also, have flocked into this region and helped to solve the labor problem rendered critical in 1861 by the liberation of the slaves, and again, twenty years later, by the serious loss of life sustained in the war with Chile.

Cotton, it may be noted, is indigenous to Peru, and while several foreign varieties have been introduced, the native tree—for such it may be called—yields the most valuable product, a brown fibre, used by the prehistoric housewife, as it is by the peasants to-day, in their domestic weaving. Cotton, indeed, is regarded as one of Peru's most valuable resources, yet while several mills have been established and an export trade begun in the raw product, the total crop is approximately but two per

cent. of that of the State of Mississippi.

Equally promising, though as yet but in its infancy, is the wine industry. Introduced by the early Spaniards, the vine has adapted itself to many of the southern coast valleys, which have acquired more than a local fame for their wines and brandies. Tropical and subtropical fruits also flourish in the coast region, but the necessity of irrigation restricts the supply, so that one notices the contrast between even the most productive estates and the luxuriant natural vegetation of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The *Sierra*, which is favored alike by a temperate climate and a moderate rainfall, is adapted to sheep raising and to the cultivation of cereals, particularly wheat, which was accidentally introduced by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and maize, including several indigenous varieties. At a still higher elevation, though protected by the surrounding ranges, lies Cuzco, the center of the famous Inca empire: and in the aqueducts and agricultural terraces of its moun-

tain slopes, long since abandoned, we learn how large a population this region at one time supported, and how great was the struggle for existence to have demanded such remarkable feats of engineering. The dreary *Puna* also supported a considerable population, as many interesting ruins bear silent testimony; but its inhabitants to-day find a bare subsistence from its meagre soil, and from tending their flocks of alpacas. The alpaca belongs exclusively to these high altitudes, but the llama, the native beast of burden, is equally at home upon the *Sierra* and the *Puna*. All this region, moreover, is the natural home of the potato, which yet forms the principal article of diet upon the barren plateaux.

The *Montaña*, or transandine country, with its network of rivers and vast forests, is, except for the small cultivated areas of coffee and cacao upon its upper slopes, a practically unexplored region. Among the natural products already exploited are chincona (Peruvian bark, from which quinine is extracted), and coca (yielding cocaine), the latter of which is now being profitably cultivated. But the main resources of the *Montaña* are, and probably will ever be, its rubber.

The exploitation of the rubber forests of the department of Loreto has already assumed large proportions, and Iquitos, Peru's chief town upon the Upper Amazon, owes its importance to this commodity. Much of this territory, of course, enjoys direct communication with Europe by way of the Amazon, but the Madre de Dios country in southeastern Peru, with its almost unknown wealth of forest, has only recently been made accessible by a new route over the Cordilleras, and, thanks to Pennsylvania capital, is rapidly being exploited.

Writing of the basin of the Madre de Dios, which he had recently visited, Prof. Solon I. Bailey, the former director of the Harvard Observatory in Arequipa, discusses its possibilities as a field for European immigration (*National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1906), and asks, "Is it a white man's country?" "Parts of it," he replies, "undoubtedly offer favorable conditions for white laborers so far as the climate is concerned." And he continues: "Nor does it seem probable to me that the lower plains will be found especially unsuited to the white race. At present in these endless forests insects swarm in countless millions, and ma-



THE OFFICERS AND NATIVE EMPLOYEES OF THE INCA GOLD MINING COMPANY, PERU.
(A successful American enterprise in the newly-opened transandine region.)



OROYA RAILWAY, PERU, WHICH REACHES A HIGHER POINT THAN ANY OTHER RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

subtlety is prevalent; but with the fore-
 ared away and with the comforts of
 tion, the conditions would be much
 ed. The altitude is some 2,000 feet
 sea-level and the heat by no means
 e. During our journey on the rivers
 hest temperature recorded was 96°
 l a temperature above 90° was ex-
 rare. One hesitates even in im-
 on to picture what manifold indus-
 ay be found among these foothills in
 centuries, and what millions of pros-
 dwellers may be clustered on the
 at their feet."

y of the rivers in the *Montaña*, es-
 the tributaries of the Madre de Dios,
 rich deposits of alluvial gold, which
 n worked spasmodically from prehis-
 nes; but through the enterprise of the
 and Americans, the era of gold dredg-
 y now be said to have begun. Gold-
 quartz, also, is being profitably mined
 ne eastern escarpments of the Andes,
 older mines of the *Sierra* have not,
 been modernized, and many valuable
 ies are only awaiting the advent of
 n capital and methods.

Silver mining, which was at one time
 Peru's chief source of wealth, has fallen to
 a rather low ebb, partly due to the deprecia-
 tion of this metal and partly to the lack of
 cheap transportation. The mining of cop-
 per, on the other hand, has only recently at-
 tracted capital, but so bright is the outlook
 in this field that an American company is in-
 vesting an aggregate of \$10,000,000 in the
 development of the Cerro de Pasco property
 (formerly famous for its silver), including
 a branch railway seventy miles in length.

Peru's mineral wealth is unquestionably
 her chief asset, as the foreign investor seems
 well aware, and, at the present rate of de-
 velopment, will soon have an enormous out-
 put. Besides copper and the precious metals,
 practically every known mineral is to be
 found, of which the deposits of coal in the
Sierra and petroleum upon the northern
 coast seem specially promising. Invaluable
 deposits of oil, which in Venezuela
 this is made

* Work-
 has been
 shore of



REVIEW OF CAVALRY IN LIMA'S PRINCIPAL PLAZA.

(This historic plaza dates from the time of Pizarro, whose remains still rest in the cathedral.)

toward mining in general is decidedly liberal.

The railroads have already been mentioned. Constructed largely by Henry Meiggs, the remarkable engineering genius who went from California and embarked Peru upon an enterprise that might have taxed a nation thrice her size, the entire system was finally leased by the government, along with the guano of the Chincha Islands* to the Peruvian Corporation, representing the British creditors, who are at present operating the various lines. The government, however, does not consider itself debarred from constructing additional lines, and the President has lately recommended that \$15,000,000 be borrowed for such enterprises. Peru's resources and her immigration policy certainly demand a more extensive system.

...iously estimated at
the former
ect. Half
aborigi-

nd al-
788 88

nal stock, which, with the large mestizo class, the negroes, and the zambos, leaves but a small minority of pure Spanish descent. Hence the government's desire for European colonists.

Peru has few cities of importance, and even her picturesque capital claims a population of but 125,000. Nevertheless, Lima shows many signs of progress; witness her thirty miles of street railways, operated by electricity, which, in turn, is generated by the water power of our *Sierra*. This railway company, by the way, has adopted a unique method of preventing speculation by their employees, viz.: a lottery feature, a ticket for which is presented to each passenger in receipt for his fare. This certainly suggests American enterprise, if the method does not wholly meet with our approbation, while even the management of the gigantic bull ring, which dates from early colonial days, has so far progressed as to eliminate the sacrifice of horses.

Lima can boast of a number of historic institutions, including her famous University of San Marcos, the first in the New World, and is justly proud of the culture of her up-

As Arequipa, the second city in population, vies with her in this respect, and moreover, such a delightful climate and that it is regarded by travelers as one of the most attractive spots upon the continent. Arequipa is reached by the Peruvian Railway, which connects Mollendo, chief southern port, with Lake Titicaca, the cities of the high plateau. Payta, port, in the extreme north, is the outlet of the famous Piura valley and is noted for shipments of Panama hats. Callao, too, from its central location and excellent harbor, is the principal port, and disposes of the greater part of the country's im-

port and export, but by no means so meagre to the average American, as aggregates only \$40,000,000; but remember how crippled the nation has been since her disastrous war and that the most regions have heretofore been all inaccessible. That a more prosperous hand can hardly be doubted. The government, though by no means free from drawbacks so common to Spanish-American politics, is unquestionably actuated by patriotic motives, and President Balmori, like his illustrious father, who occupied the presidency thirty years ago, and did much to eradicate the evils of militarism and to advance civil service, is a true friend of education and progress, a strong factor in the stability of the nation. Peru undoubtedly anticipates a rapid development of her resources, and, recognizing the prosperity that will result from the Panama Canal, appreciates the service that Chile is rendering her in completing this



A BREAD CARRIER IN VALPARAISO.

great work. Nor is she ungrateful to Minister Dudley, who has done so much to promote cordial relations between the two countries, and to stimulate the investment of American capital in the mines and railways.

CHILE: THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

Chile, on the contrary, awaits the opening of the canal and the advent of American capital upon the west coast with dubious enthusiasm. That the canal will facilitate trade with the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States is unquestionable, since the saving over the old route by the Strait of Magellan is nearly 4,000 miles between Valparaiso and New York; but this trade, it must be borne in mind, is comparatively unimportant. Indeed, her entire trade with this country, including that with our Pacific ports, which will be unaffected by the canal, is but one-ninth,* approximately, of her total commerce. To what extent the remaining eight-ninths will be affected is an open question, since the bulk of her imports enter Valparaiso, which would gain but 1,700 miles to Liverpool by way of Panama, and while the corresponding gain to the nitrate port of Iquique would be 2,700 miles, it is by no means certain, until the canal dues are fixed, that the shipments of nitrate will be diverted from the present route. Sailing vessels, which are also a factor to be considered, will, of course, continue to round the Horn, provided they find west-coast freights still profitable. Even if the nitrate trade be bene-



THE GREAT PASS OF USPALLATA, BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

* Based on latest available statistics. The probability of America's trade increasing at Europe's expense must also be considered.

fited, however, it concerns the London shareholder, and possibly the foreign agriculturist, rather than the Chilean Government, which draws a fixed tonnage duty upon the output.

To show the benefit that Callao will derive from the canal it is but necessary to note that it lies 1,500 miles nearer Panama than Valparaiso; hence that it will gain 3,000 miles more than its rival by the new route, or 4,700 miles to Liverpool and 6,800 to New York. Guayaquil, the chief port of Ecuador, will gain yet more, and the Colombian port of Buenaventura most of all; so that Chile has the questionable satisfaction of seeing the trade advantages of the west coast, in a great measure, reversed, and herself relegated to the last place upon the schedule, so far as through steam communication either with American or European ports is concerned. That she will eventually benefit by the canal, Chile is well aware; but her gratitude is modified by the knowledge that Peru will benefit much more—in inverse ratio, in fact, to her former isolation.

But the disadvantage of distance by sea is only a comparative one with Chile, and is largely offset by the exceptional accessibility of the interior. With a total range of more than thirty-eight degrees of latitude, or four times that of California, and possessing less than twice the area of the latter, or approximately 300,000 square miles, Chile's length

is thirty times her average width, giving the country a configuration and geo-political position that is absolutely unique.

Bounded on the east by the stupendous system of the Andes, which in the peak of Aconcagua* reach the highest elevation in the Western Hemisphere, and by sheer force of gravity have raised the waters of the Pacific to a height estimated at 2,000 feet above their level in midocean; presenting, moreover, the greatest range in the world between mountain top and ocean bed; with a desert nearly twice the length of Syria, a central valley a third longer than Florida, and a southern archipelago almost as long as Norway; with one-fourth of her territory lying above the snow line, and embracing, approximately, one-half of the entire Andean chain, it is little wonder that Chile's problems, ethnical, social, and industrial, are as different from her neighbors, as are her remarkable physical features.

The nitrate zone, which has already been roughly outlined, extends 450 miles, at a distance from the coast of from fifteen to ninety miles, and at elevations varying from 3,000 to 13,000 feet, the *caliche* rock, from which it is obtained, lying conveniently near the surface. Besides saltpeter, this rock yields a valuable by-product in its iodine, of which

* Aconcagua lies just over the boundary, in Argentine territory.



WINTER IN PUNTA ARENAS (SANDY POINT), CHILE'S OUTPOST ON THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

(One steamer a day, on the average, calls at this port, which has a population of 10,000.)

more than \$1,500,000 worth was produced last year. The exports of nitrate, however, have reached the enormous sum of \$56,000,000, or almost three times the entire exports of Peru; but it is only fair to add that this is more than three-fourths of Chile's total exports, and that the income derived from this source is estimated at more than two-thirds of the national

revenue. Without her nitrate, therefore, Chile's exports would sink almost to the level of Bolivia's; yet it must be borne in mind that this is partially due to the fact that the nitrate fields have been developed at the expense of other mining industries, and of her agriculture, so that Chile may be said to be husbanding her remaining resources, and in the event of the decline or failure of the nitrate trade, would have her silver and copper mines to fall back upon, and a soil in her central valley of almost inexhaustible fertility.

But the nitrate fields, unless the amount of the exports be largely increased, will probably outlast the present century; and provided that the Sahara, or some other unexplored region, does not develop into a competitor and materially reduce the price, the country is assured of a revenue that will total several billion dollars, while the value of the product itself runs into figures that stagger the imagination.

The copper mines, of course, have sunk into comparative insignificance, compared with 1880, when Chile was the leading copper-producing country and furnished one-third of the world's supply. To-day she occupies sixth position, with an output of but five per cent.; yet the effect of the news of her recent earthquake upon the London market caused an advance of one pound sterling per ton upon copper for future delivery. Many of these properties, moreover, which are scattered through the desert zone and the entire southern belt, are believed to be passing into the hands of the Guggenheims of New York; so that an increased production is shortly expected.



A CHILEAN HACIENDA OR COUNTRY ESTATE.

The output of silver, which at one time gave Chile a reputation second only to that of Peru and Bolivia, has been checked in recent years owing to the low prices of that metal, and the diversion of capital to other industries; yet the mines are by no means exhausted. Gold mining, also, has suffered from lack of capital, and the consequent absence of economical methods, but the alluvial deposits of Tierra del Fuego, which formerly attracted the placer miner, are about to be worked by modern dredges.

This formerly benighted region, by the way, as well as the adjacent mainland, has surprised the world by developing a large wool industry, the sheep in this latitude being noted for their heavy fleece. Chile, it may be added, controls the entire Strait of Magellan, with which she will shortly be in direct communication by wireless telegraphy, and can boast of possessing the southernmost town in the world, excepting a small Argentine settlement in Tierra del Fuego. Punta Arenas, indeed, lies 1,300 miles farther south than Capetown, South Africa, and is equally noted for its fur trade, and for a free tariff, which permits of a thriving business with passing vessels.

Steaming westward through the strait one is impressed by the indescribable grandeur of the scenery,—the towering mountains, draped in eternal snow or flanked by massive glaciers; the silent shores, and the deep, surging waters that flow between. Yet the fiords of the Smyth Channel, upon the western coast,—and fortunate is the traveler who has seen this wondrous waterway,—are found to surpass the strait in magnificence, or even the far-famed coasts of Norway; but the



A HORSE-CAR IN VALPARAISO.

(Women have acted as conductors since the beginning of the Peruvian War.)

route has proved a dangerous one, and few steamships to-day care to hazard the passage.

The entire chain of islands hereabouts, including the southern provinces of the mainland, possess such an unusually damp climate, and are clothed with such impenetrable forests, that colonization is almost as difficult as in the parched regions of the North. Valdivia, however, which has been settled by the Germans, and is now one of the most thriving sections of the country, has developed in spite of an annual rainfall of 115 inches, in contrast to the Island of Chiloe, which the English attempted to colonize some years ago with disastrous results.

The central provinces, to which reference has already been made, contain the bulk of Chile's wealth and population. Here are situated the chief cities and towns, including the capital; here the manufacturing and commercial interests are centered; while the upland central valley, with its marvelous depth of alluvial soil, is practically the garden and granary of the nation. Notwithstanding the agricultural wealth of this region, however, including wheat, maize, potatoes, extensive vineyards, and practically all the cereals, vegetables and fruits of a temperate climate, besides the rich alfalfa lands so suitable for stock raising,

Chile actually imports more than \$6,000,000 of food stuffs annually. Nevertheless, it is claimed that one-half of the population are employed in agriculture, so that the lack would seem to be of intelligent methods rather than in the depletion of the laboring class by the mines; but the government is endeavoring to remedy the situation by stimulating European immigration, and thus eventually improving the lower *roto* class, in which the Indian strain is now all but dominant.

It cannot be denied that the race tendency in Chile is to the permanent separation of the upper and lower classes, and that unlike her sister republics, she has always tacitly acknowledged her preference for an oligarchy rather than the pseudo-republican style of government, which has brought such evils upon Spanish-America. That this has resulted in a wretched state of poverty and ignorance among the peasants, similar to, or even worse than, that of many states of Europe, is commonly charged; but it is not apparent how a worthless vote could alter these grave conditions, such, for instance, as that granted in Colombia or Venezuela. Chile has certainly a heavy problem upon her hands, and the general laxity, and even inefficiency, of the official class, which seems to be one of the results of her tidal wave of prosperity, has not contributed to its solution. Nevertheless, in thus passing judgment, we are comparing her with her own people of the past rather than with her neighbors; for even if a moral retrogression



THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTIAGO, FACING THE CENTRAL PLAZA.



SANTIAGO'S BEAUTIFUL ALAMEDA, SEVERAL MILES IN LENGTH AND MORE THAN 400 FEET HIGH.
(This is the fashionable driveway of the city.)

be acknowledged, the country still shows an enterprise and patriotism that would put to shame the average Latin-American republic, and in some respects even our own.

Rapid progress is apparent in the suppression of bull fighting and the abolition of state lotteries, in which she sets a worthy example to the mother country upon the one hand and to her military prototype upon the other. The educational institutions, moreover, particularly the colleges of the chief cities, are a credit to the nation, and though education is not compulsory, a really excellent school system has been established.

The army and navy, of course, are the Chileans' particular pride, as well they might be; and one cannot escape the conviction that the system they have borrowed from Germany, and the thoroughness with which German organization and discipline have been applied, contrast favorably with the less successful efforts of Peru to pattern her military after the French. The liberal policy toward foreign investors, and the comparatively low tariff, testify alike to the moderation and prosperity of the government, while the na-

tional system of railways,—and Chile, we may mention, incidentally, had the first railway in Latin-America,—which link the various provinces of the center and south, are a creditable experiment, though not, perhaps, a distinct success, as is the subsidized steamship line plying between Panama and her southern ports.

SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO, AND THE EARTH-QUAKE.

Santiago, the capital, situated 114 miles from the coast, is not only connected with her port of Valparaiso and the neighboring cities, but will soon have direct communication, *via* the Transandine Railway, with her great rival upon the River Plate. The population is about 325,000, or one-tenth the entire nation, but it is the grandeur of her site, the beauty of her *alamedas* and plazas, the elegance and wealth of many of her residences and public buildings, the Grand Opera, liberally subsidized by the government, the magnificent race track situated upon the open plain, with the towering *Cordilleras* for a background,—these are the



MUSEO NACIONAL, SANTIAGO, CHILE. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

It is a collection of valuable early objects of interest and value, brought from the various provinces by the victors of the army.

Chile, however, is not the cause and consequence of the disaster that have placed her in the position of the South American Republics. It is certainly to be regretted that she has received the partial assistance of the powerful patches at first applied.

Valparaíso, second only to San Francisco among American ports upon the Pacific. With a population of 140,000 and a commerce that many a city twice her size might envy, she is a city with an influential British community, rivaled, however, by the Germans, the French and the Italians; with modern buildings, electric railways, a naval academy, a national theater, an up-to-date press, such was Valparaíso before her recent calamity. Again, however, it is to be presumed that the telegraphic dispatches have exaggerated both the loss of property and of life, and even had the worst reports been verified, none who knows Valparaíso could doubt her ultimate recovery and the return of her property and prestige.

It is a matter for regret that the United States did not seize upon this opportunity to show a proper sympathy toward her sister republic in distress, and at the same time, perhaps, to heal a breach that may otherwise require long years of patient diplomacy. Peru, to her everlasting credit be it said, forgot and forgave; and telegraphed both encouragement and aid, and this in spite of the fact that a less noble motive might have dictated a policy of aggression or defiance. Chile's strength in war, even had her chief cities been destroyed, would have been but slightly impaired, but this might not have been so apparent at the first. Peru, in any case, has acted with a magnanimity that Chile, herself, has been the first to appreciate; and one can but hope that in this incident may lie the solution of the long enmity over Tacna, and that hereafter in or near that disputed territory a cross may arise, as upon the boundary of Chile and Argentina, a silent witness to a pact of peace between nations long estranged.

THE GREATEST YEAR OF NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

BY J. D. LATIMER.

The aggregate railway mileage under contract for construction or in immediate prospect in the United States and Canada is over 22,000 miles. The aggregate cash to be used in this construction of the great projects of the American line railways is over \$750,000,000. If the tire gold production of the world in its greatest gold years of history were devoted to this construction it would fall short of meeting it.

In the early part of the year the *Railroad Age* compiled the railway projects at hand under contract or under construction in the United States. This compilation shows an aggregate of over 13,000 miles, as follows:

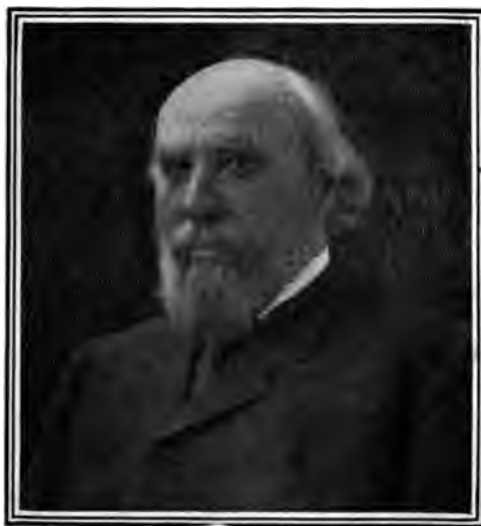
	Miles.
United States.....	36
Canada.....	398
Atlantic States.....	1,402
Mississippi Valley States.....	1,303
Northern States.....	869
Western States.....	2,321
States.....	3,488
al.....	13,014

In Canada the total mileage projected is the most ambitious in the history of that country. Linking the East with the West, four great enterprises contemplate the construction of 10,000 miles of railway.

In addition, there have come to light projects of this compilation was made American railways that will probably bring the total to over 25,000 miles of standard-gauge railway.

Undoubtedly a considerable proportion of this mileage will never be constructed. A large number of companies entirely disappear, are bought off, or fail through various causes in completing the tasks they have undertaken. Even with this deduction, it would appear that there are live and legitimate railway projects on this continent to-day that require the creation of well over 22,000 miles of track. In the light of this fact, the years 1906 and 1907 are practically bound to go down into history as one of the most striking periods in the railway history of the Western world.

This is particularly true in view of the fact that the building under way and in



Copyright, Pack Bros., N. Y.

JAMES J. HILL.

(Perhaps the greatest constructive genius among modern railroad builders.)

contemplation. Two new railways in the United States and three in Canada are designed to run from the central dividing line of the continent to the Pacific Coast. With the exception of the San Pedro route, completed this year, it is twenty-five years since the last previous trunk line railway crossed the Great Divide.

In the United States, the Southwest leads in point of mileage under contract. The larger part of this, however, is local railway built to meet the necessities of sections poorly served by the present lines. So far as main lines of commerce are concerned, the Pacific Coast and Northwestern extensions are far and away more important. The principal items of new construction in the Northwestern region may be briefly tabulated:

	Miles.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	1,700
Western Pacific.....	937
Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.....	470
The Hill lines.....	900
The Harriman lines.....	1,200

THE OLD AND THE NEW COMPETITION.

These are mere statistics. Behind each project lie great ambitions, hot personal



PINE CREEK TRESTLE ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

rivalries, deep and mysterious policies. The Western Pacific represents the ambition of George J. Gould to be the master of the first American railroad from sea to sea. The extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Seattle is the reply of that powerful corporation to the aggressive policies of James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman, which have left the St. Paul practically a local railway in the Central West. The Hill line into Portland is regarded as an attack by Mr. Hill upon the Harriman stronghold in the Northwest. The Union Pacific line into Seattle is spoken of as a direct reprisal.

The spirit of competition is not yet dead. There has never been a time in the history of American and Canadian railways when so much directly competitive railway was under way. There have been short seasons when wanton men built lines merely to wreck existing lines, without regard to the success or failure of the lines they built. Such, for instance, was the period when Jay Gould built hundreds of miles of railway merely to destroy the Union Pacific.

BREAKING OLD MONOPOLIES.

The spirit of to-day is vastly different. Men are planning new roads day by day to compete with roads already in the field, but it is because they calculate that the new roads can earn enough to make it pay. It is because the country is crying for new roads, just as, years ago, it cried for the old. No railway can now hope long to hold in its power a great traffic center of the West. Mr. E. H. Harriman labored mightily to build for himself a railway oligarchy at San Francisco. The direct reply is the building of the Western Pacific. For many years the Harriman roads have held the city of Portland in their power. This year James J. Hill is building a new highway, the like of which the West has never seen, to break wide open that Harriman stronghold.

In just such way, across the border, the twenty-five-year monopoly of the Canadian



WHEAT FIELD ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC, IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

is falling from its hands. Five years dreamed of another road across the of Assiniboia. To-day the Canadian is half way from the head of the the Pacific, the construction gangs Grand Trunk Pacific are pressing from Winnipeg, and James J. Hill is for specification a third new from Win- the sea.

n by the Mexico the ory is in the

Since away n the 50's as been but rect railway Houston to reams. For ve years the n Pacific has ed it. It n the one ne of traffic the Gulf e days of the f the Lone tate. This : St. Louis & rancisco an- the build- new line to it. Simi- ne Colorado ern and the Island are ; a new rail- ough from Worth to n to rival thern Pacific main line north and

IS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN FIELD.

East is devoted to tremendous im- nts to existing lines. The Pennsyl- ailroad, the New York Central, the re & Ohio, and the New Haven are g millions of dollars on terminals at ork and elsewhere, on new freight n new cars and engines, to handle r millions of tons of freight that are o their burden year by year. These ies cannot build new railways. They help but pour out extra millions upon railways. The Pennsylvania ex-

penditure of \$100,000,000 on New York City terminals, the New York Central out- lay of half that sum in the same place for the same purpose, the New Haven's \$30,- 000,000 for general improvements along the line are not labors of love, but works of necessity. If the forced expenditures of the

great trunk-line railways in this year and the next were added together it would be found that they would run to a total close upon \$400,000,000.

One new project looms up in trunk-line territory. It is an electric railway, projected by no less a personage than Joseph Ramsey, Jr., late president of the Wabash Railroad. It is announced under the name "New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Air Line." It is to be, say the announcements, a double-track, high-speed electric passen- ger and freight rail- way. Mr. Ramsey announces further that he has practi- cally completed the financing of the project. On the face of it the road looks like the dream



Copyright, 1906, by Atman & Co., N.Y.

E. H. HARRIMAN.

(One of the great railroad strategists of the day.)

of an enthusiastic electrical engineer,—but Joseph Ramsey, Jr., is no dreamer. On the contrary, he is, in the judgment of many, the most able constructive railway man in the East. His project cannot be considered in detail, because the detail is lacking. When it is announced that the terminals in New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago have been se- cured the project will assume an importance it cannot have without those terminals.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN LINES.

The South is experiencing a slow but thoroughly healthy growth. The Tidewater Railroad is about the most important of the new lines. It is designed to rival the Nor- folk & Western, the great carrier of soft

coal from the Pocahontas fields to tidewater at Norfolk, Va. The new road may become a dangerous factor in the bituminous coal situation. The Norfolk & Western, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania, is meeting the threat by building new branches to strengthen its position in the coal fields, and has recently created a new mortgage to raise \$34,000,000 for protection or aggression, as the case may be.

Around Birmingham, Ala., the center of the coal and iron region, there is much real activity of a quiet sort. The Illinois Central



GEORGE J. GOULD.

(The active head of daring railroad enterprises, east and west.)

has recently reached into the Pittsburg of the South by traffic agreement with the St. Louis & San Francisco. The Atlantic & Birmingham, a new consolidation, is seeking to create a new Charleston at Brunswick. The Seaboard Air Line is conserving its energies, building up its traffic, seeking recuperation from the financial exploitation which left it tottering in the last great collapse. Its one-time president, John Skelton Williams, has appeared as the backer of a new consolidation of small roads to parallel the Seaboard Air Line. The Western Maryland, the eastern outlet of the Gould System, has just completed its connection with the West Virginia Central, and is now preparing for a further extension to meet the Wabash somewhere near Pittsburg, Pa.

MODERN RAILROAD ROMANCE IN THE WEST.

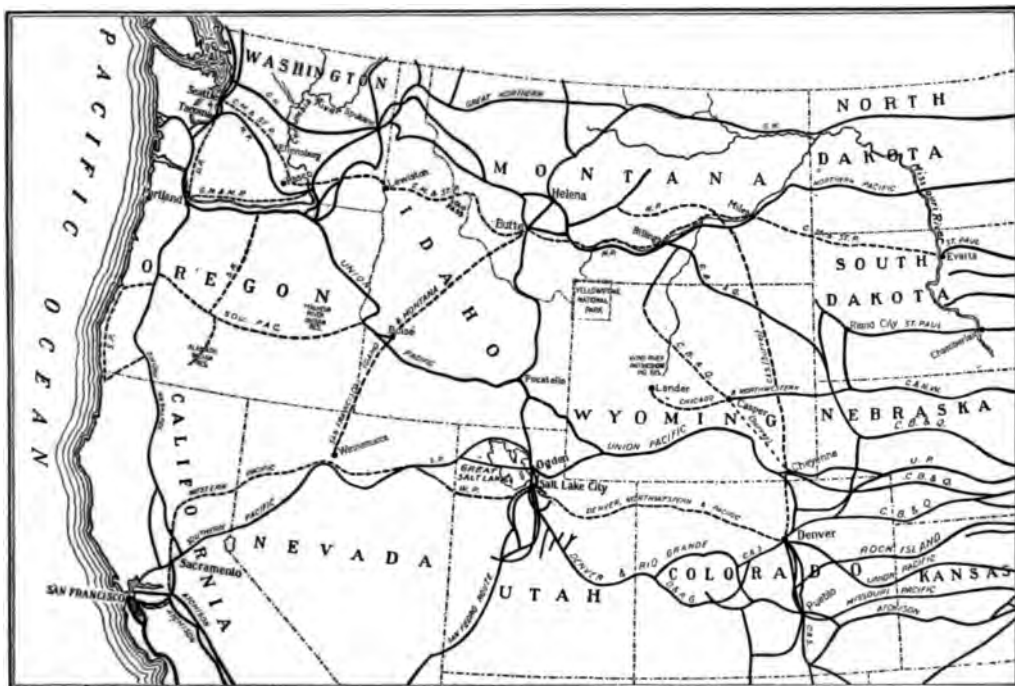
Turning to the West, the tale grows interesting. There is no touch of romance in the railroad record of the East. It is a record of hard, cold, calculating business enterprise. Once over the big river, the spirit of adventure runs through every page. In the great struggle for the command of the Gulf, in the battle of the giants for the traffic of the coast, men are men, not mechanisms. In the East they say, "The Pennsylvania has done this," or "The New York Central has done that," and so on to the end of the story. Out West men speak of Hill, of Harriman, of Gould, of Yoakum. The difference is the difference between the first-class machinery exposition and a first-class fight.

The Pacific Northwest is the real center of the building activity. The States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada claim over 3,500 miles of new railway in immediate prospect. What this means may be inferred from the fact that it is more railway than now exists in the State of Washington, and is twice as much as there is in Oregon. It means new life, new revenues, new growth, the opening of new markets. These States have all outgrown their railway systems. The outburst of activity is but the reply of the financial world to the cry of a territory rich in possibilities but poor in development.

THE SPECTACULAR OPENING OF OREGON.

Here also lies the amphitheater of the most spectacular railway contest of the day, for here James J. Hill meets E. H. Harriman in the field. These two have this year become prolific in endeavor. Oregon for forty years has lain fallow, bound around by the great circle of the Shasta Route and the Oregon Short Line. This past summer Mr. Harriman has announced that more than one thousand miles of railway will be built for the opening of Oregon,—the great, deep, mysterious desert of central Oregon.

The railways now under survey will cut directly across the great sage plains, pick their way between the lava beds, plunge through hundreds of miles of trackless pine forest. They will take in the settler, with his axe and his plow. In time they will bring out to the Pacific coast great store of lumber, great herds of cattle, thousands of tons of wool, trainloads of hard white wheat for the export trade. The country is attested



MAP SHOWING NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

rich under irrigation. The main reason it has been left so long without development has been that it lacked water. Now, with the irrigation projects under way, the last barrier has been surmounted.

STRATEGIC WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Across the Columbia River, in Washington, Mr. Hill is building the Portland & Seattle Railway from near Pasco into Portland, about 230 miles. It is the most singular railway ever built in the West. It is to cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000 per mile, to be built of the heaviest steel rail, and to be practically a water-level line across the Rocky Mountains. To accomplish this feat mountains are leveled and cast into the river, huge cliffs of solid granite pierced with a series of tremendous tunnels, great crevasses filled with broken rock. The roadbed, in fact, is being cut along the precipitous cliffs that are the north shore of the Columbia River. The one sole purpose of this mad road is to provide a new highway for the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, which shall make those roads the cheapest, and therefore the most powerful, of the railways that carry freight from the Lakes to the Pacific. There is no local traffic on the

line. On the south flows the broad Columbia, with the Oregon Short Line but a few miles back from its shore. On the north lie the cliffs and the mountains.

In direct reprisal for this daring invasion of Portland, Mr. Harriman is shoving the Union Pacific north into Seattle, the headquarters of Puget Sound traffic. He has spent over \$10,000,000 to get his terminals and approaches, and intends to carry his fight into the heart of the enemy's country. This line, like the last, is a strategic railway rather than a pioneer.

ST. PAUL'S NORTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

Into this battle of the mighty intrudes a new combatant, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Its surveys run from Evarts, N. D., northwest to Miles, thence following the Yellowstone, through Butte and the copper camps to Lolo Pass. Beyond this the route is not defined, until the Columbia River is passed, near Pasco. Here the line bends north again, through Ellensburg and *via* the Snoqualmie Pass to Seattle. Between Miles and Lolo Pass the road is closely parallel to the Northern Pacific.

The country is semi-arid in places. Coming into the mountains the road cuts through

the copper center of the world, skirting the marvelous mountain of Butte. Beyond it pierces the great forests. Here and there, throughout the thousand-mile stretch of main line it traverses rich valleys, heavy with grain and cattle. Across the Columbia it runs through the home of the big red apple, perhaps the most distinctive of the varied products of the garden State of Washington.

This is a giant project. In time it will probably make the St. Paul the second or third largest of the railways of the Union, in point of revenues. It means the creation of a new highway to rival the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. What it means to the North it is difficult to say. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific made possible the cities of Great Falls, Spokane, and Seattle. How much the St. Paul will add to the wealth and population of those cities is a matter for conjecture. It may create a new Spokane, or a new Omaha. Certainly the capitalists who control this company would not have undertaken so great a task had they not been confident that the development of the country would justify the expenditure of the hundred million dollars it is to cost.

IRRIGATION'S PROMISE FOR WYOMING.

Wyoming is coming in for a tardy recognition as a railway field. The United States Government is spending many millions of dollars on two great irrigation projects in that State. In consequence, the Chicago & Northwestern is pushing through a branch from Casper westward. The Colorado & Southern has surveyors in the field running a line north from Denver to the Yellowstone River. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is mapping out the country for a new line supposed to be designed to connect Cody, on the northern branch, with Cheyenne, the terminus of the southern branch. Neither of these roads has as yet located a line. All these lines and surveys run through a region hitherto given over to the raising of cattle, dairy pursuits, the harvesting of wheat in comparatively small volume, with here and there an iron deposit of fair importance, or a coal mine of possibilities. The region is one, so far, largely of promises. Perhaps, under the beneficent auspices of the Irrigation Commission, it may fulfill its promises and become a new wheat area to help hold the markets of the world against the Canadian Northwest.

THE NEW GOULD LINE OVER THE SIERRAS.

Southward the Hill lines disappear. That mighty pioneer is replaced in the central region by George J. Gould, who rivals the activities of E. H. Harriman. The new Gould line is one of the most spectacular and impressive episodes of the day. It is designed to be the western division of the Gould transcontinental railway, from Baltimore to San Francisco. It is a task of huge proportions. It must cross the Sierras with a line that shall be cheap to operate. The only railway that crosses this range in central territory to-day is the Central Pacific, built more than forty years ago by the California pioneers. It climbs almost into the eternal snows, then slides swiftly down into the region of eternal summer.

As yet the difficult parts of the new Western Pacific are little more than surveys, but the reports that come out of the West indicate success. If the engineers finally secure a line through the Sierras with a maximum grade of only fifty-two feet to the mile, the new road will undoubtedly revolutionize the carrying of through freight from Salt Lake to San Francisco. The bulk of this freight is now taken out of Ogden and Salt Lake City by the Central Pacific and is transferred at San Francisco only after a very expensive haul, over a line whose one great virtue is that it affords the traveler a series of thrills.

REOPENING "BRET HARTE'S COUNTRY."

This whole region is wild and picturesque. In the background lie deep forests of pine and fir, and back of them the white, serrated line of the mountain tops, tipped forever with the snow. The new right of way winds through huge gullies, skirts mighty precipices, crawls along the brink of dizzy cañons, threads through deep dark river beds. Practically it is a deserted country. Years ago, when placer mining on the western slopes was making millionaires out of very raw material, nearly a hundred thousand men dwelt in the valleys that the road will pierce. Now but a few scattered hundreds keep alive the names of ruined villages that once were roaring camps. Down toward the western terminus one finds the dredges hard at work, turning over the washings left by the wasteful miners of the golden days. At Oroville several dozen great steam dredges dig industriously into heaps of sand and gravel, washed down by the mountain

streams in the years of pillage of the ledges and the lodes.

This is a wonderful country, this wilderness west of the Great Salt Lake. Coming into it the road runs for mile on mile through flat, white alkali plains, cactus-grown, bleak and forbidding. The wonders of irrigation have but touched them as yet, but where the waters have been brought wealth springs from the bleakest valleys. The central section is through the towering Sierras. Westward, tall redwood trees are yielding fortunes to the woodman. Perhaps in time this whole stretch of a thousand miles will become a garden of the West, but at the moment it looks inhospitable. Such a country yields up its riches only to the most strenuous of endeavors. They are strong men and brave who take their living from the heart of the great mountains.

PIONEERING IN COLORADO.

Between Denver and Salt Lake David H. Moffatt, of Denver, is building the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, better known in

the West as the "Moffatt Line." It is a road of scenic wonders. The top of the Continental Divide is crossed by this line, winding back and forth through the rifts in the mountains. It pierces great virgin forests, big deposits of coal, iron and other minerals. Toward the western end there is fairly good agricultural territory. Power is abundant. If the State of Colorado ever becomes a second Pennsylvania here might be established the industrial center of the State. Meantime the road is a pioneer, seeking its life from fields untested, almost untouched.

YOAKUM'S NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE TEXAS FIELD.

South from Colorado, across the "staked plains" of the Panhandle of Texas, runs the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. Years ago it was part of the Union Pacific, but was gladly given up by that system in the great reorganization. It is now owned by the Colorado & Southern, which is dominated by Edwin Hawley, once a Southern Pacific official, and B. F. Yoakum, the man



NORTH FORK OF THE FEATHER RIVER, WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



RICE FIELD AND IRRIGATING DITCH ON THE ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILROAD (GULF COAST LINE.)

who built the "Frisco System" from a shoe-string. Backed by the personal fortunes of these adventurous men, this little road is reaching for the Gulf of Mexico. In the actual building of the line it is a copartner with the Rock Island.

This is one of the most important items in the Southwestern field. The line parallels the Southern Pacific from Fort Worth to Houston. It runs through the richest plains of northern Texas, grazing regions where are raised hundreds of thousands of cattle for the markets of Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago. The whole country is in an advanced state of civilization. Farming thrives in all branches. Commercial life is

brisk, with plenty of local money for any enterprise. The rattle of the trolley vies with the rumble of the steam train, because northern Texas, it should be understood, is no howling wilderness.

ROCK ISLAND'S SOUTHWESTERN EXTENSION.

As soon as the Texan border is crossed every one knows the name of Yoakum. Texas is full of this big, daring pioneer. In addition to the line above described, he has undertaken the task of paralleling the main line of the Southern Pacific from Houston into New Orleans, *via* Baton Rouge. This new railway is being built by the Rock Island interests, Mr. Yoakum being also chairman of the Rock Island. It pierces a lumber region, where hundreds of mills are cutting the long-leaf yellow pine to keep pace with the demand from the new countries for lumber to build the people homes withal. Eastward it runs through the rice fields of Louisiana. Corn, cotton and winter wheat are also in abundance. To some extent the country is doubtless stunted by the forty-year monopoly of the Southern Pacific, but it is rich enough to justify the new road, even though the through business were not enough to tempt the builder.

RICH COUNTRY TAPPED BY THE "GULF COAST."

Running southwest from Houston down to the broad Rio Grande the same man is building the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, familiarly known as the "Gulf Coast Line." It is one of the most unique and interesting propositions of the day. It is a constructive railway, building up a little empire out of a wilderness of chaparral and rattlesnakes. Up to five years ago this whole triangle of country lay forgotten. The Southern



SCENE ALONG THE GULF COAST LINE.

Pacific passed it by, calling it sterile. Down by the Rio Grande, it is true, vegetation was dense. Great palms towered to the sky. Oranges, lemons, and bananas were the native fruit. It was a garden spot,—but from the Rio Grande to Corpus Christi were few wagon roads and not a single line of railway. The semi-tropical belt of Texas lay untouched.

Then came prospectors, looking for water. Largely by accident, they found that under this whole region lay the biggest artesian belt in the United States. The man who sent the prospectors was B. F. Yoakum, then the head of the "Frisco System." Because he saw that water would make this whole semi-arid region a second California, the Gulf Coast road came into being. It skirts the shore, following closely the artesian belt. At its stations spring artesian wells. Along the railroad, now in its third year, the farms are watered altogether by the wells. Huge ranches, rich fruit farms, great truck gardens are producing, as season follows season, wealth and prosperity for this singular territory. Cotton, alfalfa, sugar cane, citrus fruits, and vegetables of all sorts are prolific. Alone, of all the States, this section of Texas harvests two crops of rice a year.



B. F. YOAKUM.

(Darling pioneer railroad builder of the great Southwest.)

REACHING AFTER TEXAN WEALTH.

Farther south, along the Mexican border, lie great cattle ranches. In an area of about 3,000 miles, Cameron County,—the most southerly county of the Union,—boasts over

70,000 cattle, 9,000 sheep, and 5,000 goats. The population is mixed, American and Mexican. It is a simple country, but there is nothing slow about it since the railway came.



THE ST. LOUIS, BROWNSVILLE & MEXICO RAILROAD, WITH CONNECTING LINES.

One other project of more than local importance is noted in the Southwest. From near Albuquerque, New Mexico, the mighty Santa Fé is pushing a new line across the mountains and the plains to reach into Houston by a new route from the main line to California. The new division will afford a main line to compete with the Texas Pacific and the Southern Pacific, which two railways have for nearly half a century been in solitary command of all east and west traffic through the lonely wilderness of western



D. D. MANN.

(One of the darling promoters of the new Canadian Northern Railway.)

Texas. If the Santa Fé keeps its identity, and is not gobbled up by the omnivorous Harriman, or the equally omnivorous Rock Island, this line may some day be a very important factor in the Southwestern traffic situation. The region it opens, once the Guadalupe Mountains are left behind, is flat and uninteresting, although perhaps the biggest cattle herds in the world roam the "Staked Plains" of the Panhandle, through which the surveys run.

GRIDIRONING THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

These two, the Northwest and the Southwest, are by far the most interesting regions of the Union in the matter of new railways. Looked at as a world-problem, rather than a national problem, both sink into insignificance beside the Canadian Northwest. Indeed, the awakening of that region is the industrial marvel of the century to date. It has been made more interesting to Americans by the recent startling announcement from J. J. Hill that he intended to go back to his native land long enough to show the Northwest how to grow.

For twenty-five years there was but one

great railway in the Canadian Northwest. Commerce grew slowly, even along its right of way. Back ten miles from the line of steel the green, unbroken prairie lay like a sea, asleep. The Canadian Pacific was an iron-clad monopoly. The records seem to show that there was much of oppression in its rule, much that now might happily be forgotten. The towns came up slowly. Outside of Winnipeg there is no great city of the Canadian plains. Regina, Brandon, Portage La Prairie, Edmonton, Calgary are little towns,—indeed, mere local trading centers.

It is a different story nowadays. A few years ago came William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, daring promoters, rich with the spoils of commerce gathered under every flag that flies, from Buenos Ayres to the Arctic Circle. They sought and obtained from the Manitoba Government a guaranty on the bonds of a new railway, to be called the Canadian Northern. They sold their bonds to the English, and sent their men out into the plains to dig. That was five years ago. They have pushed their road from the head of the Great Lakes away out to Prince Albert, a little trading post on the Upper Saskatchewan. They are headed for the Rocky Mountains, and are plan-



WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

(Associated with D. D. Mann in organizing and constructing the Canadian Northern.)



MIDDLE FORK OF THE FEATHER RIVER, ON THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

pierces the unbroken forests south of Hudson Bay, cuts through Winnipeg and the prairie country, threads the Rocky Mountains by the Peace River Valley, and debouches upon the Pacific Ocean at Fort Simpson, with a branch north to Dawson City. In all, it is five thousand miles of pure adventure. No other railway project in the world, unless indeed it be the Cape to Cairo Railroad, holds so much of fascination, so much of the romance that dwells about

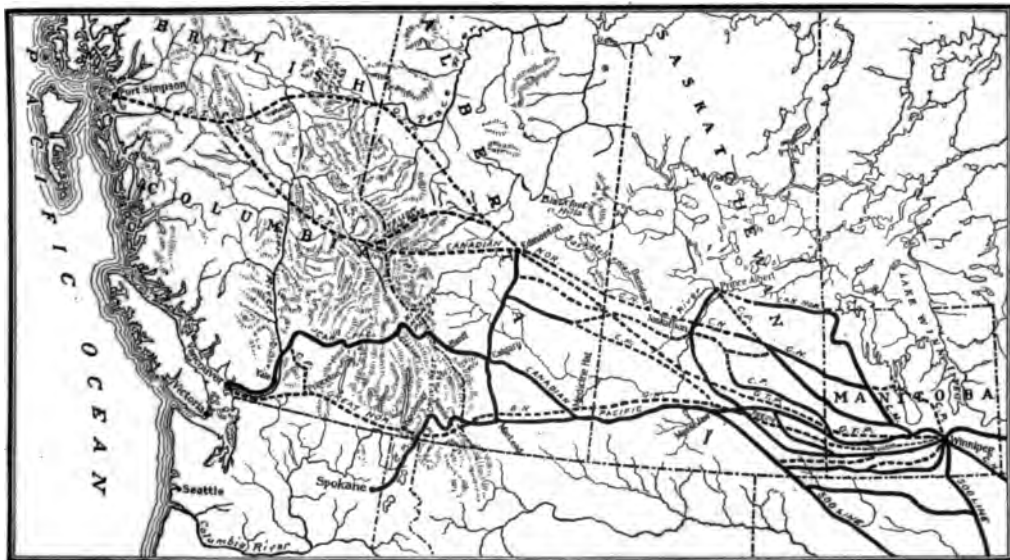
ning a new route to bring them down from Winnipeg to the Atlantic. In fact, their ambitions stop not short of another system to duplicate the Canadian Pacific.

Two years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Canadian House of Commons, fought his campaign upon a platform that called for the creation of another road from sea to sea. This project, the Grand Trunk Pacific, leaves the Atlantic at Moncton, N. B., crosses the St. Lawrence at Quebec,

the memories of the mighty pioneers.

MR. HILL'S CANADIAN LINE.

Now, on top of all these, comes James J. Hill, who built the Great Northern, and fought the United States Government in the "Great Litigation," to announce that he will build a new railway through the Canadian wheat fields. His line is to start from Winnipeg, cross the Canadian Pacific somewhere near McLeod, cut diagonally



CANADIAN TRUNK LINES, CONSTRUCTED AND PROJECTED.

through lower Saskatchewan and Alberta, and open to commerce the untrodden heights that lie between Lake Kootenay and the Fraser River, in British Columbia. In all, the road is to be about 1,300 miles, more than one-half of which will lie across prairies.

THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT LANDS.

To understand the wonderful rush of capital from all over the world into this land it is necessary to have seen the land. Between Winnipeg and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains stretches a region of the richest wheat land in the world. For the most part it is well watered by the branches of the Saskatchewan and the Qu'Appelle, and the numerous other smaller rivers that flow into the lakes about Winnipeg. Almost every square mile is either fertile from its Maker's hands, or can be made fertile with a minimum of irrigation labor. There are few forests to be cleared, few rough ridges to surmount, few "bad lands" to break the stretch of traffic territory.

One travels a thousand miles from east to west and five hundred miles from north to south, and still there is no end to these flat lands. Up in the northwestern corner of this quadrilateral,—six times as big as the State of Kansas, twice as big as the German Empire,—one begins to come upon the forests. Down in the southwest corner lie limitless plains, where tufted grass grows thick, and where huge herds of cattle roam abroad. In both the other corners and in the central region men raise wheat, Assiniboia No. 1, seventy bushels to the acre, seventy pounds to the bushel and the wheat that holds the commercial world astonished. Here and there one finds a farm of thousands of acres, such as one meets in Kansas, but for the most part the land is homesteaded in farms of 160 acres and multiples of the same.

THE WEALTH OF FOREST AND MINE.

Following the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian Northwest up from the plains, the traveler comes through deep forests of pine

and fir, through a cloudy region of peaks and cañons, where the railway winds and twists among the snow-capped mountains. Past this, sliding down through Revelstoke, the valley of the Fraser is discovered, where are big salmon fisheries. On beyond, Vancouver, headquarters of the Transpacific trade, feeds the railways with rich traffic in silks and teas and other products of Japan and China.

The Hill railway also aims at Vancouver. It runs, however, through a region rich in coal and other minerals. It taps the coal deposits of the Crow's Nest Pass, and again it touches coal along the mountain tops past Kootenay, fighting for it all the while against the Canadian Pacific. Beyond that it, too, drops down into the fertile valley of the Fraser River.

PIERCING THE MYSTERIES OF THE FAR NORTH.

These are great enterprises. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the most picturesque of them all, traverses for more than a thousand miles a region of light timber, spruce and tamarack, all needed for the paper mills. In the Laurentian Range, and, in fact, through the whole wild region of New Ontario, there may be rich mineral lands. It is a world of conjecture, of chance, of dreams and unbridled fancies. Few people live north of the Canadian Pacific. Ten years ago no man went up toward the Hudson Bay unless he were a trapper, seeking a hardy living by trading with the Hudson Bay Company, the hoary monopoly of centuries, that holds, under royal seal, the right to trade along those quiet ways. Only here and there was marked on the map a Hudson Bay trading post, where the Indians came and traded pelts for money or in barter, as their fathers had done for two hundred years and more. It is a young-old country, young in the arts and sciences of civilization, old in the time of its records. It is the weirdest railroad proposition on the map of the Western Hemisphere.

ARE PRICES RISING ABNORMALLY?

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

(Director of the United States Mint.)

THE rise in commodity prices which began in 1899, and the consequent advance in cost of living, is a subject of common discussion. Naturally, there is general and lively interest in it, and much speculation as to the cause. Is it a legitimate and unavoidable advance, resulting from natural conditions, or is it an artificial movement brought about by the so-called trusts, or by legislation?

COMPARISONS NOW MADE WITH ABNORMALLY LOW PRICES.

The first feature of the situation to be considered is the fact that present prices are commonly compared not with normal and average prices of the past, but with the unusual and abnormal prices which prevailed over the five years preceding 1899. Commodity prices, according to all records, were upon a lower level during the five years 1894-98 than during any other five consecutive years of the last half century, not only in the United States, but in the markets of the world. Our memories are all good enough to recall the fact that the low prices of 1896 were considered extraordinary at the time. They were so distressingly low that nearly one-half of our people were ready to change our standard of value to obtain the relief which they believed to be imperatively needed. All political parties in the campaign of that year agreed that prices were unprofitably low to the producer and that industry was disorganized and enterprise paralyzed in consequence. The industrial world seemed to be in a state of deadlock, with no class of people able to purchase the products of others, because they could not sell their own, and it is with the prices of this depressed period that comparisons are now usually made. It is apparent that no proper estimate of the rise of prices since 1896 can be made without an understanding of the abnormal conditions of that time.

DECLINE OF PRICES SINCE 1870.

It is a well-recognized fact that commodity prices were upon a declining scale from about 1870 to 1896. The London commodity tables compiled by Mr. A. Sauerbeck have been

made quite familiar in recent years as authority upon prices. They are based upon the prices of forty-five staple commodities in the London market during the eleven years 1867-77. Mr. Sauerbeck has averaged the prices of the same commodities for each year since 1877, and compared them with the eleven years' average by a percentage calculation. His tables show the following percentages from 1878 to 1905, inclusive:

THE SAUERBECK TABLES.

1867-1877 = 100.

1878	87	1892	68
1879	83	1893	68
1880	88	1894	63
1881	85	1895	62
1882	84	1896	61
1883	82	1897	62
1884	76	1898	64
1885	72	1899	68
1886	69	1900	75
1887	68	1901	70
1888	70	1902	63
1889	72	1903	69
1890	72	1904	70
1891	72	1905	72

THE PROTEST AGAINST LOW PRICES IN 1896.

The argument for the free coinage of silver as a remedy for falling prices was based largely upon the authority of the Sauerbeck tables. I do not intend to enter here upon a discussion of the causes which brought on the fall of prices that unquestionably followed the period 1867-77. A good many tons of literature on that subject were distributed in 1896, and most people are tolerably familiar with the arguments. The fact pertinent to the present complaint of rising prices is that, while there was disagreement in 1896 about what had caused the fall, and disagreement about how to relieve the situation, there was agreement that prices were unreasonably depressed, and that practically all classes of society were sufferers thereby. A few quotations from the addresses and literature of that time will vividly recall what was said about low prices and the condition of the country under them.

A little book, entitled "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894, had enormous circulation and popularity. However one may disagree with the theories it presented, and allowing for some extravagance in description, there must have been some basis

for its account of economic conditions at the time or it could not have obtained the widespread approval which it unquestionably received. This book began with the following statement:

Hard times are with us; the country is distracted; very few things are marketable at a price above the cost of production; tens of thousands are out of employment; the jails, penitentiaries, workhouses, and insane asylums are full; the gold reserve at Washington is sinking; the government is running at a loss with a deficit in every department; a huge debt hangs like an appalling cloud over the country; taxes have assumed the importance of a mortgage, and 50 per cent. of the public revenues are likely to go delinquent; hungered and half-starved men are banding into armies and marching toward Washington; the cry of distress is heard on every hand; business is paralyzed, commerce is at a standstill; riots and strikes prevail throughout the land; schemes to remedy our ills when put into execution are smashed like box-cars in a railroad wreck, and Wall Street looks in vain for an excuse to account for the failure of prosperity to return since the repeal of the silver purchase act.

The address to voters by the Silver Republican Committee, in 1896, signed by United States Senators Dubois, Pettigrew and Cannon, and Congressmen Brickenstein, Kearns and Hart, said:

That the condition of the country is not satisfactory all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper compensation for their labor, whether in field, factory, or mine; enterprise has ceased; values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of this country.

The Hon. Francis G. Newlands, now United States Senator from Nevada, presiding over the National Silver Party's Convention as temporary chairman, said:

Mark the wheat belt of the Northwest and the cotton belt of the South and you will find that in those areas devoted to mining, to wheat raising, and cotton growing, more than one-half of the local railroad mileage has gone into the hands of the receivers since 1893.

The Silver Party Convention declared that "since the demonetization of silver in 1873"

Prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the homes of the honest toiler, filling the land with

tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

As chairman of the National Democratic Convention, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, referring to the gold standard, and particularly to the discontinuance of silver purchases by the government, said:

Instead of reviving business, this policy has further depressed it. Instead of increasing wages, this policy has further decreased them. Instead of multiplying opportunities for employment, this policy has multiplied idlers who cannot get it. Instead of increasing the price of our products, this policy has lowered it, as is estimated, about 15 per cent. in three years. It has contracted the currency four dollars a head for every man, woman, and child in the United States since November 1, 1903. And with this vast aggregate contraction the prices of land and manufactured goods and of all kinds of agricultural and mechanical product have fallen, and everything has fallen but taxes and debts, which have grown in burden, while on the other hand the means of payment have diminished in value.

The Hon. William J. Bryan, in his speech at Minneapolis, said:

We are told that we should open the mills instead of the mints. My friends, your mills could be opened now if the people were able to buy what the mills produce. What is the use of opening the mills when the people are not able to buy the output? If you cannot dispose of what you produce you have simply to follow the opening process with the closing process. You have a great city, and adjoining you another great city—the Twin Cities of the Northwest. These cities rest upon your broad and fertile plains. If you make it impossible for the farmer to buy, I ask you how are the merchants of Minneapolis and St. Paul to sell? If you destroy the value of the farm products, you lessen the amount of money brought into this country by exports, and when you lessen the amount of money derived from the sale of these products, you lessen the amount of money which the farmers have to spend in the purchasing of the things which you have for sale.

Enter if you will into the homes of the land and see how the living expenses have been cut down because other expenses could not be cut down. See how prices have fallen while debts, taxes, and other fixed charges have refused to fall. Go into the homes where mortgages are being foreclosed,—where the husband and wife started out with the laudable ambition to own a home, paid down what they had saved with the expectation of being able to pay the balance, but which the gold standard with its rising dollar and falling prices has made it impossible to pay.

In his speech at Madison Square Garden, accepting the Democratic nomination to the Presidency, in 1896, Mr. Bryan said:

Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owes \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000,

ugh it may be twice as difficult to obtain dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad have not been reduced to keep pace with prices, and besides these items there are more. The farmer has thus found it more difficult to live. The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have sided themselves on the subject with great assis. In February, 1895, a petition asking the immediate restoration of the free and coined coinage of gold and silver, at 16 to 1, signed by the representatives of all, or all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners know while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to get possession of the dollar; they know employment is less permanent, loss of work probable, and reemployment less certain.

These descriptions of conditions then exist are not exceptional utterances for that.

There can be no doubt that if the people had been convinced that the gold standard was in fact responsible for the condition then prevalent, and that its maintenance would establish those conditions permanently, they would have abandoned it, as were urged to do. But the defenders of the gold standard argued that the low prices of the time were no criterion as to what prices would permanently be under the standard. They pointed to other influences that had contributed to the decline in prices down to 1893, and to the fact that the country had been prosperous until that year. They objected to the free coinage of silver as a remedy, on the ground that instead of increasing the volume of money in the country it would reduce the volume by expelling gold from our monetary stock. They held that the threat to change the country's monetary standard was responsible for the financial paralysis and collapse of prices. To avert this peril, they said, and confidence would be restored, capital would again seek investment, labor would be reemployed and furnished with the means to buy commodities, the demand in all markets would increase and prices would be restored to a normal and remunerative level.

It is plain, therefore, that the low prices of the period 1894-98 were not at the time demanded by anybody as a blessing to be enjoyed, but as a calamity to be escaped. Prices are legitimately low, *i.e.*, made low by causes of nature or by improvements in methods of production, but which still afford compensation to the producer and an incentive to investment and industry, are to be welcomed, but prices that are below the cost of production, that are low because in-

dustry is disorganized and wage-earners are unemployed, prices that signify sacrifice of investments and lack of confidence in the future of the country, are not desirable. Nobody wanted them when they were present, and nobody wants a return of them now. So much, therefore, of the subsequent rise of prices as represents a natural recovery from an unnatural depression is not to be deplored, but welcomed as a change beneficial to the masses of the people.

Let us turn to the available price records and examine them with reference to this particular question, *viz.*: How much of the recent rise of prices is merely a recovery to average and normal prices, measured by the experience of the past? We will first examine the Sauerbeck record of London wholesale prices, the most generally accepted authority for prices covering the last half century.

PRICES IN LONDON.

Let us take the year 1896, when, according to so much authority, prices were unreasonably low, and two years on each side of it, as a base, and compare the prices since that period with those preceding it. We give the average percentage for five years, 1894-98, and for the seven years 1899-1905, and the seven years 1887-1893; the comparison is as follows:

	1887-'93.	1894-'98.	1899-'05.	1905.
Percentage of 1867-77 prices	77	70	62.4	70.4
Percentage of first period over second, 12.2; third period over second.	12.8.			

The Sauerbeck tables show that the average of London prices for the last seven years has been practically on a parity with the average for the seven years preceding 1894, and for both the average was 12 per cent. above the average for the low period of 1894-98. The figures for the last year, 1905, are also given separately.

PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have no continuing price tables in this country which go back of 1890. The Bureau of Labor has compiled tables on the plan of the Sauerbeck tables, which include the wholesale prices upon about 250 commodities in the principal markets for those commodities in the United States. These tables include our principal native products and an important list of standard articles of manufacture, upon which prices can be fairly compared from year to year. The Bureau of Labor is carrying along two sets of tables, one showing wholesale prices, and the other

dealing with the cost of living, giving retail prices. For the purpose of economic discussion, wholesale prices are to be preferred. Retail prices vary greatly at different shops in the same town, and do not indicate as clearly as wholesale prices what the producer receives for his commodity. The chief purpose of any economic discussion of prices is to show what goods cost at wholesale. We are not yet seriously agitated over the cost of retail distribution. It will be found in time that there is an enormous waste in our present system of small shops and sales on credit, but public interest and scrutiny are not at present fixed upon the retailer. The big industrial combinations, or trusts, do not as a rule sell at retail, and to know what they are doing with prices it is necessary to examine wholesale quotations. Whatever effect the customs tariff has upon prices is exerted upon wholesale prices, and can be traced there more clearly than in the retail quotations. I have, therefore, used the wholesale prices tabulated by the Bureau of Labor, and for further details as to the composition of these tables the reader is referred to the official reports of that bureau. I will only add concerning them that they are the most comprehensive and satisfactory tables upon prices that have been compiled.

The Bureau of Labor summary of all prices by groups for each year from 1890 to 1905 is given herewith:

the first period, because the Bureau of Labor figures do not go back of 1890, and have made the third period the same length as the second.

RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES.

The Bureau of Labor makes a division of its table into raw and manufactured commodities, and it is of interest to trace their relative movements. Raw materials are principally the products of the soil, mines, and forests, and are probably less affected in price by combinations and trade agreements than manufactured products. The comparison in percentages of the 1890-99 base is as follows:

	1890-93.	1894-98.	1901-05.	1905.
Raw commodities...	110.9	90.1	119.5	121.2
Manufactured commodities.....	108.6	93.2	111.2	114.6

It appears that manufactured goods did not fall so low as raw products in the period of depression, and have not advanced so much since, although these raw products enter largely into the manufactured ones.

OUR COMMON AND MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCTS.

Facing is a list of forty-two articles which are among the most important staples of trade in the United States, with their average prices for the three periods under examination. The selected articles are mostly raw commodities and manufactures of compara-

SUMMARY OF RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1905, BY GROUPS.

[Average price for 1890-99 = 100.]

Year.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1890.....	110.0	112.4	113.5	104.7	119.2	111.8	110.2	111.1	110.3	112.9
1891.....	121.5	115.7	111.3	102.7	111.7	108.4	103.6	110.2	109.4	111.7
1892.....	111.7	103.6	109.0	101.1	106.0	102.8	102.9	106.5	106.2	106.1
1893.....	107.0	110.2	107.2	100.0	100.7	101.0	100.5	104.9	105.9	105.6
1894.....	95.9	99.8	96.1	92.4	90.7	96.3	89.8	100.1	99.8	96.1
1895.....	93.3	94.6	92.7	98.1	92.0	94.1	87.9	98.5	94.5	93.6
1896.....	78.3	83.8	91.3	104.3	93.7	93.4	92.6	94.0	91.4	90.4
1897.....	85.2	87.7	91.1	96.4	86.6	90.4	94.4	89.8	92.1	89.7
1898.....	96.1	94.4	93.4	95.4	86.4	95.8	106.6	92.0	92.4	93.4
1899.....	100.0	98.3	96.7	105.0	114.7	105.8	111.3	95.1	97.7	101.7
1900.....	109.5	104.2	106.8	120.9	120.5	115.7	115.7	106.1	109.8	110.5
1901.....	116.0	105.9	101.0	119.5	111.9	116.7	115.2	110.9	107.4	108.5
1902.....	130.5	111.3	102.0	134.3	117.2	118.8	114.2	112.2	114.1	112.9
1903.....	118.8	107.1	106.6	149.3	117.6	121.4	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.6
1904.....	126.2	107.2	109.8	132.6	109.6	122.7	110.0	111.7	111.7	113.0
1905.....	124.2	108.7	112.0	128.8	122.5	127.8	109.1	109.1	112.8	115.9

If we divide the column for "all commodities" into three periods, to wit: the four years preceding 1893, the five years 1894-99, and the last five years, the result is as follows:

Percentage of 1890-1899 prices.....	1890-93.	1894-98.	1901-05.	1905.
	100	92.6	112.7	115.0

I have been able to use only four years in

tively simple production and large consumption. As a rule, their production is beyond control by any combination. With few exceptions, they are of domestic production, and only a few have been directly affected by changes in customs duties during the period under review. It is interesting to note how the movement of prices upon these staple and

basic commodities, the production of which is unrestricted, and the prices of which, for the most part, are beyond artificial control, compares with the general movement, which includes all the reported commodities.

of the year 1905 is an important factor in the higher level, and it is known that, both in London and the United States, prices are higher in 1906 than they were in 1905. After about twenty-five years upon a declin-

Commodities and market.	1890-1893. \$	Average prices.			Percentage of 1894-1898 prices.		
		1894-'98. \$	1901-'05. \$	1905. \$	1890-'93. %	1901-'05. %	1905. %
Wheat, Chicago (bush.).....	0.8299	0.6960	0.8598	1.0104	119.2	123.5	145.2
Corn, Chicago (bush.).....	.4547	.3310	.5119	.5010	137.4	154.6	151.3
Oats, Chicago (bush.).....	.3212	.2318	.3464	.2900	138.6	149.6	120.1
Barley, Chicago (bush.).....	.5232	.3907	.5569	.4850	130.9	139.3	121.3
Cotton, New York (lb.).....	.08924	.0769	.10089	.09553	116.0	131.2	124.2
Cattle, Chicago (cwt.).....	4.6435	4.6778	5.5240	5.2192	99.3	118.1	111.6
Hides, Chicago (lb.).....	.0876	.0925	.1268	.1430	94.7	137.1	154.6
Beef, fresh sides, New York (lb.).....	.07705	.06176	.08324	.0802	124.7	134.8	120.8
Hogs, heavy packers, Chicago (cwt.).....	5.0200	4.0007	5.8864	5.2013	125.5	147.1	132.2
Hams, smoked, Chicago (lb.).....	.1075	.0922	.1135	.1046	118.5	123.1	113.4
Lard, Chicago (lb.).....	.07735	.05776	.08594	.0745	133.9	148.8	128.9
Butter, Elgin creamery (lb.).....	.2462	.1955	.2287	.2420	125.9	116.0	124.2
Cheese, New York (lb.).....	.1026	.0937	.1117	.1212	100.5	119.2	129.3
Eggs, fresh, New York (doz.).....	.2130	.1822	.2457	.2712	116.9	134.8	148.8
Molasses, New Orleans (gal.).....	.3216	.3024	.3518	.3220	106.3	116.3	106.7
Dried apples, New York (lb.).....	.0611	.0522	.0507	.0348	117.0	97.1	66.7
Sugar, New York (lb.).....	.04091	.03581	.04834	.05256	114.2	134.9	146.8
Coffee, Rio, New York (lb.).....	.1654	.1181	.0681	.0832	140.0	57.7	70.5
Beans, New York (cwt.).....	2.0356	1.4196	2.1070	2.1500	143.4	148.4	151.4
Rice, New York (lb.).....	.0567	.0546	.0506	.0417	103.8	92.7	76.4
Sheep, Western, Chicago (cwt.).....	4.5828	3.4296	4.2280	5.0798	133.7	126.1	148.1
Wool, Ohio, Boston (lb.).....	.5464	.3762	.4725	.5348	145.2	125.6	142.1
Hay, Chicago (ton).....	11.3314	9.7807	12.1718	11.2596	115.8	124.4	115.1
Hops, New York (lb.).....	.2509	.1223	.2613	.2873	205.1	213.6	218.5
Salt, Chicago (cwt.).....	.7595	.6739	.7264	.7532	112.7	107.8	112.0
Flour, white wheat, New York (bbl.).....	4.2405	3.6212	3.9517	4.5428	117.1	109.1	125.4
Codfish, Boston (cwt.).....	6.4577	4.9749	6.3250	7.3958	129.8	127.1	148.7
Silver, New York (oz.).....	.9253	.6367	.57116	.61008	145.3	80.7	93.8
Copper, New York (lb.).....	.1281	.1089	.1428	.1576	117.6	131.1	144.7
Lead, New York (lb.).....	.0416	.0339	.0440	.0479	122.7	129.8	141.3
Pig iron, No. 1 F'dry, Pittsburg (ton).....	16.5487	12.4968	18.2869	17.8850	132.4	146.3	143.0
Lumber, white pine No. 2 barn, Buffalo (M.).....	17.3106	16.6500	23.2250	24.7500	103.0	139.5	148.6
Hemlock, Pennsylvania (M.).....	12.3333	11.3541	16.5000	17.8750	108.6	145.3	157.4
Shingles, cypress, New Orleans (M.).....	3.1875	2.5800	2.8825	2.7250	124.5	104.7	106.4
Nails, 8-penny, Pittsburg (cwt.).....	2.4030	1.9230	2.0690	1.8950	124.9	107.6	98.6
Barb wire, galvanized, Pittsburg (cwt.).....	3.0176	2.0041	2.7239	2.3829	150.5	135.0	118.9
Ginghams, Amoskeag (yd.).....	.0639	.0458	.0525	.0515	130.6	114.8	112.4
Calico, Cochecho prints (yd.).....	.0625	.0510	.0510	.0517	122.5	100.0	101.3
Cotton flannel (yd.).....	.0650	.0527	.0636	.0681	123.8	120.7	129.2
Brick, New York (M.).....	5.9687	5.2125	6.5312	8.1042	114.5	125.3	155.4
Coke, bituminous, Pittsburg (bush.).....	.0865	.0588	.0823	.08	147.1	140.0	186.0
Average per cent., 41 commodities.....					125.62	126.57	128.32

These figures show that, since the end of the period of depression, this list of commodities has advanced more than the average of all commodities in the Bureau of Labor tables. It follows that the prices of the other commodities of the table, which are chiefly manufactured goods, have advanced less than the average. We cannot, therefore, conclude that the rise of prices is in any important degree due to artificial causes. The commodities of this list have but little more than regained the level they occupied before the 1896 depression. It cannot be supposed that anybody who mourned the decline of prices from the level of 1867-77 to the level of 1890-93 can deplore the slight rise from the 1890-95 to 1901-05.

PRICES HAVE TURNED DEFINITELY UPWARD.

It is clear, however, that the tendency of prices is upward. In every table the influence

ing scale, prices seem to have turned definitely upward, and the reason for it is a most interesting subject for inquiry.

In the first place, the drop to the level of 1896-98 was so sudden and marked, even in London, that the prices of that period must be considered as exceptional, and due, at least in part, to conditions peculiar to those years alone. Doubtless the financial uncertainty and industrial prostration of the United States had an influence in other countries with which we were commercially intimate. Again, after such a period of industrial inactivity as we passed from 1893 to 1898, a period of unusual industrial expansion was inevitable as soon as confidence was restored, and such a period of enterprise and construction, with its demand for materials and commodities, and its stimulus to investment and speculation, would be certain to carry prices at least as high as they were

before the depression, and perhaps temporarily higher. No other explanation would be needed for a temporary recovery of prices to the level of the period of 1890-93. The upward tendency has, however, been maintained long enough, and gone far enough, to warrant the opinion that new forces are making themselves felt.

NEW FORCES UPON PRICES.

An examination of the price tables shows that raw materials, including farm products, have felt the effect of these forces in the highest degree. The average price of wheat, corn, oats, cotton, coal, pig iron and lumber in 1905 was 40 per cent. above the average of the five years 1894-98. These products and others of their class which share in this advance are very important in all price tables, for they are not only given great weight themselves, but enter into the cost of all other commodities.

During the twenty-five years from 1870 to 1895, when prices were showing a continual decline, the United States Government was giving away the greatest body of fertile and quickly available lands ever settled in that length of time anywhere in the world. Railways were building through them and keeping agents in Europe to promote their settlement. Attracted by the opportunity to obtain a home and estate almost without money, settlers came in an unprecedented movement to Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, and the Southwest, and opened the prairies to the production of farm staples. While this was going on in the United States another movement was starting to South America, and the Argentine Republic began to ship grain to the world's markets. With the great agricultural development of this period in the United States came the self-binder, quickly available in the harvest fields of the whole world, and with it the other labor-saving farm implements in which the United States has led all countries. During the same time was going on an evolution in the methods and cost of transportation in ocean carriage and railway equipment, which had great effect upon the prices of world staples in such central markets as London. During the eleven years 1867-77, which Mr. Sauerbeck used as his base, the average freight charge on a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 15½ cents, while during the last five years it has been only 2½ cents. No matter what improvements in ocean carriage are made in the fu-

ture, there can never be another reduction of 13 cents per bushel to modify Mr. Sauerbeck's tables.

Nor is there anywhere in the world another expanse of territory equal in extent, in fertility, in accessibility, in readiness for culture, in promise to the settler, to the territory settled from 1870 to 1900 in the Mississippi Valley. Are not the rising prices of recent years significant of a gain of the world's population upon its food supplies? Are not the higher prices now prevailing required to bring under cultivation less accessible and less fertile lands and areas, which require more or less heavy expenditure for irrigation or drainage, and to pay for more thorough culture? If so, prices must be permanently higher than in the past, unless science provides by new methods for meeting the needs of an increasing population.

What is true of the grains is true of three other commodities of the first importance, viz.: lumber, coal, and pig iron. There is an unprecedented demand for lumber on the one hand, and vanishing forests on the other. It was not many years ago that timber lands had to be very accessible and the timber of good quality to be worth anything. Now the most accessible timber is gone, and they will tell you in every timber region of local fortunes made by the rise of prices in timber lands. A few years ago it had to be a well-located coal mine or iron mine that paid a profit, but the consumption of these two great constituents of all manufactures have doubled in the United States in ten years. Of course, prices are higher. They have to be higher to bring in the less accessible and more costly supplies, and in the case of pig iron, keep the old-style furnaces in blast.

In general, then, the growth of population, the more complete occupation of our country, the passing of the period in which natural wealth had no market value in itself, is a factor in the rising prices. It would be unsafe to predict the future influence of this factor, because as it is felt the genius of invention will be stimulated to counteract it; witness the substitution of steel and cement for timber.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW SUPPLIES OF GOLD.

The influence of the increasing supplies of gold is unquestionably felt upon prices. A great many people who did not favor the free coinage of silver by the United States alone regarded the declining production of gold from 1870 to 1885 as a serious matter. But

regarded the disruption of the parity between this country and the chief commercial countries of the world, and the in the dark to a new monetary basis, as a serious matter, and when the crisis in this country came relief by the increasing supplies of gold was already in

there can be no doubt that while a natural recovery of prices was due after the period of paralysis from 1893 to 1898, and the increasing demands of a growing population affecting the value of raw materials, prices being supported and stimulated by the continuous industrial expansion of the time, it is itself promoted by the increasing supplies of gold that are weekly replenishing bank reserves.

The general stock of money in the United States on July 1, 1896, was estimated at \$1,190,878. On July 1, 1906, it was estimated at \$3,057,901,107, or an increase of 50 per cent. The amount of lawful reserve held by national banks, as shown by the statement nearest to July 1, 1896, was \$321,128, and their holdings at date of nearest statement to July 1, 1906, was \$676,480,890, an increase of 100 per cent. When we consider that upon these cash holdings depends the ability of the banks to make loans, and their loans have been up to the limit in recent years, with a pressure that has forced higher interest rates, it is apparent that there have been no such continued industrial depression or rise of prices without these additional supplies of money.

HOW NEW GOLD AFFECTS PRICES.

The effect of increased supplies of gold is significant. As a rule, we each play our part unconsciously in the readjustment of prices. Everybody has said that interest rates have gone up, like wages, because the cost of living has increased. It is doubtful if many money-lenders have based their charges upon any consideration of that kind. Interest rates have increased because the demand for money is greater than it has been. The city of New York, which a few years ago sold its 3 per cent bonds above par, has recently been able to do no better with an issue bearing 4 per cent; not because the credit of the city has declined, but because in these prosperous times fewer people are looking for 3 and 4 per cent investments. They can do better. The first effect of a new supply of money is lower interest rates, but there is a secondary effect, which is more lasting and far-

reaching. When the rate of interest upon loans declines it has a tendency to enhance the value of all property which pays a higher return. When interest rates drop from 6 to 4 per cent, a security which is safe to pay 6 per cent, becomes worth 150. This advance in property values brings on an era of enterprise and construction. If the rents upon houses pay better than money at interest, houses will advance rapidly in selling value, and the owners of capital at interest will call it in, hire men, buy materials, and build houses, until the old equilibrium between capital in houses and capital at interest is restored. And so all around the circle of the various forms of property. Moreover, the demand for labor thus stimulated causes a rise in wages, the demand for constructive materials of all kinds affects their prices in like manner, and so all prices and rates of compensation, reacting upon each other, find a new level. Once a spirit of confidence is abroad and a period of expansion is under way, industrial development and speculation goes on by the stimulus of its own success, until it is checked by the exhaustion of credit; and when the bank reserves are continually broadening there is a continued relaxation.

In conclusion, the price records show that the rise since 1898 has been for the most part only a recovery to the level of prices prior to the panic of 1893. Prices suffered a greater decline during the period of depression in the United States than in London, and on the recovery have risen further. The tendency is still upward, but the advance is due to natural conditions, and not in any important degree to manipulation or causes within governmental control. To the extent that industrial combinations and trade unions have contributed to it, their efforts have been favored by the enormous demand for commodities and labor.

The advance brings about an interesting reversal of the relative positions of the debtor and the creditor and the wage earning and employing classes from what they were in the period of declining prices. The extracts given at the beginning of this article show the grievances of the debtor and employer as they were voiced in the period of depression. People enjoying fixed incomes, and the salaried class generally, then had the advantage of constant gains in the purchasing power of money, while the debtor, employer, and producer for the market complained that those gains meant corresponding losses and injustice to them. The same degree of stress

which is now laid upon the fact that food supplies have advanced in price without a corresponding advance in salaries was then laid upon the fact that food supplies had declined in price without any reduction in the farmer's debts or corresponding reduction in his expenses.

In 1896 the salaried employee who was secure in his position and the wage-earner who had regular employment were gainers by the falling prices. With the movement of prices reversed such persons have been losing what they gained at that time, unless able to obtain increased pay. On the other hand, the salaried and wage-earning class, as a whole, has been greatly benefited by the complete employment of all its number, by the imperative demand for every grade of labor, which is the chief factor in the advancement of wage schedules, and by the multitude of opportunities which such a period gives for capable and deserving individuals to better their condition.

No standard of value has been devised which is ideally perfect. There must be some standard by which the products and services of all the various occupations and all the communities of the world may be valued

to one another in the exchanges. The gold standard has been established by a slow process of commercial evolution. Practically the whole world has adopted it, not because it is perfect, but because the commercial world regards it as the best working system obtainable for the measurement of values. The standard will undergo fluctuations, and there will always be academic discussion about the effect of these fluctuations upon the interests of the different classes of society. Whatever these effects may be, they are inevitable and irremediable. Close scrutiny will reveal that the evil effects are never so important as the alarmists anticipate. An immense amount of loose theorizing and mischievous agitation is due to failure to take account of the general readjustment, with its compensations, which accompanies every economic change. The natural laws of the commercial and industrial world, like the laws of the physical universe, provide their own checks and balances. All the worlds that swing in space are held in their places by counterbalancing forces, and every influence or movement in the business world automatically sets in motion other influences to hold it in check.

THE PHILIPPINE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

BY E. W. KEMMERER.

(Assistant professor of political economy, Cornell University.)

FEW measures have been taken by our government in the Philippine Islands of greater importance in the work of educating the Filipino for self-government than the recent creation by the Philippine Commission of a Philippine Postal Savings Bank. It is a fact too often forgotten in discussions of Philippine problems that capacity for self-government is after all a question of moral qualities more largely than of purely intellectual ones. Providence, self-reliance, and self-control are among the basic virtues of all successful democracies, and these are preëminently the virtues upon which the saving habit depends and which it in turn cultivates.

The Filipinos as a people undoubtedly deserve to a considerable extent the reputation they have for improvidence. It is hardly fair, however, to judge a tropical people in such matters by our standards. The contin-

uous summer of the tropics and the very bounteousness of nature are not naturally conducive to the development of habits of providence and thrift. It should be remembered, moreover, that in Spanish times the insecurity of property and the dishonest exactions of tax collectors and of other public officials deprived the Filipino people of the ordinary incentives to saving, and led them to keep secret whatever savings they might have accumulated.

Up to the present time facilities for the safe deposit of small savings in the Philippine Islands have been extremely limited. The large exchange banks have until recently been unwilling to accept deposit accounts of less than five hundred pesos (\$250). The principal local bank in the islands, having its main office in Manila and a branch office at Iloilo, has received small savings deposits for many

The only savings bank, however, in ordinary meaning of that term, existing in the islands during Spanish times was the *Caixa de Piedad* and Savings Bank of Manila, now a church institution, though formerly under the direct control of the Spanish government. This institution receives small deposits, upon which it pays interest at a rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and it loans in its pawn-shop department 6 per cent. per annum on the pledge of property. During Spanish times the government treasury in Manila also received savings deposits to some extent. One of the large savings banks in Manila recently opened a pawn department. The total amount of savings belonging to Filipinos on time deposit in all the banks of the Philippine Islands at the close of last year, however, did not exceed a million and a half pesos at the outside. No savings bank facilities whatever were offered to the great bulk of the people living outside of the three principal cities, Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. The lack of saving facilities was also seriously felt by the fourteen thousand or more Americans and Europeans scattered throughout the islands. The Director of Posts re-estimated that the post-office money-department was carrying over five hundred thousand dollars, representing money which Americans had bought payable to themselves and were holding. These orders had to be renewed every year, and the depositors were not only receiving no interest on their money, but were paying the government for its safe-keeping.

The need of extending facilities for the deposit of small savings, and of encouraging in every possible way the development of a saving habit among the Filipino people, was urged strongly to Secretary Taft while he was Governor, and, in the summer of 1903, he commissioned the writer to prepare a report on the subject of a postal savings bank for the Philippine Islands. The report was submitted to the Philippine Commission early in 1904, accompanied by a bill providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank. This bill had the support of the Secretary of War and the Governor-General, and, with a few modifications, became a law on May 1 of the present year.

The Philippine Postal Savings Bank Act contains an attempt to select the best features of the postal savings banks of other countries, and to adapt them to Philippine conditions. The act embodies but few provisions

which have not elsewhere received the test of experience.

The savings bank is to be administered through a postal savings bank division created for the purpose in the Bureau of Posts. The bank is highly centralized, as any institution having a large money responsibility must be in a country like the Philippines. All records are kept at the central office, and only limited supplies of postal savings bank funds are permitted to be held at local offices. Notices of deposits received at local offices must be sent immediately to the central office, and receipts for deposits are sent by the central office direct to depositors. Funds can only be withdrawn on the authority of warrants issued by the chief of the postal savings bank division.

Postal savings banks are to be opened at once in all the important post offices of the islands, and as soon as possible in all the others. Mr. Ben F. Wright, formerly bank examiner for the islands, has been appointed chief of the postal savings bank division.

Any person six years of age or over residing in the Philippine Islands who is not under legal disability may open an account to his own credit in the postal savings bank. Any person resident in the Philippine Islands twenty-three years of age or over, and any resident under twenty-three years of age who is the head of a family, may open an account for a minor or for any person who is unable to manage his own affairs. No person is permitted to have more than one account. Charitable and benevolent societies are authorized, upon obtaining permission from the Director of Posts, to maintain deposits in the bank, and are granted certain special privileges. Depositors are permitted to execute nominations, which are registered at the central office of the bank, providing for the transfer of their deposits in the event of their death.

THE USE OF STAMPS FOR SMALL DEPOSITS.

Postal savings banks are divided into three classes. Those belonging to the first class are authorized to receive deposits and permit withdrawals without limit as to maximum amounts. The amounts a depositor is permitted to deposit or to withdraw at one time through postal savings banks of the second and third classes are limited. Banks of the third class are permitted to receive deposits only by means of postal savings bank stamps. These stamps are issued for the purpose of encouraging petty savings, particularly among

school children. The minimum cash deposit permitted in any postal savings bank is one peso, but these stamps, which are issued in denominations of five, ten, and twenty centavos, are sold at every postal savings bank in the islands, and, when pasted on cards furnished for the purpose, are accepted at all postal savings banks as the equivalent of cash in sums of a peso or a multiple thereof.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM.

The rate of interest which is to be allowed "until practical experience shall demonstrate that a higher rate can safely be guaranteed" is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Interest is paid on all deposits not exceeding one thousand pesos, the maximum interest bearing amount being doubled in the case of deposits of charitable and benevolent societies. This feature of paying interest on deposits up to a certain amount, but of permitting depositors to maintain deposits without interest to any amount they may wish above this interest-bearing maximum, is based upon the practice followed in Italy and Holland. The Philippine Postal Savings Bank is intended primarily to provide a place for the safe deposit of small savings and is not expected to usurp the business of private banks. There are, however, in the Philippine Islands, as in other countries, well-to-do people, who, by reason either of their distance from private banks or of their lack of confidence in them, hoard their savings in preference to depositing them in banks. To this class of people the Postal Savings Bank offers an absolutely safe place of deposit for any amount whatever exempt from all government taxes. Whatever proceeds the bank may realize from these non-interest-bearing deposits will accrue to the benefit of the small depositors, for whose welfare the bank primarily exists.

A depositor in the Postal Savings Bank may withdraw funds through any office of the bank in the islands, just as he may make deposits to the credit of his account through any office. In order to meet possible emergency cases the English provision, with some modifications, has been adopted, of permitting withdrawals to be made by telegraph. This is an important privilege for the depositor in a country like the Philippines, where the lack of railroads renders communication by post at best very slow. No depositor is permitted to make more than two withdrawals from his account during any calendar month, and the bank reserves the right of delaying the repayment of deposits,

if need be, for from two weeks to a month, according to the amount to be withdrawn.

All postal savings bank funds are to be kept as a separate trust fund by the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and to be used for no other purpose than those expressly provided in the law. The investment of the funds is entrusted to a board known as the Postal Savings Bank Investment Board, which is composed of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, the Secretary of Finance and Justice, the Director of Posts, the Insular Treasurer, and a business man, to be appointed by the Governor-General, who is to serve without compensation.

The ways in which postal savings bank funds may be invested are narrowly limited in the law. The absolute security of the funds is held to be the paramount consideration, earning power being considered to be distinctly secondary. The usual preference is given to home investments. The range of investments permitted is somewhat wider than that allowed in England and France, but decidedly narrower than those permitted in many other countries, as, for example, Austria and Holland. The Postal Savings Bank Act authorizes four different forms of investment and specifically prohibits all others. The four forms authorized are: (1) Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States; (2) Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, of the city of Manila, and of certain other Philippine municipalities; (3) The stocks of banks doing business in the Philippine Islands having a paid-up capital of a million five hundred thousand pesos or upwards; not over 10 per cent. of the bank's total deposits are permitted to be invested in this class of securities; (4) The placing of funds on deposit, at interest, under proper security, in any bank situated in the United States or in the Philippine Islands having an unimpaired paid-up capital equivalent to a million five hundred thousand pesos or upwards; investments in the bonds of municipalities in the Philippine Islands outside of the city of Manila are limited in amount to 10 per cent. of the bank's total deposits.

Such are the principal features of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank. The object of the bank, as stated in the act creating it, is "to encourage economy and saving among the people of the Philippine Islands." The bank is therefore preëminently an educational institution.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

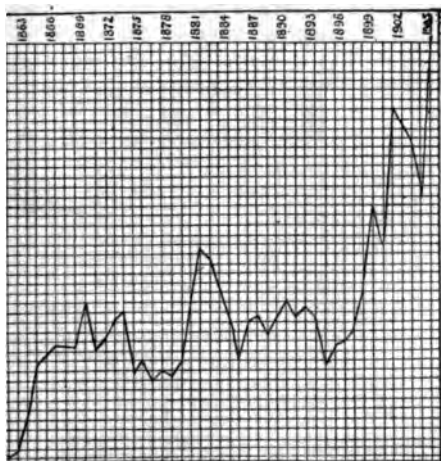
THE AMAZING PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

E Americans have grown so accustomed to our "billion-dollar" corporations, our "billion-dollar" Congresses, "bumper" wheat crops," and the red statements, in our periodical press, of vast productive and distributive capacity, the actual rapidity of our recent commercial expansion eludes us. And yet, during the past five consecutive years, the United States, according to the story told by the figures, has enjoyed a degree of commercial prosperity without precedent in half a century, and perhaps not in all its history.

A striking, graphic article in *Moody's Magazine*, under the title we have used, Mr. Carl Snyder traces the outlines of this tremendous trade development. In the past five years, he reminds us, the nation's volume of business, as reflected in bank clearings, has very nearly doubled. During the fiscal year the bank clearings for the United States reached approximately \$150,000,000,000. "Never before in any nation or territory age has the volume of business exchanges of a country equaled 100,000 millions of dollars." The growth, moreover, is common to all sections of the United States. It is not to be ascribed to the rate of expansion which characterizes new communities or territories with undeveloped re-

sources. During this period the United States could not be called a new country, nor one of undeveloped possibilities. "In the last decade of the last century we had become the greatest producing, the greatest manufacturing, and the greatest trading nation upon the earth." What, asks Mr. Snyder, has been the real cause of this tremendous advance?

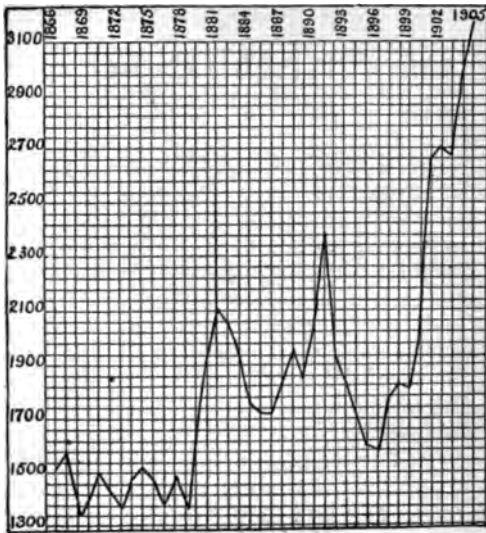
His answer is, of course, our agricultural crops. "The mainstay of the United States still is, and will long remain, the tillage of its fields. Its main business still is, and will long remain, the care, the transportation, the manufacture and export of agricultural products, grain, cotton, livestock and the by-products associated with these." During the past five years, he continues, our farm production has been marked by "phenomenal crops, associated sometimes with large acreage, sometimes with high prices," sometimes all three in combination. Our principal crops, in order of total value, are: 1, corn; 2, hay; 3, cotton; 4, wheat; 5, oats. The total value of these five crops for the years 1895-1900 was \$9,000,000,000. For the years 1900-1905 the returns for these same crops were above \$14,000,000,000, an advance of more than 55 per cent., and this with no unprecedented increase in our general population, in the acreage involved in the crops, in the number of laborers employed in them, or the amount of capital in use. These figures show that, assuming that the average annual increase of \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,000,000,000 — \$9,000,000,000 = \$5,000,000,000, or \$1,000,000,000 per year) represents a little more than half the gross yield of the nation's farms, "the immediate supporting population of the country received, on an average, \$2,000,000,000 per year more for its labors, through these five astonishing years, than what might be regarded as its normal return."



INCREASE OF NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS, IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1860-1905.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The computed farm values for 1905 of the five crops in question reached \$3,200,000,000, double the computed values for



TOTAL VALUE OF FIVE CROPS, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, FOR 40 YEARS.

(The crops are, in order of their value: Corn, hay, cotton, wheat, oats.)

1895 and 1896. The aggregate values for all farm products for last year were estimated at Washington to be more than \$6,000,000,000. This means, asserts Mr. Snyder, that, "in consequence of these five years without precedent, the American farmer is in a position of greater economic independence, not to say opulence, than has ever before been known to the tiller of the soil in the whole history of the race."

The increase in farm values has been followed by a corresponding increase in export values, in the amount of foreign purchases, and in the so-called "balance of trade." In 1892 our exports for the first time passed the billion-dollar mark. In 1905 the total gross value of these exports was more than \$1,500,000,000.

TRADE BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR FOR EIGHT YEARS.

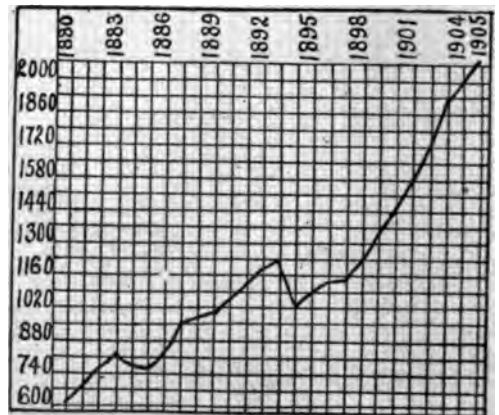
The figures for our imports during 1905 were \$1,100,000,000. In spite of this great total, however, the "balance of trade" in our favor is such as "probably no three other nations of the world combined could show." Mr. Snyder recalls to our minds the striking fact that a heavy fall in the excess of exports or a large increase in the excess of imports has "generally been followed, in from one to three years, by financial disasters and a period of depression. Oppositely, a heavy rise has been followed by times of

prosperity and usually, too, of wild speculation."

In the last half century the heaviest balance against us occurred in 1872, just before the great panic. In seven years, however, this debit of \$182,000,000 had become a credit of \$264,000,000, a gain of \$446,000,000. Alternations followed, with a balance against us in 1888 and 1893. In 1901 the balance in our favor was \$664,000,000, and since 1898 it has never fallen below the \$400,000,000 mark. For the eight years preceding 1898 the aggregate balance in our favor was \$700,000,000, while for the eight years following 1898 the aggregate of our credit was more than \$4,000,000,000.

RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION, MILEAGE, AND RECEIPTS.

A steady and substantial advance in railway earnings, continues Mr. Snyder, furnishes a more solid index to the state of the country. While the population of the United States has doubled in the past thirty years, the total mileage of the railroads during that period has more than tripled. In 1875 the total gross receipts of the railroads was more than \$500,000,000. Last year they exceeded \$2,000,000,000. In 1875 the aggregate of the capital, stocks, bonds, and debts of American railways was \$4,500,000,000. In 1894 the corresponding account was \$14,000,000,000, while the earning power of the invested capital had increased by 50 per cent. Thirty years ago traffic earnings were somewhat less than 10 per cent. on the gross capitalization. Last year they were nearly 15 per cent. In the five years from 1875 to 1880 the average value of the shares of the ten leading railways of the country ranged from \$60 to \$70. For the same roads the



RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1880-1905.

average from 1885 to 1890 was about \$90. At the close of last year it was \$200. In 1897 the total listings of railroad bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was \$350,000,000. Last year it was \$980,000,000.

STOCK SPECULATION WITH HIGH PRICES.

The past few years have been an era of gigantic stock speculation, as is reflected in the returns of bank clearings in New York. From 1884 to 1889 the total annual clearings of New York banks had passed \$35,000,000,000 only twice. In the year 1901, however, these figures rose to nearly \$77,000,000,000. They then fell away sharply, but rose last year to the unprecedented total of \$91,879,000,000. The average price of twenty leading stocks at the beginning of 1894 was \$90 per share. At the close of last year it was \$135 per share, and in the first weeks of 1906 it had risen to \$138. The result of these syndicate operations was to maintain the prices of stocks at a higher level, and for a longer period, than has ever been known before in the history of the New York Exchange.

The condition of the coal and iron industry was phenomenally good during these years. In 1880 the total production of coal in the entire country, both anthracite and bituminous, was 70,000,000 tons. This figure had doubled in ten years, and increased so rapidly that last year it had risen to 375,000,000. In 1890 the estimated value of this production was \$145,000,000. Last year it was \$536,000,000. The increase of pig-iron production was still more remarkable. A quarter of a century ago the annual output was about 3,000,000 tons. In 1890 it had reached 13,000,000 tons. The production for 1905 was 23,000,000 tons. The annual value of the pig-iron product from 1882 to 1898 ranged about \$100,000,000. In 1900 it was \$250,000,000. In 1905 it was \$377,000,000.

THE DECLINE IN BUSINESS FAILURES.

The boom years, years of great prosperity, with their natural tendency to inflation and reckless speculation, are not necessarily associated with years of financial stability. The "flush" times of the past few years, however, have been sound, and this fact has been attested by the relatively small number of business failures. Mr. Snyder contends that it would be useless to compare the total liabilities or the number of firms failing from

year to year. He insists that the real condition of the country is best shown by the percentage of failures to the number of firms in business. In 1893 the percentage was 1.28. In the yet more severe depression of 1896 it had reached 1.31. Improvement was then rapid, and in 1899 the proportion had fallen to .82, the lowest known within a quarter of a century. It has risen slightly since, maintaining, from 1900, a fairly even level of about 1 per cent.

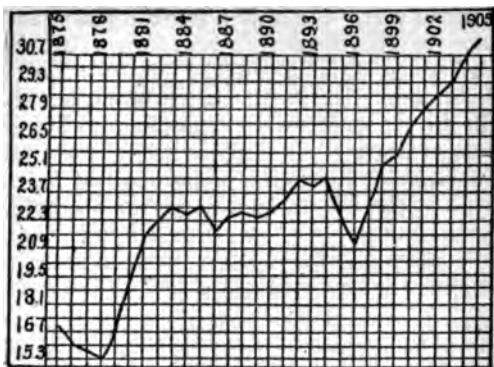
In this computation merely the number of firms failing, not the gross liabilities, is computed, so that the embarrassment of a grocery store in Oklahoma would count for the same as a failure for thirty millions in Chicago. The figures, therefore confirm the conclusion that the prevailing times are of continental distribution.

BANK DEPOSITS AND INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

The increase of bank deposits throughout the United States has been astonishing. Economic statisticians have pointed out that the annual increment to a nation's wealth does not amount to more than 2 or 3 per cent. upon the gross volume of its business and exchanges, even in the best of times, and that it may be much less. From 1883 to 1894 the net deposits in all of the national banks of this country increased from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. They fell away rather sharply in 1897 to \$1,750,000,000, but increased from that date to 1905 to \$5,000,000,000, making the increase in the eight years 300 per cent. If we add to this the \$3,250,000,000 held by savings banks, and the \$4,250,000,000 deposits of State and private banks and loan and trust companies, we have an aggregate of deposits of close onto \$13,000,000,000. This would mean an average bank account of more than \$150 for every man, woman, and child in the country. In 1905 there were close to 8,000,000 individual depositors in the savings banks, and their aggregate deposits were three times greater than all the hoards of Great Britain, or Austria, or France.

There are more than 5,000,000 persons in the United States who are annually paying in to life insurance a sum greater than \$600,000,000, representing more than \$100 for each policy. Especially within the last eight years has this form of savings investment increased rapidly.

Even the enormous business of '97 (representing an income of \$300,000,000) has been doubled within this brief period. The revelations of cor-



CIRCULATION PER CAPITA, IN DOLLARS, 1875-1905.

ruption and graft and the still more serious fact of the prostitution of their immense surplus accounts to stock jobbing purposes on Wall Street, hinged at rather than laid bare, seem to have impaired but slightly the general confidence of the people in the safety and solidity of the companies. The accumulated force of a rising tide of four or five years sufficed to offset the effect of the scandalous disclosures, and the increase for the year scarcely fell behind that of the preceding periods.

During the last thirty years the actual amount of money in circulation has more than doubled. In 1877 it was a little more than \$15 per head. It is now \$31. The quantity of money has just about kept pace with the general growth of business.

PROSPECTS OF A COMMERCIAL PANIC.

IN a period of prosperity like the present the task of the seer who warns us of the ills to come is at best an unwelcome one. Still, a discussion of the causes of trade depression and commercial panics may be useful, even if the recurrence of such disasters seems remote. This task is ably performed in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Alexander D. Noyes, a financial writer of established reputation. Mr. Noyes freely admits that many of the conditions and circumstances peculiar to the present forward movement in finance and industry differ so widely from the phenomena of former periods as to give ground for the hope that the experience of the past may not be repeated. Thus, between the years 1897 and 1900 this country had redeemed its foreign debt on an unprecedented scale, so that in the last-named year our money market was itself a creditor of Europe and an investor of European public securities. Furthermore, the excess of merchandise exports has reached unheard-of figures: \$664,000,000 in 1901, and an average of \$513,000,000 per annum for the past nine years, as against the previous annual high record of \$286,000,000. During the same period our interior States have themselves become independently wealthy, lending money in the Eastern markets instead of borrowing from them. Our currency is now in a sound condition, as it certainly was not on the eve of the panics of 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893. Finally, the annual gold production of the world and of the United States alone reached a maximum last year.

Mr. Noyes contends, however, that these facts, while they have an important bearing on the country's power to withstand reaction from an over-exploited credit, cannot alter permanently the law of financial inflation and depression. Very similar arguments might have been used,—and, indeed, were used,—in the decades before 1893 and 1873, to prove that recurrence of the old-time commercial panic was impossible. There was a general belief in a radically changed condition of American finance and industry. Thus, in the fifties of the last century our gold discoveries guaranteed the American situation. In the seventies we had suddenly become the grain-producer for the outside world. Yet, neither of these events, though each was equivalent to an industrial revolution, delayed for a year the arrival of the commercial crisis after the familiar interval. The reason given by Mr. Noyes is this:

In the periods referred to, the greater the genuine basis of prosperity the larger the balloon of inflated credit blown by the speculators and promoters. People who are inquiring whether another commercial crash as a sequel to the present boom is or is not a probability of the future ought to devote their investigation, not to the underlying elements of real strength, but to the manner in which those elements have been exploited. If it were to discover that credit had been employed prudently and conservatively, that fictitious values had been discouraged, and that the community as a whole had not been indulging in speculation, there would then exist reasonable ground for arguing that the experience of past commercial panics might be escaped.

It will hardly be alleged that the past five years have presented any such picture. Un-

paralleled as were the tokens of sound and real American prosperity, the fabric of paper credit built upon it even surpassed in magnitude and extravagance anything of the sort that the world had previously witnessed. Details are hardly necessary: to enumerate them would be to tell our financial history since 1898. Speaking generally, what has happened is that American industry as a whole has been recapitalized within this period on a basis of immensely extended debt. The country has been speculating, sometimes with extraordinary rashness, in the shares of these and older corporations; in this race for speculative profits some of the strongest private banking houses and some of the largest banks have, directly or indirectly, been engaged.

There have not recently been repeated all the excesses of 1899, when a great industrial company, inflating its capital from \$24,000,000 to \$90,000,000, disposed of \$26,000,000 in such ways that the courts could not afterward learn what had become of it; or those of 1901, when \$50,000,000 cash was paid to the Steel Trust "Underwriting Syndicate" merely for guaranteeing the sale of the company's new stock. But we have seen the Wall Street stock market, within a year, jacked up to extravagant figures by the virtual cornering of properties with \$150,000,000 stock,—this being done mainly with borrowed money, at a time when supplies of available capital were visibly running short. With all the outpour of wealth in American industry, the country's capital has on at least three recent occasions shown itself inadequate to the home demand upon it. Wall Street has seen good commercial paper, at these times, selling at 8 per cent., short time loans at the equivalent of 12 per cent., and demand loans at 125 per cent.

A few years ago it was estimated in banking

circles that the American market possessed a floating credit of not less than \$200,000,000 at the foreign money centers. We have very lately been in debt to these same markets, on our bankers' notes-of-hand, to a probably much larger sum. When railway companies in unquestioned credit were unable, this past year, to sell their bonds save at heavy sacrifice, and were forced to borrow on their notes, at high rates and for short maturities, capital borrowed from European and American banks was used for concerted manipulation of Stock Exchange securities; the operation was continued at the very moment when some of the exorbitant money rates just cited were in vogue. No one familiar with the facts is likely to deny that for daring speculation, on a scale of enormous magnitude, and in merchandise as in securities, there have been few parallels to the decade in which we are living.

This study of the causes of commercial panics in the past proves to Mr. Noyes that they have been the logical result of exactly such procedure as has distinguished the American markets for the past half-dozen years. He holds that there is no good reason for assuming that in the end a similar result will not follow the similar causes in the present period. Even the "little panic," which traditionally comes midway between two larger commercial crises, occurred in 1903, just as it had occurred in 1886 and in 1884. A strict observance of the so-called "twenty-year interval" between first-class panics would bring the next one in the year 1913.

CAN WE IMPROVE OUR MANUFACTURING METHODS?

THE American manufacturer is reluctant to admit that our industrial supremacy is seriously challenged at the present time by any European nation. Yet there are students of our manufacturing methods who maintain that we are not properly equipped to meet the competition that is daily growing more keen and more formidable. Dr. Louis Bell, writing in the *Engineering Magazine* for September, warns us that our real danger is not from without, but from within,—“the danger that comes from over-haste and lack of thoroughness.”

These things are just as characteristic of American industry as is the marvelous alertness that has been its motive power. In the mechanical arts for instance, American methods and workmen produce average results of remarkable excellence; but if one wants a bit of work done with the utmost thoroughness and preci-

sion, nineteen times out of twenty he will find that the workman who has finished it is a German or Swede or Englishman—if indeed he is able to get it done at all. As every thoughtful manufacturer fully realizes, there is a dearth of skilled labor, and native American skilled labor is the rarest kind. As a result the finest artisans in many lines of work are not to be found in this country, and the goods which they produce are imported.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The primal intent of this system is to produce at the lowest possible cost the largest possible quantity of marketable goods. The result is to reduce manufacture to operations by automatic machinery, using human labor only where it cannot be avoided, and constituting a manufacturing plant as a species of enormously complicated machine tool, of which the artisans are merely belts, wheels

HOW TO EFFECT THE TRANSFER.

The recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Water Companies shows how smoothly private interests can be bought out. A tribunal of arbitration would have to settle the terms of the transfer of the companies, and if, as in the case of the water companies, a little under thirty years' purchase of the net earnings is calculated for, we get the following:

Purchase price of the life companies....£30,741,710
Purchase price of the fire companies.... 20,000,000

Rough probable estimate.....£50,000,000

Mutual offices would, of course, require special treatment, and it is a nice question

as to how accumulations could be dealt with under a state system,—those enormous reserve and other funds, which the writer says are excessive. This, too, is a point which the arbitrators would have to settle.

Again, what of the more than 56,000 persons engaged in insurance business in England and Wales? One million pounds per year for a series of years would probably be an outside amount to allow for compensation, and this might be largely reduced, because many of the officials would take service under the state. Putting compensation at £10,000,000, we have £10,000,000, plus £50,000,000 = £60,000,000 as the cost of expropriation.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND A RENOMINATION.

AMONG the political questions most frequently discussed at the present time in this country is that concerning the probability of President Roosevelt's acceptance of a renomination, should it be tendered, in 1908. An anonymous writer in the *North American Review* for September 7 ventures to pronounce upon Mr. Roosevelt's "moral right" to become a candidate in view of the declaration made on the evening of his election in 1904. It will be recalled that at that time Mr. Roosevelt made use of this emphatic language: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

The *North American Review* writer, after a careful analysis of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration, contends that the spirit of that utterance is at variance with its letter. In analyzing the assertion contained in the President's statement two years ago, this writer pleads for that elasticity of interpretation which has generally been accorded to bearers of great responsibilities. If ever a life was an open book, says this writer, it is President Roosevelt's. "His faults, of which he has his due proportion, no less than his virtues, with which he is endowed beyond measure, he has emblazoned with unsparing hand upon the pages of history. Whether he be considered in the right or in the wrong, he has never concealed his implicit faith in the human's possession of the right of changeability. Scores of circumstances in his political life might be adduced to indicate his determination never to permit a possible accusation of self-stultification to stand in the way of performance of

his full duty as at the moment he should perceive it." It is recalled that, while Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt declared, with all the emphasis he could command: "Under no circumstances could I or would I accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency." Yet, when the time came and he was made to see that his duty lay in that direction, Mr. Roosevelt made what then seemed to be a great sacrifice, and in accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency he received the approbation of his party.

"ABSOLUTE AND UNQUALIFIED RIGHT."

That acceptance of the nomination in 1908 will give rise to some displeasure seems to this writer inevitable. "But only minds unwilling, or incapable, of true understanding will harbor such a sentiment."

This writer, whose signature is "Q," concludes his article as follows:

From all points of rightful consideration, therefore,—from analysis of written words proving the paramountcy of contiguous expression, from the special privileges accorded to those in high places, from the effect of environment upon a generous and grateful mind, from the inevitable issue of a truly American temperament, from a known record of disregard of minor morals in achievement of transcendental importance to the common weal, from stern, sturdy devotion to public duty irrespective of effect upon personal reputation,—I am satisfied that I have established, in logic and in morals, the absolute and unqualified right of Theodore Roosevelt to accept the Republican nomination for President in 1908, and, simultaneously therewith, the full qualification of myself and every other citizen of like mind to vote for him with a clear conscience and perfect assurance that there is no blot upon his gleaming escutcheon.

THE DEMAND OF THE ICELANDERS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A PERSONAL union with Sweden would have satisfied the Norwegians, and in substance a similar union with Austria is what the Hungarians are struggling for to-day. But the Hungarians are far from their goal, and the Norwegians failed to gain their real object and were forced to violent political separation. Where the Norwegians and Hungarians failed, however, the Icelanders seem destined to succeed. The island folk of the far north demand a union with Denmark, which practically means independence, and this was the object of the recent Danish visit of a large number of Icelandic statesmen. The Icelanders were all members of the legislative body of the island, the Alting, a body which the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* (Rotterdam) considers well worth extended notice. The correspondent says in part:

The Icelandic Alting is probably the oldest parliament in the world. It was founded by refugee Norsemen in 929, and remained the judicial assembly of the island for nearly 1,000 years. In 1264 Iceland came under Norwegian control and about 1380 it passed to Denmark, but the Alting remained. Its powers, however, were reduced at this time to those of a mere judicial tribunal, and the sittings were held each year on the Thingvellir in the open air. In 1814 an end was put to even this semblance of jurisdiction,—the Vienna congress declared Norway independent, and also, ruled that Iceland was a portion of Norway.

But the Icelanders were not conquered, and "in 1830 the struggle began for a new Alting; another body was actually formed about this time, but it only had advisory powers." The jurisdiction of the assembly was extended "during the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary (in 1874) of the colonization of Iceland, and the Alting was given legislative powers, although under the condition that the Danish Minister of Justice be the presiding officer." This continued until "1904, when a cabinet of the left gave Iceland a constitution which is practically autonomous." The correspondent says that, "in the thirty-one years which have passed since the new birth of the Alting the Icelandic assembly has done much for the country. During this time more than 500 new laws have been placed on the statute books, schools have been built, special branches of university work developed, and many other things have been improved."

If Iceland is substantially independent and if the people are prosperous and content, what is the necessity for the present agitation? The correspondent of the *Courant* asked this very question of one of the members of the Alting. The answer was:

We now have our constitution and we are temporarily content. We wish, however, more in the future. But it must be understood that the question has nothing to do with matters which concern Denmark and ourselves jointly; for example, questions of foreign policy, military affairs, and so on. What we demand, however, is to be completely independent and to establish a personal union between Iceland and Denmark,—this is a mere matter of justice, and the very independence will be a strong bond of union between the two countries. In other words, we wish to provide for the welfare of our land ourselves, and that we can do this is proved by the past. Every Icelandic man and every Icelandic woman who is worth anything will help in this work, and when something goes wrong in our country we will have merely ourselves to blame. Only under these conditions is it possible to maintain peaceful relations between Denmark and Iceland.

The Danish correspondent of the *Ham-burger Nachrichten* says that the Icelanders demand the abolition of the 1871 law by a mutual agreement between Denmark and Iceland. In addition, Iceland must be included in the title of the Danish monarch, who shall hereafter be called "King of Denmark and Iceland." The yearly appropriation of 60,000 crowns,—made by Denmark for Iceland, but considered an insult by the Icelanders,—shall be extinguished by a lump appropriation of 1,500,000 crowns, and the nomination of the Icelandic minister must be countersigned by his predecessor and not as now by the Danish Prime Minister. The demand is also made that in future the Icelandic minister only consult the king and not the Danish Staatsrat in reference to Icelandic affairs, and the Icelandic Supreme Court must take the place of the Danish Supreme Court.

In addition to political matters the Icelanders brought up for discussion the question of developing the natural resources of their island. The *Nachrichten* correspondent says that "the country has great natural wealth, but the people have heretofore lived in their past and have wasted their strength in sterile political brawls." Now, however, they realize the necessity of developing their island, but they lack the requisite funds. Still the money will doubtless be obtained without difficulty, as the Danes are convinced that Iceland offers a profitable investment field.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH AFTER THE SEPARATION.

IT is generally believed that the French Congregations Law, or the Separation Law, as it is more generally known, only affected the Catholic Church. This, however, is an error, since the Protestant Church in France has been recognized by the state and supported by the state, and there are many thousands of French Protestants who are consequently directly or indirectly affected by the separation. What, then, is the position of the Protestant Church in France today? Discussing this question, the Paris correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) says:

French Protestantism is split up into many factions. The most important of these are, first, the Reformed Church with 550,000 members, then the Lutheran Church (of the Augsburg Confession) with about 80,000 members, next the Union of the Free Evangelical Churches with 15,000 communicants, and last the Methodist Church with 10,000 members. The two last named bodies, however, have been separated for a long time from the state, and they have relinquished all claim or right to state help. But this is not the case for the Lutherans and the Reformed Church. Up to the present both of these cults have been recognized by the state, and their relation to the state have been regulated—similarly to those of the Catholic Church,—in part by the law of the 18 Germinal, year X, and in part by special laws which concerned them alone. According to these special laws the two sects were formed according to the Presbyterian and Synodal system, and they were subjected, so far as the state was concerned, to certain conditions which were similar in the two cases. These conditions were in part that the clergy had to be confirmed by the state; the introduction of dogmatic changes in the official teachings or changes in reference to church discipline had to be approved by the state; and the state affirmed rights of possession to all church property, with the exception of holdings which were considered private foundations of a later period and therefore enjoyed a particular character. The salary appropriations made by the state in 1906 for the clergymen of these two branches of Protestantism, amounted to 1,317,000 francs, for the maintenance of church buildings 188,000 francs were set aside, and for the seminaries 26,500 francs were appropriated, sums, however, which were either abolished by the separation law, or reduced to the amount of the yearly clerical pensions.

In addition to the loss of the state support, the Lutheran and Reformed churches were forced to remodel their church organizations to fit the new law. The political considerations, however, "which caused the Catholics to take position against the law, did not obtain for the Protestants." But the Lutheran

General Synod last year declared **against** the separation, and it was the sense of the Synod that "under the present conditions the maintenance of the status quo is to be preferred, for the church of the Augsburg Confession, to the state of affairs which the proposed law would create." Still the consideration here "was the question of money, or the interest which the church had in the continuance of her share of the Protestant appropriation, some 830,000 francs. Later, however, the Lutherans accepted the *fait accompli* without murmur." The correspondent says that the effect of the separation on the Lutheran Church in France "can only be seen in the future, but provisionally we may say that the separation has not changed the real situation of the Lutherans." This denomination has not a very large membership in France, but numbers among its communicants some of the most cultured old families.

The Reformed Church adopted a very different attitude toward the law. Thus, at the "General Synod of 1872, the Church accepted the platform, 'that the principle of mutual independence between Church and State must be inscribed in the laws of modern society,' and further, that 'the Reformed Church of France was ready to accept separation from the state, whenever the government decided that this was necessary for a cult.' The Reims General Synod of 1902 and 1905 confirmed this view, and a few weeks ago the General Synod of Montpellier (which included representatives of all the 20 French Synods) accepted the separation in a telegram to the president of the republic. This telegram said in part that the Protestant associations 'are established according to the provisions of the Separation Law, associations which the Synod represents. And the Synod is happy to be able to follow henceforth its religious ideals in peace and in freedom, and in this way to do its part toward the development of France and the republic.' Thus, the Reformed Church is at peace with the new law,—this church no longer exists as a national group of Presbyteries, but as a national group of religious associations established in harmony with the Law of Separation." The French Jewish bodies, it may be added, have taken much the same attitude toward the law as these Protestant churches.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AT HOME.

THOSE who have never seen the beautiful, though somewhat sandy, environs of Apeldoorn in Holland, where the favorite residence of Holland's beloved Queen is located, have formed some very erroneous notions, both about the palace, Het Loo, and its surroundings. An article in the *Hollandsche Revue*, of Haarlem, corrects these mistaken ideas by giving a very interesting account of this royal residence and of the life there of Queen Wilhelmina and her consort, Prince Henry. From this we translate and condense the most important parts.

The generally accepted notion of Het Loo, says the writer, is that it is situated in a lonesome and very remote locality, far removed from human habitations, in the midst of dense forests of fir and far-spreading moors,—in other words, that it is a hoary old castle placed in attractive but isolated surroundings. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. "The forests are

This favorite palace of the Dutch royal family lies at a short distance from the handsome town of Apeldoorn, a busy, thriving place of some 35,000 inhabitants, having several railway connections. A walk of about fifteen minutes along the shady Loo Avenue brings one in sight of a beautiful avenue of beeches at the end of which stands the White Palace, or Palace of Het Loo. And here one can find more handsome



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.



HENRY, PRINCE CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

there, to be sure, and the moors, but these rather add to than detract from the beauty and attractiveness of the whole; nor is the royal residence hidden away in these, but rather by means of them is made the more inviting to the tourist."

beeches, with their trunks covered with a skin of silk rather than of bark, than anywhere else in Holland. To this avenue as to the entire park, all visitors are freely admitted. The first sight of the palace fronted by spacious lawns, the rich green of which makes a charming contrast with the pure white of their enclosures, gives one no impression of royalty, but only such as one would get at sight of any rich and restful country residence. To the left of the palace grounds are the stables and the entrance to the royal park, while to the right a finely kept road brings one in a minute or two to the village of Loo, that as it were twines itself about the royal home. This is the real Loo, with its pretty houses, handsome school building, one hotel ("The Imperial Crown"), and a few stores, a village inhabited by simple folk, most of whom are unconnected with the court.

There are two palaces here, the old and the new. The new palace was built in 1686 by William III., Stadtholder of the United Provinces and King of England, for whose numerous suite and great hunting parties the

old Loo was getting too small. Its architect was Carot, its builder being likewise a Frenchman. The palace consists of a central building and two wings, which latter contain the royal apartments. Here were lodged in turn during the summer months the Princes of Orange, Stadtholders of the Republic, and, when the independence of this was lost in the vortex of Napoleon's ambition, King Louis Napoleon took possession of it in 1809, while the usurper himself in 1811 spent a few days there. After the French occupation, though despoiled of many beautiful and precious works of art, Het Loo was restored to its former place of honor as the royal residence of the House of Orange, and has since then been uninterruptedly occupied by Kings William I., II., and III., by the Queen-mother Emma during her regency, and now by Queen Wilhelmina and her consort. It was here that Holland's present beloved sovereign was born, and to this she has ever felt the strong attachment that all have for the place where the days of childhood were spent.

The life of the Queen here is far from an idle one. "*Les rois s'amuse*nt" has no application to Queen Wilhelmina, either here or elsewhere.

As early as half past eight the Queen with her consort and suite are at breakfast, a very simple meal, of which the nourishing Guelderland rye bread always forms part. When this is finished she goes to her own particular room, the royal office as it might be called, where are found the great portfolios filled with documents that demand her perusal or signature. Here, too, when necessary, she receives the officials whose advice or explanation of state papers may be required. Here she takes the oaths of promi-

nent state officials when necessary, all of which, with the reception of royal visitors or deputations from the provinces, make her life anything but one of leisure. As a rule, lunch is served at one, after which Her Majesty returns to her work or takes a walk through the royal park, while usually at four o'clock the royal carriage comes for a drive in the environs, a custom from which she seldom departs no matter what the weather may be. At seven o'clock punctually dinner is served. All that have been admitted to this palace speak with enthusiasm of the simplicity and geniality that prevail here. The Queen's kindness and knowledge of human nature puts every one appearing in her presence instantly at ease.

Queen Wilhelmina is a finished house-keeper. Aided by an assistant lady manager, she keeps herself thoroughly posted on and directs everything pertaining to the management of the palace, the park, the farm and gardens. Nothing is deemed unworthy of her notice, nothing escapes her attention.

One of the most notable parts of Het Loo is doubtless the park that stretches out in the rear of and from the sides of the palace. The most precious memories of the Queen are associated with this. Here she played as a child; here as a maiden she studied and walked, under the guidance of her capable governess, Miss Saxton Winter; here the first glad days of her marriage were spent, and here each summer she enjoys to the full the delights of outdoor life.

The park is large and incomparably beautiful, with its innumerable variety of trees and of odorous and exquisite flowers. Numerous streams originating in the fens of the reserve meander in every direction. Its far-reaching vistas and shady avenues are of alluring beauty, while its numerous fountains cool the air, and its ponds make a home for aquatic birds of varied plumage. The park was laid out in 1689 by La Nôtre, the architect also of the park and water-works at Versailles. Here the Queen is often found with easel and brush or with a camera to transfer some of its beauties to canvas or plate. Her favorite resort for this is either the fine avenue of rhododendrons or the Orange Avenue, among whose trees are still some that used to belong to Father Cats, Secretary of State during the golden age of the republic and still the poet *par excellence* of the people. Here, too, is found the chalet, where the Queen spent some of the happiest hours of her girlhood. This is a small house with exquisitely ap-



THE "HET LOO," FOR GENERATIONS THE DUTCH ROYAL PALACE—
NOW BEING RESTORED.



"HET LOO," THE NEW DUTCH ROYAL PALACE AT APELDOORN.

pointed rooms, and with a flower and vegetable garden attached to it, all which were under the direction of the princely maiden. And now as Queen she st'll gives to this part of her summer home unceasing care.

Not far from this lies the venerable Old Loo, a medieval castle with a notable past, and which once belonged to the dreaded knight Marten van Rossum, whose sculptured coat-of-arms still stands above the entrance. This was used by Stadtholder William III. as a hunting lodge, and when it became too small for his ever-increasing retinue of princely huntsmen he built the present castle, Het Loo. The old castle was also occupied by King Louis Napoleon, who filled up the moat and removed the drawbridge. The present Prince Consort, however, has had the whole restored to its former state and condition.

On the park lakes during the summer may often be seen the splendid ivory gondola of the Queen occupied by herself and the Prince or some of her court ladies, when the gay laughter of the Queen and her companions echoes over the water. In two appendages of the park both the Queen and her husband take unceasing interest,—the farm and the gardens with their hothouses. In regard to the former, the Queen's interest was especially awakened during a severe illness. Before that the royal family had been supplied with milk furnished by private parties. Since then the milk and dairy products required come from her own dairy, a model establishment with the choicest cattle, meadows of the finest grass, and a special laboratory for the testing of milk. Everything there is in accordance with the latest hygienic requirements. This dairy also furnishes the milk for the palace at The Hague, being forwarded daily thither in

sealed cans. At a short distance from the farmhouse, under high trees, stands a modest monument marking the grave of Wilhelmina's first pony, with this inscription:

Here lies
"Baby,"

aged 25 years. the first horse ridden by Her Majesty the Queen.

Dec. 2, 1876—Nov. 20, 1901.

And next to this is another with this inscription:

"Hindin,"

saddle horse of Her Majesty the Queen,
1896-1901.

Queen Wilhelmina has a true woman's love for flowers. In the numerous royal conservatories the rarest flowers and plants are found, on whose care neither labor nor expense is spared. These are often visited by her, to take note of all, but particularly to watch the development of such plants as her own hands have set out. During such visits the employees quietly work on as if no one were present. In the neighborhood of the conservatories are handsome graperies under glass, and a little farther a vegetable and fruit garden of several acres, with hundreds of fruit trees, many of which are trained on trellises, "en espalier." There is also a tennis-court, and a richly appointed target court for the Prince, the movable targets of which are made to resemble animals of the chase.

Directly in front of the palace grounds are the broad, cultivated acres, in which the farmers work throughout the day in full view of the palace.

These acres are the Queen's personal property.



IS FRANCE'S INTEREST AN UNSELFISH ONE?

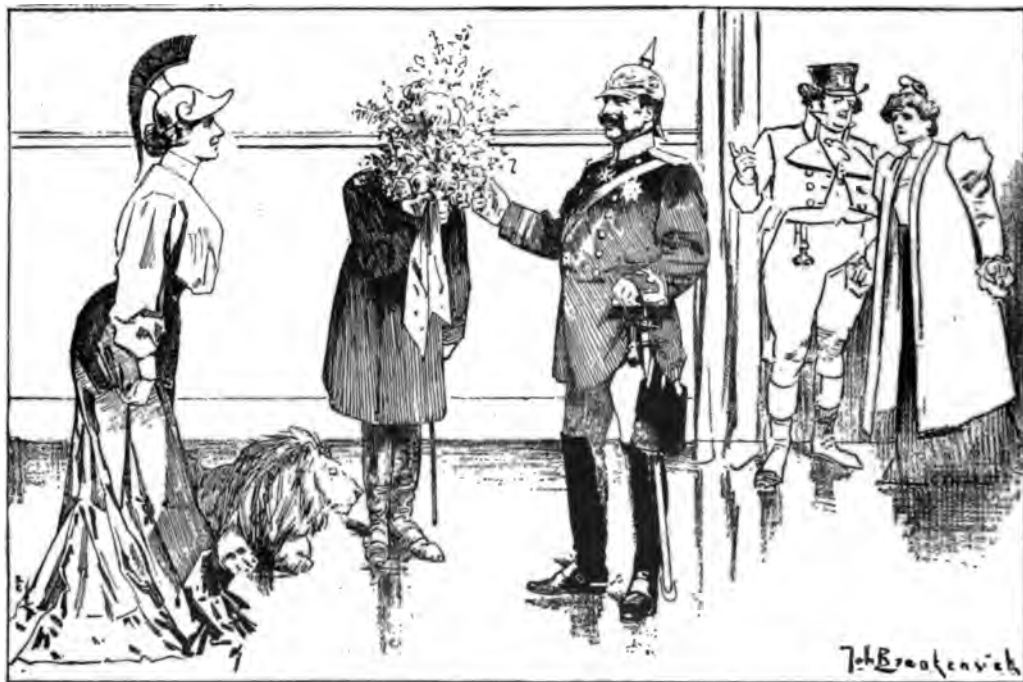
JOHN BULL TO MADAM LA FRANCE: "Try the idea of an alliance with Belgium. The Belgians speak French."

MADAM LA FRANCE TO THE MAID OF HOLLAND: "Here, my dear, is a new brother I have brought for you."

MAID OF HOLLAND: "I don't want any little brother. I'd rather play alone."

Bordering on these lies the royal railway station, at the stone platform of which the Queen and suite are received on arrival in full view of any summer visitors, who on such occasions obtain a near sight of the best-beloved ruler of Europe. Though the royal equipage is, of course, always sent to meet the Queen, she not seldom prefers to go on foot, followed by her suite, from the station to the palace. In the neighborhood of the royal station are a number of fine villas. One of these, the so-called "Little Loo," is occupied by the Queen's superintendent, while two others are the residences, respectively, of the Master of the Hounds and the Queen's special secretary. As the royal family extends the time of its residence here more and more the number of these villas, with their accessories, constantly increases. In fact, Het Loo has become the principal residence of the Queen; for while formerly it was occupied only during the summer months, the Queen and family now reside there from April to Christmas. The court sits at The Hague for only three months.

The Prince Consort, we are informed by the writer of this article, is greatly beloved, "both for his marked simplicity and the interest he displays in the welfare of all in his service, in both of which traits he resembles his royal wife." The affectionate relations existing between the Queen and her husband, "shown by him in numerous ways of care and tenderness," particularly during her se-



ARE THE KAISER'S MOTIVES DISINTERESTED?

THE MAID OF HOLLAND, TO KAISER WILHELM (who has offered her an orange blossom bouquet on the anniversary of the Prince of Orange): "Oh, you never forget me, do you? You always wish me well. I wish I could do something to please you."

JOHN BULL TO MADAM LA FRANCE: "He always has his hand in it, hasn't he?"

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

vere illness, when the Prince was constantly at her side, "sufficiently refute the lying canards about him spread broadcast some time ago by some of the foreign press." As for the Queen, notwithstanding her exalted position, her tender interest in all that concerns the welfare of those with whom she comes in daily contact, from the highest to the lowest, have won for her a love that amounts to devotion.

The royal park is a veritable paradise for school children. Teachers, either from the immediate vicinity or from remote places, need only send their request some days in advance to the royal superintendent to secure admission to the grounds for any number of pupils they may bring.

The religious needs of the royal household are provided for by a simple chapel connected with the palace of Het Loo.

Here services are held frequently, and when the Queen wishes to hear some noted preacher

or professor from abroad its pulpit is put at their disposal. On such occasions the congregation is made up of the court, and some of the leading residents of Apeldoorn who attend by special invitation. Usually, however, the Queen attends the Reformed Church in the town, where she can join in the service without distraction or annoyance from the gaze of the curious, because her appearance there has long since ceased to be rare. Her clear, sweet voice can here be distinctly heard in the nearby pews as she heartily joins in the singing of the psalms and hymns. She also at times accompanies the Prince to the small Lutheran church on the Parkway, since Prince Henry belongs to that persuasion.

Festivities are of but rare occurrence at Het Loo. The Queen, with her earnest views of life, cannot be easily induced to disturb the quiet peace of her splendid retreat by great parties or magnificent feasts. Only once during the summer, in June or July, she gives a great garden party, to which then the leading officials of the provinces and their ladies are invited.

THE TWO SOVEREIGNS AT FRIEDRICHSHOF.

IN the *Empire Review* Mr. Edward Dicey makes the most of his opportunity for promoting Anglo-German good-fellowship afforded him by the recent meeting of King Edward and the Kaiser. King Edward's opinions, when expressed, are the opinions of the English, indeed of the Britons all over the Empire. Mr. Dicey wishes that the Kaiser's opinions were as much influenced by his private sentiments as is generally believed in England. The Kaiser is certainly apt to form decided opinions rapidly, to express them forcibly, and sometimes to modify them unexpectedly. That is to say, he is "a German after the German heart." Germans, the writer thinks, are nationally prone to come to definite conclusions on insufficient grounds, but at the same time they are nationally ready to listen to objections and acknowledge the force of their opponent's arguments. Notwithstanding official denials, he thinks the recent meeting in



UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

(It does not follow that those who embrace will never fight.)
From *Nebelapalter* (Zurich).

Friedrichshof may indirectly, if not directly, influence the course of European politics, though he admits that he has no grounds, other than those of observation and information in the press, open to every one.

AN INNOVATION IN THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

It was undeniably an innovation on the spirit, if not the letter of the British Constitution that the preliminaries, in a sense, of the Anglo-French agreement should have been conducted by the King in person, not by the British Ambassador in Paris, instructed by the Foreign Office. It will be a greater innovation still if the preliminaries to an Anglo-German agreement should have just been concluded by King Edward for England and the Kaiser for Germany,—so great an innovation indeed that it has not taken place. No such agreement has been drawn up. Mr. Dicey, however, imagines the contrary, and justifies the non-existent as follows:

Happily for ourselves the good sense of Englishmen is ready to approve of any innovation which, in their judgment, is useful and beneficial, even if it is not in accordance with strict precedent or state etiquette. The innovation, however, would not have been passed without grave

protests if the throne of England had not been occupied by a sovereign who has so thoroughly identified himself with his people, and who commands their absolute confidence in respect to his high ability, his genuine patriotism, his loyalty to the Constitution, his deep sympathy with our British ideas, and his extreme regard for the interest of our British Empire.

The fact that the Kaiser personifies his people in much the same way as King Edward personifies his, will, Mr. Dicey thinks, do much to win the approval of the German nation for anything endorsed by their sovereign.

THE GROWTH OF THE ONE-MAN SYSTEM.

Anent this probably weightily important meeting of sovereigns, the writer notes the growth of the one-man system of administration in both the New and the Old World. In America, with neither an unemployed nor a pauper class, he considers it most remarkable, and part of a general tendency all over the world to increase the authority of personal rulers, whether presidents, dictators, kings, or emperors (and, he might have added, premiers), and consequently to impair the authority of constitutional parliaments. Of this tendency the recent meeting at Friedrichshof is the strongest proof.

ABDUL HAMID AND PAN-ISLAMISM.

THE uncertain state of the Sultan's health lends additional interest to the opening article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, the anonymous writer of which says that history will some day recognize the present Sultan as "one of the most striking figures, and, within certain obvious limitations, perhaps even one of the master-minds of our times."

SULTAN AND KHALIF.

Abdul Hamid II., two years after his accession (which was in 1876), had to cede much of his temporal dominions in order, in fact, to keep any of them. To compensate himself for this he has revived the spiritual authority to which he lays claim as heir to the Khalifate. He has been equally bent on restoring his authority as absolute monarch, and on preserving what empire was left him against further encroachments of Christendom. The old bureaucracy helped him to get rid of any traces of constitutionalism; but Abdul did not, as they expected, put on

again the bureaucratic fetters. Ministry rapidly succeeded ministry, each one leaving in Abdul's hands a portion of the power which once belonged to the Porte—

until at last the rambling pile of government buildings in Stamboul is tenanted by mere clerks, ministers and excellencies though they be still styled, whose sole business it is to register and to carry out the unquestioned behests of their Imperial master. The Sublime Porte has come to be little more than a polite fiction. From one end to the other, Turkey is ruled from Yeldiz Kiosk, where, surrounded by a Pretorian guard and a scarcely less numerous army of spies, Abdul Hamid holds in his hands every thread of the military and civil administration throughout the whole empire.

This absolute despotism the writer considers Abdul's signal achievement as Sultan, and it is the more absolute because so firmly rooted in his spiritual power as Khalif. "Astute" is the best word to describe his policy. In the world of Islam there can be no nationalities," said Abdul, knowing well that there can be and are many, and



THE SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.

their racial jealousies are a safeguard dreaded disloyal combination. Hence

Circassians, Kurds, Arabs, and Armenians, rather than Turks, are the trusted favorites of Yeldiz Kiosk, a "strange medley of private secretaries and spies, aides-de-camp and eunuchs," with behind all the exalted figure of Sheikh Abdul-Huda, a pious personage, "through whom in times of crisis the Shadow of God on Earth receives revelations equally potent to avert any failure and to invest success with supernatural glamour."

Shadow of God on Earth seems to know extremely well what he wanted and he has done it. He has raised before the fallen standard of Islam, and Yeldiz Kiosk has become, within a quarter of a century, the head-center of a great or-

ganization which aims at embracing the whole Mussulman world, and has certainly already succeeded in spreading its ramifications over a great part of it."

THE SULTAN'S INTERNAL POLICY.

Abdul Hamid came to the throne when European intervention on behalf of the Christian races within his empire had partly dismembered that empire,—a catastrophe which he probably attributed to the ill-advised tolerance of his ancestors. Therefore he determined that, at all costs, such a thing should not occur again. His shrewdness told him that he was quite safe in slaughtering Armenians or perpetrating any other atrocities so long as international jealousies reduced the concert of Europe to impotence, and one of the greatest powers remained "benevolently neutral." Secondly, he has chiefly devoted himself to strengthening his hold over Arabia, with which his claim to the headship of Islam is naturally so

closely bound up. Here "he played off one tribe against another, one chieftain against another, stimulating their dissensions, and always profiting by their divisions." There have been reverses, even recently, but the writer evidently thinks them only temporary.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

The Sultan's prestige, we are told, is much higher among Moslems outside than inside Turkey. Because, says the writer,

the mysterious growth of a Pan-Islamic revival does not easily fit in with the more familiar conceptions of our materialistic age, we remain comfortably blind to it until it reveals itself in a sudden burst of lurid light, which discloses the activity of elemental forces none the less formidable because they work through hidden channels in unexplored depths.

It has revealed itself lately in the state of



THE SICK MAN CAUSES ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

(1) The deeply-moved mourners discuss amongst themselves what they are likely to inherit when the estate is divided.

(2) Their congratulations upon the fortunate recovery are all the more hearty in consequence.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Egypt, where it needs all Lord Cromer's experience and authority to make us realize that the Pan-Islamic seed has fallen. The writer quotes a certain correspondent of Lord Cromer's who probably accurately states the facts, and who never denies the benefits of British

rule. But when it comes to a choice between the benefits of this rule and allegiance to the Sultan as Khalif, *plus* the old evils, he chooses the latter without hesitation. Here we may find the clue to Abdul's recent action in Egypt. It was not because of a remote strip of territory, but because Pan-Islamism appeals to every grievance, and teaches every Moslem to turn to the Khalif for redress. The Sultan, the writer thinks, knows very well what he is doing, even though we do not always think so.

No other European power offers so wide a field for Pan-Islamic activity as the British Empire. But it is by no means exclusively confined to the British Empire. The French do not conceal their alarm at the progress which it has made in their possessions in North Africa.

No sooner has Abdul Hamid been repressed by the British on the Egyptian border, than he begins worrying the French in the hinterland of Tunis. The writer's moral is:

"For no power does Pan-Islamism constitute so great a potential danger as for the British Empire, which we sometimes ourselves describe with our usual light-heartedness as the greatest Mahomedan Empire in the world,

a phrase which has a very different meaning, and one which no one understands better than the Sultan himself.

THE SINGLE-RAIL SUSPENDED RAILWAY.

AN American view of suspended railways is given by Mr. John P. Fox in *The World's Work and Play* (London). He says that the cry everywhere to-day is for subways in our cities. New York is about to spend three hundred millions on construction alone. The elevated railway as it has been in American cities is "dead."

A QUIET "ELEVATED RAILWAY."

Yet Berlin, twenty-five years ago, constructed an elevated railway, with solid and ballasted floor, which was free from the noise and other drawbacks of the American elevated railway. The Berlin railway is

so quiet that the twopenny service in Pullman cars has made property go up in value instead of down, so architectural with its monumental stations and richly carved pillars as to beautify even some of the palace-lined streets of the German White City. Almost hidden by trees in summer, the graceful arched structure is called the umbrella of Berlin, and under its water-tight and light-colored floor the children play, and every one finds shelter from rain and snow and summer sun. The railway crosses a river bridge, and the grass-bordered walk merges into a vaulted cathedral aisle, the steel changing to colored brick, enlivened here and there with bright mosaics.

Reverting to subways, Mr. Fox refers to the heat problem which they create. The

enormous amount of electric current raises the temperature until in one New York subway it reached 95 degrees. As the traffic increases the temperature will rise.

FOR CHEAPNESS AND LIGHTNESS.

But Mr. Fox announces, beside the old elevated railway and the subway, a third alternative which he considers will revolutionize urban and interurban traffic. Over a river in Barmen and Elberfeld a railway was devised some years ago; the cars hung from a single rail; and the experiment of this eight-mile line, carefully studied and tested, is said to supply the key to our city traffic problems. Compared with a high-speed surface railway, the suspended car need weigh only 29 tons instead of 100 tons, and requires only 450 horse-power motors instead of from 1,000 to 3,000 horse-power. The suspended car is able to take far sharper curves at full speed, and the roadbed costs very much less.

When the high-speed line is built between Brussels and Antwerp there will be some astonished railway men in this country—astonished because we have failed so long to appreciate the immense value for passenger transport of the suspended principle seen in our cable-ways and trolley conveyors. But it is for city service the suspended type of elevated railway offers the greatest advantages, too startling almost for be-

lief, and yet there seems no escape from the verdict of some of the best authorities in this country and Europe. First of all, it is even quieter than a surface car. It costs less than any other elevated type, and only from a fifth to a tenth of what a subway does. It can be built with no flooring or sleepers of any kind to shut out any light or collect snow, having slender girders supported by graceful arches, almost hidden by trees, if desired, as over a street in Elberfeld.

FOR SAFETY AND COMFORT.

It is said to be the safest railway known.

A car with twice the seats of a surface car can be run at twice the speed for half the cost, there being a great saving in weight, especially from the simplicity of the trucks. Switching can be so simplified that local and express trains can change tracks or cross way over at will, without loops.

The advantages in comfort as well as in safety and speed are said to be very great.

The people, instead of having to ride in the dark cellars of the streets, into which are drifting down the dirt and dust of ill-cleaned highways, can be up where they can see without dim artificial light at mid-day, and can breathe without the help of costly fans. The unnatural burying of passengers in heat and darkness will be succeeded by thoroughfares open to light from top to bottom for every class of traffic. Sewers, pipes, and wires can monopolize the ground level undisturbed, as they should. And future needs of traffic can be met without such overturnings of streets as the past has seen.



THE BARMEN-ELDERFELD SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

ROBERT SCHUMANN AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

IT is fifty years since the death of Schumann, and Eugen Sachsse, who writes in the August issue of *Westermann*, thinks it an appropriate moment to recall the chief incidents of Schumann's life, and to consider what significance Schumann and his music have for the twentieth century.

MUSIC VERSUS JURISPRUDENCE.

Schumann, the writer says, was ever a fighter. From his earliest days his whole bent was towards music, but his parents

therefore returned to Leipzig, lived with Wieck, and devoted himself henceforth to his heart's desire.

THE LITTERATEUR.

Having seriously injured the forefinger of his right hand, he had soon to abandon the idea of becoming a virtuoso. Undismayed, he studied musical composition and took up literary work. He founded, in 1834, the famous *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, in which he and his colleagues would fight the musical Philistines, calling themselves in consequence "Davidsbündler." In 1838, dissatisfied with the success of the paper, he went to Vienna to edit it from there, but the difficulties connected with it becoming insuperable, he returned to Leipzig the following year, and from 1840 devoted himself to composition only.

CLARA WIECK.

Contemporaneous with his literary work occurred one of the most stirring episodes of his life,—the wooing of Clara Wieck, whom he had known from childhood. When he proposed to marry her in 1835 he was met by unreasonable and stern opposition on the part of her father, who said he had devoted ten years to the musical training of his daughter, and he now desired to reap the reward and honors. But Clara remained faithful, and after more than four years Schumann eventually obtained consent to marry her, not from her father, however, but from a legal authority at Leipzig. The marriage took place in September, 1840, yet a reconciliation between Wieck and his daughter was not effected till Christmas, 1843.

COMPOSITIONS.

The writer describes Schumann as a divinely endowed artist. After his marriage he developed his powers in other departments than music for the piano, and gave us his songs, chamber music, symphonies, etc. His "Faust," and his settings of songs by Heine, Geible, Goethe, Rückert, Chamisso, and even Burns are too well known to need description. In England and America he won special recognition by his setting of Longfellow's "Luck of Edenhall" as translated by Uhland; his "Paradise and the Peri," a work for orchestra, chorus, and soloists; and his music for Byron's "Manfred," consisting of an overture and fifteen pieces.



ROBERT SCHUMANN, THE COMPOSER.

(The centenary of whose death has been commemorated during the past summer.)

were not musical, and the atmosphere of his home was anything but musical. When his father died, his mother and his guardian were opposed to music as a profession, and consequently Schumann went to Leipzig, nominally studying jurisprudence, while he worked at the piano under the tuition of Friedrich Wieck, and at the same time became a sort of elder brother to his master's daughter Clara. Then he tried Heidelberg, but there, too, he found music more interesting than law, and at last, in 1830, at the age of twenty, he obtained his mother's consent to be a musician and nothing else. He

Möbius, who has written a pamphlet on Schumann's last illness, suggests that the fate which overtook the composer was the result of the intensity of his genius, but surely it would be unwise to accept any such notion. Schumann was a man of deep feeling, quiet and reserved, as if his thoughts were not in harmony with his surroundings, and his conversation was apt to be monosyllabic. Though always of a melancholy nature, his was a noble character. Devoted to his wife with all of admiration for her artistic gifts, and faithful to his friends and never in any way jealous of other composers.

His most disastrous mistake was the acceptance of a conductorship at Düsseldorf. He was a great composer but no conductor, and his unhappy experiences at Düsseldorf soon undermined his health. He died at Enderich, near Bonn, on July 29, 1856, at the age of forty-six, and is buried in the old cemetery at Bonn. Over his grave, now also the grave of his wife, is a simple but beautiful monument, with a portrait bust. On either side is an angel, representing vocal and instrumental music respectively, while at the foot a female figure, resembling his wife, is handing him a laurel wreath.

POETRY, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE, IN CURRENT MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

"FOLLOW the gleam!" exhorted Tenison. "Keep ever burning the divine fire!" cries Richard Watson Gilder.

How many religions and literatures have the led fire and the enkindling God been exultantly associated, till in our mind the "divine" has come to stand for the divine principle, the creative urge, the living and the life-giving; and so for imagination, for genius. It is imagination triumphantly at work!



RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

Mr. Gilder recently delivered an impassioned oration at the dedication of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities at Cornell University, and his words were afterwards printed in the *Cornell Alumni News*. He by no means shares the view of a certain modern scientist to the effect that the imagination of the greatest men of science, of the Newtons and Laplaces, is on a higher plane than that of the Dantes and Shakespeares, or that the prophecies of the scientists imply higher faculties than the imaginative inventions of the great poets. On this point he says:

Because the poet's imaginative symbols contain fundamental truths, they naturally will keep on being proved and reproved by the successive discoveries of science. On the other hand, the fact that the very language in which the poet writes may pass away, by no means proves, as one man of science maintains, that the poet's creation is less exalted. This confounds the greatness of the laws which the scientist imaginatively discovers, with the act of discovery, or inventive prophecy itself. The imaginative scientist really creates nothing, whereas the imaginative artist, in every art, does truly create; he adds to the world of existences,—according to the ancient saying, that none merits the name of creator save God and the Poet. Keats's list of "things real," remember, included "sun, moon, and stars, and passages of Shakespeare." To hold that because the language of Shakespeare may disappear in twenty thousand years, therefore Shakespeare's imagination is not as great as Newton's, is the same as to hold that it is derogatory to the genius of Michelangelo that all his painting and sculpture might be brought into the Sistine Chapel, and the place, with its contents, destroyed, along with St. Peter's and all his accomplishment in architecture!

Himself having lived very near to his

ideals, Mr. Gilder concludes his exhortation in lines which break into poetry, thus:

He who hath the sacred fire
Hidden in his heart of hearts
It shall burn him clean and pure,
Make him conquer, make endure.
He to all things may aspire,
King of days, and souls, and arts.
Failure, fright and dumb dismay
Are but wings upon his way.
Imagination and desire
Are his slaves and implements.
Faiths and foul calamities,
And the eternal ironies,
Are but voices in his choir.

A Plea for Passionate Poetry

A noteworthy utterance of the sentiment which has come to prevail to-day, that poetry has no longer any vital hold upon life, that it is mostly second class and seldom rises to great heights, is found in a brilliant address recently delivered by Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn at Charleston, S. C., and afterwards printed in the *News* of that city. Most of the poetry to-day, particularly that written in this country, Mr. Lewisohn contends, is "pale and inconsequential," whereas it should be an expression of the primitive and enduring emotions. Its bases are in the universal passions of love, grief, and suffering, and to write great poetry one must feel these passions intensely. "To live fearlessly and fully," says Mr. Lewisohn, "is the first condition of poetic production. . . . To be afraid of life or selfishly and narrowly concerned for the immaculacy of one's own soul is fatal."

Foreign critics have more than once accused our literature of lacking those characteristics of ample imagination and primitive strength which our peculiar conditions would have led them to expect. They note with wonder that our triumphs,—the works of Hawthorne and Poe,—are products of highly sophisticated literary minds, that our average poetry and fiction are mildly domestic, distinctly middle class, immutably careful of innumerable proprieties! These foreign gentlemen are often given to superciliousness, and in our perfectly natural and indeed proper irritation we are apt to plead a somewhat strident "not guilty" to all the counts of the indictment. And the policy of that learned historian of American literature, who, when he had conscientiously stripped successful authors of any claim to greatness, turned, with a relief that rendered him almost lyric, to the stainless integrity of their private lives, is at once pathetic and amusing. No doubt life is the thing of supreme import and literature only one of its various fruits. But to tell us that the author of mediocre poetry was a good husband and father, and was loyal to his party, is to expatiate upon sheer irrelevancies. It is just as well, then, to acknowledge quite frankly that our imaginative

literature is, with a few exceptions, mild, bourgeois, and proper.

Nearly all Americans, Mr. Lewisohn asserts, are "afraid of life." We have "conquered a continent, fought splendid and desperate wars, built bridges and railroads, given laws, and established freedom;" but we have "shunned and feared the elementary phenomena of the individual life" out of which great poetry springs. To illustrate this great quality Mr. Lewisohn says:

In a sense, Longfellow is still our representative poet. He appeals to nearly all Americans, and much of his work is undeniably not without sweetness and charm. But there is one aspect under which he strikes me as very nearly incredible. To him came in the course of the years, not indeed any surprising catastrophes of material fortune, but in fullest measure all things that are of the essence of life. He loved twice and was twice married; he lost his first wife suddenly and in a foreign land, and not in all his work will you once hear the intenser utterance of a man's love or grief. His religion, beautiful and sincere, is subdued and colorless. He has neither the mystic's adoration, nor the saint's impassioned acquiescence in the Divine will.

Literature in Democracies and Aristocracies

Is the creator of literature—either prose or verse—bound by artistic considerations alone, or should he regard also the social influences and implications of his work? Does the practice of literary art give him who practices it exemption from the conventional ethical standards? These two questions are again raised by Prof. A. Schinz, in an essay on "Literature and the Moral Code," in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The problem is essentially that of the conflict between "art for art's sake" and art considered as "a means to an end." Broadly speaking, it may be said that the former ideal is upheld by Latin races, while the latter is followed in Anglo-Saxon practice.

This problem, Professor Schinz reminds us, is a modern one,—a product of democracy. The freedom of literary expression was never seriously challenged by society at large as long as education was the privilege of the few and literature could not hope to become popular with the masses. Literary freedom was sometimes challenged in the interests of dogma and authority, but the modern tyranny is that exercised by democratic public opinion, which at its best is apt to be narrow, and which (in the words of the editorial comment of the *Dial* on Professor Schinz's article), "representing only the average thought of multitudes of common-

place minds, is little likely to be either liberal or truly enlightened." In his discussion of this problem, Professor Schinz points out that it has been solved in essentially different ways by Latin and English practice. He takes France and America for his typical cases, alleging that what is said of these two countries is fairly applicable to other communities of the same racial character.

In America there is held to be only one general public, while in France this unity does not exist. There is more than one public.

That is, the intellectual *élite* which created the French literature of the period preceding the Revolution has conserved its tradition ever since, refusing to temporize with the democratic demand for popular literature. To realize the truth of this proposition, one has only to note how the line of succession is continued from Voltaire and Diderot and Beaumarchais, over to our own time through such men as Chénier, Bayle, Mérimée, Flaubert, and Leconte de Lisle. Similarly, one might note the Italian series which includes Alfieri, Manzoni, Carducci, and even d'Annunzio. On the other hand, in England the surrender to democracy was fairly complete by the middle of the nineteenth century, a surrender which the solitary isolation of Landor strongly emphasizes, while America never had an aristocratic literary tradition for democracy to attack.

During almost all the Victorian age of English literature, writers in general submitted to the censorship of an uneducated public, choosing only such subjects, and treating them only in such ways, as would prove acceptable to the masses. This resulted in English "cant," which has become a by-word on the Continent. To quote Professor Schinz further:

The Anglo-Saxons, in trying to keep from the masses ideas which are not generally understood, admit the existence of a sphere of thought above the comprehension of the general public. They thereby concede the value of an independent *élite*. It is remarkable that they pay special attention to the higher literature in France, and write about its papers and periodicals. But an unexpected result is that in this way the literature for the *élite* in France is brought before the general public in America,—for which it was not intended and is not suitable. Hence the severe judgments, from a moral point of view, which are passed upon products of French literature. Such criticism would be right only if these works had been meant for the general public.

In concluding his comment, the editor of the *Dial* says:

When we think of all the restrictions that the nineteenth century has imposed upon English and American literature in the name of morality, when we take into account the stifling atmosphere in which our poets and novelists have for the most part been forced to do their work, we

cannot help feeling that the French have chosen the better path, despite the licentious excesses that have marked its pursuit. For by means of liberty alone, even although attended by license, is ethical advancement possible; and who will contend that the English-speaking world has yet reached anything like finality in its ethical standards?

Is There a Revival of "Intimate and Familiar" Poetry.

The literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. René Doumic, believes that there is real evidence that the poets of the world are forsaking the "nebulous word exercises" and returning to the poetry of intimate, familiar, personal life. We shall soon see the end, he believes, of the symbolists, the impressionists, and the decadents, those versifiers who take interest only in abstractions and hair splitting and regard no one but themselves. The French poets of to-day (he names Emile Despax, Gauthier-Ferrières, Fernand Gregh, Louis Mercier, and Abel Bonnard, are evincing a notable sincerity and love for the familiar fundamental human facts so long neglected by "the poets of intellectual gymnastics." "The winter landscape, a March sky, an April evening, a midsummer night, the languor of autumn,—these can be treated quite differently than the impressionists have done." Human passion, wisdom, modesty,—these are the subjects of the new poets.

Three American Poets of To-Day

Are there no spiritual descendants of Walt Whitman? If so, where are they to-day? One of the younger American poets, Edwin Arlington Robinson, tells us that:

We do not read him very much to-day,
His piercing and eternal cadence rings
Too pure for us,—too powerfully pure,
Too lovingly triumphant and too large:
But there are some that hear him, and they know
That he shall sing to-morrow for all men,
And that all time shall listen.

Elaborating this theme (in an article in the September *Atlantic*, to which we have already alluded in these pages), Miss May Sinclair observes:

If ever a man had a message to the youth of his country that man was Whitman. If America was ever to bring forth American poets, of that temper they were to be. First of all, they were to create a new form for the new spirit; new rhythms and no rhymes.

It is very natural, this writer continues, that such a gospel proved a blessed relief to the young poet who heard it for the first time.

Never again in your life to have to think of a rhyme to God. And yet to be a poet, a great poet. And never to have to bother about your subject, but to plunge your arms elbow deep into the bran-pie of the universe, and whatever you drew you drew a prize, for you could make a poem out of it. For the poetry was there, staring you quite rudely in the face till you recognized it, here, there, everywhere. There was no top or bottom to that subject; whichever end it chose to sit on, it was always right side up. Never in the history of literature was such a rich prospect offered to the tyro on such easy terms.

How is it that Walt Whitman has absolutely no following among the young poets of to-day? For, says Miss Sinclair:

The young American poets of to-day are, as far as form goes, anything but revolutionary; they are the born aristocrats of literature careful of form, and fastidious to a fault in their choice of language. So far from being "Sansculottes," they are most particular about the arrangement of their draperies, many of them preferring the classic mode to any other. They refuse to be hail fellow well met with every subject, and are aware of the imperishable value of selection.

The three poets who stand out, either in individuality or special strength of their art, in this country, to-day, says Miss Sinclair, are William Vaughn Moody, Edwin Arlington Robinson, and Ridgely Torrence.

They are all three rich in imagination, but Mr. Moody is distinguished by his mastery of technique; Mr. Robinson by his psychological vision, his powerful human quality; Mr. Torrence by his immense, if as yet somewhat indefinite, promise. The three are so different in kind that it would have been hard to find any standard of comparison but for this happy idea of Walt Whitman. They are alike in their difference from him in their care for the things he scorned, their scorn for his indiscriminate ransacking of creation. They find that, after all, existence needs a deal of editing. For existence is not life, any more than fact is truth. "Beauty is truth truth beauty,"—that is all they ever knew or that they care to know. They are one, too, in their detachment,—an attitude remarkable in poets like Mr. Moody and Mr. Torrence, so plastic to the lyric impulse. They have avoided personal pathos, and in all their works you will not find the slightest suggestion of the imperturbable and indestructible ME. How different from Walt Whitman!

Mr. Moody's poetry, this writer continues, shows him to be "the sincere lover of his country, passionately critical of her behavior and her mood." He is "an exile in New York, hungering for the beautiful and spiritual lands." The writer highly praises his stately style, which she characterizes as a "pageantry of Shelley phrases embroidered upon purple." He is the poet of reaction and revolt,—reaction "against the

tendencies of his time, revolt against the material immensities."

Mr. Robinson is a poet of another world and another spirit. His verse consists largely of lyrics and ballads, although there are psychological dramas and other dramatic poems. His message is:

Be true to the truth that lies nearest to you;
true to God, if you have found Him; true to man;
true to yourself; true, if you know no better truth,
to your primal instincts; but at any cost, be true.

As for Mr. Torrence, he has achieved excellently, but he has not yet found himself or his place in literature. The following lines, in frank imitation of Omar Khayyam, are quoted to show his quality:

Yes, he that wove the skein of Stars
and poured out all the seas that are
Is Wheel and Spinner and the Flax,
and Boat and Steersman and the Star.

What! doubt the Master Workman's hand
because my fleshly ills increase?
No; for there still remains one chance
that I am not His Masterpiece.

Though man or angel judge my life
and read it like an open scroll,
And weigh my heart, I have a judge
more just than any,—my own soul.

It is hard to say, concludes Miss Sinclair, how far these young poets of America are American.

The influence of the Old World is felt in the very fiber of their verse; their music is broken by echoes and airs from the music of the Old World's masters. They are standing at the parting of the ways, listening to the voices of the old and new, uncertain of themselves for very youth.

The Power of Bible Poetry.

"The most striking single phenomenon in all the history of literature,"—this, says J. H. Gardiner (writing in the September *Atlantic*), is the only way to characterize "the persistence of the power of appeal of the Old Testament." This writer analyzes in detail this appeal of Bible poetry and endeavors to account for its persistence. The chief reasons, he declares, are "the concreteness of the language, the strong rhythm and music of the style, and the underlying intensity of feeling." In addition to those inherent qualities, we must not forget the mental qualities of the translators of our authorized editions.

We must take into account the fact that it is throbbing with the earnestness of the great men who in the stress of the Reformation, when England was struggling free from the Church of Rome, wrought out their translations of the

Scriptures. The free translation and circulation of the Bible was a matter of life and death to the men who took part in it; for it will be remembered that it was not until the very end of Elizabeth's reign, and even the beginning of James's, before the struggle against the Church of Rome ended in an assured victory for the forces of Protestantism. All through the eighty years in which the Authorized Version was coming to its final form men were stirred to the depths of their souls by questions of religion which turned ultimately on the free possession and interpretation of the Bible. Moreover, this was a period in which all writing was musical, and all writers seem to have had the magical power of adding to the meaning of the words the rich and flowing melody which clothed them with the deeper and pervasive meaning of the emotions. It is hard to find a book written in the sixteenth century which shows any relation to the bare and jolting style of so many of our books to-day. To the original translators and to the revisers who followed them we owe the transfer of the strong and moving rhythm of the Hebrew into English, and the enriching of it with the varied but subdued music which gives our Bible its capacity of expressing the deep thoughts of the soul.

The great secret, perhaps, of the power of Hebrew literature over our souls, says Mr. Gardiner, is the fact that it is always in dead earnest.

There is no play-acting here. When one sees or reads Hamlet, or Macbeth, or King Lear, one is absorbed in the distress and suffering; but always behind the absorption is the sense of detachment from real affairs. Unconsciously we feel that we can afford to take part by imagination in the suffering, because after all it is not real. To understand and appreciate the poetry of the Old Testament one must remember that it is always real. The sufferings, or the joy, or the faith are the experience of real men uttering forth the depths of their soul. Their poetry had always the direct and practical purpose of unburdening real feeling; there is no make-believe here.

Some Noteworthy Recent Verse.

In his review of recently written poetry, in the *Dial*, William Morton Payne quotes from Reginald Fanshawe's "Corydon, an Elegy in Memory of Matthew Arnold and Oxford" to illustrate the poet's "high seriousness and power of ripe reflection on the deeper meanings of art and life," the following:

He saw life broken, but with steady smile,
Which is the mask of men that only weep,
Facing gray shadows, stooped not to beguile
Clear courage with drugged dreams, or purchase sleep
Painless for haunting inward hurt, too deep,
Ah me! for song's redemption. If but part
He saw, and would too lightly overleap
Time's deep-set boundaries, buoyed by airy art,
For his poor vision's flaw he paid a broken heart.

Mr. Payne believes that the "graceful and delicate fancy, combined with sober reflections of riper years," illustrated by J. Henry Wallis in his recent book of verses entitled "The Cloud Kingdom" is finely illustrated in the following poem entitled "The Sparrow."

Among the carven images
On God's great house of prayer,
A statue of the Virgin is,
And our dear Lord is there.
Close to his Mother does he lie,
And answers her caress
With loving little hands that try
Against her cheek to press.

A circling aureole has He.
To tell His name to all;
A circling aureole has She
Round her brows virginal;
And on this circlet that She has
A sparrow's nest is made
Of hay and straw and stalks of grass
From street and close conveyed.

It seems as though that nest was there
That He might look on it,
For always is He gazing where
The mother-bird does sit.
And should her little fledglings fall,
Most surely will He know;
And of His love which blesseth all
Some comfort will bestow.

The mystic dove broods over them;
And Angel-faces shine
Around the Star of Bethlehem
Above the Babe divine.
About are fiends with mouths awry
And twisted faces wild;
But safe from them the nest is by
The Mother and her Child.

The sparrows fly into the street
'Mid turmoil, sin, and shame;
Unheeded by the crowds they meet,
Who care not whence they came;
Who know not of the nest that is
In the Angel-land above,
Beside the Holy Presences,
Beneath the brooding Dove.

But it may be that unto some
Who love each living thing,
And smile to see the sparrows come,
A happy thought they bring.
And as to their high home they go,
A child with upward glance
May see their nest, and her face glow
With Heavenly radiance.

He quotes, also, Nathan Haskell Dole's "Building of the Organ" to show the fine imagination and stately movement of this poet.

Hark! like a golden thread of sound aerial
A plaintive cadence from the Organ steals;
It trembles, rises, floats away ethereal!
The Soul in silent prayer devoutly kneels!

Then comes a change: a crash of chords rolls
thundering
And shakes the windows in their leaded panes;
It thrills the throng who listen breathless-wondering.

To hear the splendour of the sequent strains.

From out the chaos of the weird prophetic
Emerges like the crystal Light of Life
A fervid theme, spontaneous, poetical,
That sings of strenuous Victory won from
Strife.

With deeper tones the same great theme euphonious

Ensues enmeshed in woof of woven sounds,
Thus grows the Fugue; a splendid web harmonious

With a whole world of Beauty in its bounds.

Miss Louise Morgan Sill, the sale of
whose latest book of poems, "In Sun and
Shade," has been referred to as an evidence
that there is "no modern slump in poetry,"
has written "no more representative poem"
than the following:

Soft air, soft fountains, warmed with sun
And thrilling to their overflow,
Where red and white the marbles gleam,
And mould'ring lions crouch and dream
Of deeds forgotten long ago.

And near lived Juliet,—passionate
With love and sorrow,—neither child
Nor woman, beautiful and doomed
What showers of almond-buds have bloomed
Since love that loyal soul beguiled!

Now, where she dwelt, gay dancers turn
With tripping steps to a guitar,
Oblivious of the spirit sweet
Who haunts the garden and the street,
Or trims her lamp in yonder star.

Yet what are marbles, rich and worn,
And what is all Verona's pride
Of pompous power and holy art
To that enraptured, tragic heart
That lived for love and for love died?

Lilt of guitar and fountain's song,
Your music haunts me, and the breath
Of almond-blossoms brings to me
Verona's fragrant memory
Of love that died and smiled at death.

One of the finest of Clinton Scollard's recent verse is his tribute (in *Munsey's*) to the sea in the following lines, which are entitled "A Sea Thrall":

The murmur and the moaning of the sea,
They master me;
I am the serf of sound,
Bondslave to aural beauty grave or gay;
Happy to be so bound.
I hang upon the lyric tides that sway
Night's swimming satellite of ice and fire
Compacted, and although I flee away.
Upon the falcon pinions of desire,
Into the wood's most secret sanctuary,

Or hide amid the mountain's mightiest rocks,
Where, in a mood maniacal, the wind
Mouths like old doddering Lear, and mocks and
mocks

At all of lower earth, I may not find
Escape from those vast fugues that veer and
vary

As do the moods and mazes of the mind.

Yea, I am thrall complete
(Finding the thralldom sweet)

To thee, to thee,

O all-embracing and most sovereign sea!

Bliss Carman has done a noble thing in reminding us that the American thrush is as deserving as the English lark of poets' tribute. He pays this tribute in the following, which he has called "Pan in the Catskills":

They say that he is dead, and now no more
The reedy syrinx sounds among the hills,
When the long summer heat is on the land.
But I have heard the Catskill thrushes sing,
And therefore am incredulous of death.
Of pain and sorrow and mortality.

In those blue cañons, deep with hemlock shade,
In solitudes of twilight or of dawn,
I have been rapt away from time and care
By the enchantment of a golden strain
As pure as ever pierced the Thracian wild,
Filling the listener with a mute surmise.

At evening and at morning I have gone
Down the cool trail between the beech-tree boles,
And heard the haunting music of the wood
Ring through the silence of the dark ravine,
Flooding the earth with beauty and with joy
And all the ardors of creation old.

And then within my pagan heart awoke
Remembrance of far-off and fabled years
In the untarnished sunrise of the world,
When clear-eyed Hellas in her rapture heard
A slow mysterious piping wild and keen
Thrill through her vales, and whispered, "It is
Pan."

Among the finest things called forth by the calamity to San Francisco is Joaquin Miller's impressions as from his home in Oakland he saw the city burning after the earthquake. The poem appeared in the *Sunset Magazine*.

Such darkness, as when Jesus died!

Then sudden dawn drove all before.

Two wee brown tomtits, terrified,

Flashed through my open cottage door;

Then instant out and off again

And left a stillness like to pain,—

Such stillness, darkness, sudden dawn

I never knew or looked upon!

This ardent Occidental dawn

Dashed San Francisco's streets with gold,

Just gold and gold to walk upon,

As he of Patmos sang of old.

And still, so still, her streets, her steepes,

As when some great soul silent weeps;

And oh, that gold, that gold that lay

Beyond, above the tarn, brown bay!

Then a bolt, a jolt, a chill,
 Mother Earth seemed as afraid;
 Instant all again was still,
 That my cattle from the shade
 They had sought firm rooted clay,
 Forth loud lowing, glad and gay,
 Leap in grasses to rejoice
 'Til was well, with trumpet voice.

Beyond city—darkness, dust,
 And martial men in swift array,
 Smoke, then flames, then great guns thrust
 Heaven, as if pots of clay,—
 Royal, temple, palace, tower,—
 Hundred wars in one wild hour!
 Still the smoke, the flame, the guns,
 piteous wail of little ones!

And flame climbed the costly steep,
 And man, defiant, climbed the flame.
 Battles where the torn clouds keep!
 It deeds of glory in God's name!
 Sons of giants,—giants, yea,—
 ardless lad or veteran gray.
 Marathon nor Waterloo
 Men so daring, dauntless, true.

Days, three nights, three fearful days
 Leath, of flame, of dynamite.
 d's house thrown a thousand ways;
 n east by day, blown west by night.—
 ight? There was no night. Nay, nay,
 oulish flame lit nights that lay
 ed down between this first, last day.
 hose nights were burned away!

And jealousies were burned away,
 And burned were city rivalries,
 Till all, white crescenting the bay.
 Were one harmonious hive of bees.
 Behold the bravest battle won!
 The City Beautiful begun:
 One solid San Francisco, one,
 The fairest sight beneath the sun.

Among verse with pure literature for its
 subject, there is an especially noteworthy
 series of six sonnets on Shakespeare's hero-
 ines in a recent issue of the *Outlook*. The
 poet, the Very Rev. Charles W. Stubbs,
 dean of Ely, gives us the following on *Mi-
 randa* of "The Tempest":

O most admired Miranda! peerless maid,
 All child in wonder's sweet simplicity,
 Brave eyes, like water flashing back the sky,
 Blue and translucent: here in this island glade
 A very queen to him thy father bade
 By Ariel's magic to thy feet that he
 With tribute of his crown might dower thee,
 And Prosper's wrongs through Love should thus
 be paid.
 O brave new world, transformed by Love's
 strong power
 To work such miracles! yea, in Love's name
 Let lovers all—where'er their Fortunate
 Isle,—
 Still cry "Amen!" upon that golden hour
 When Ferdinand her prince and lover came,
 Drawn to the wonder of Miranda's
 smile.

; "INDUSTRY" OF LETTERS AT THE DAWN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

'TILL we shall have taught them how
 to read, one salient superiority of
 boys over men will remain in the fact
 that the former do not produce literature.
 In doing so, they escape many annoy-
 such as the weary quest for rare ad-
 s, writer's cramp, cerebral anemia and
 waits in editorial ante-chambers." So
 M. Henri d'Almeras in the *Revue
 ale* (Brussels). This exordium is in
 g with the whole tone of the article,
 neral trend of which goes to show that
 homania" and "rhetorica morbus"
 among the most malignant diseases of
 and are comparable in all their symp-
 to the mental vices which characterize
 and idiots. Says M. d'Almeras:

It is this dangerous folly, which we term
 literary vocation, produced and developed?
 s of families, who generally deplore the
 re mainly, through their own imprudence
 cating their children, responsible. A spoilt
 whose vacuous expressions and infantile

nonsense are repeated to family friends, soon
 becomes infected, once he reaches the age of dis-
 cretion, with the notion that he is not as other
 children of men. From the age of fifteen to
 twenty, he serves his apprenticeship in "Letters"
 by devouring all the poetry and prose he can lay
 his hands on. When he receives his degree, he
 is prepared to perform the most wonderful men-
 tal gymnastics in literature, producing a variety
 of styles imitated from great authors, with the
 object of demonstrating what he can do. He is
 everybody except himself. Once he appears in
 print, he adopts the literary pose and manner,
 allows his hair to grow long, affects certain im-
 posing gestures and is proud of a peculiar
 "romanticism" in his way of dressing. Thus
 one will recognize among a crowd of modern
 literary youths,—about to arrive,—certain dis-
 tinct and unmistakable mannerisms which be-
 long to distinguished men of letters who have
 long since come into their own. The vulgar,
 boastful journalist is in certain respects the
 "non-com" of literature, just as the esthete is
 its pontiff. No more destructive being exists
 than this latter, before whose ruthless criticism
 even the most sacrosanct names must give way.
 . . . It would be as well if young men in
 setting out on the thorny paths of literature

would learn the lesson that the path of mediocrity assures a greater financial success than the more arduous road of classicism. No young writer should be discouraged. With patience he will in the end find his public, no matter how barren he may be in style, ideas and taste, for the public no longer exercises discrimination and is generally about up to the standard of what it admires. . . . Modesty, above all, is the most dangerous quality a débutant can be affected with, since it paralyzes all his efforts and deprives him of those rewards which fall so easily to the aspirant who is well equipped with effrontery and the ability to advertise himself. To the colossal vanity of modern writers must be added the gift of salesmanship, the art of palming off a manuscript, to say nothing of that inestimable self-confidence which enables the most ignorant to avow himself competent to undertake the highest kind of work. . . . If you will take my advice, young writer, here it is: be mediocre,—cleverly mediocre,—and you will gain both money and a public.

In the same review, M. Henri Davignon, in the course of an article entitled "Literature and Honest Folk," questions whether the modern "public" attributed to any given

author is an artificial or genuine one. In his opinion honest folk no longer exist in regard to literature. He says:

Having lost their influence upon writers and their works, they have forfeited their right to existence. They have no further say as to what shall be the criterion, but assist at the triumph of fantasy and fashion, powerless and speechless. The truth is that the public and the authors have broken off an alliance which was profitable to both, the result being that there is now no such thing as a literary standard. The only gauge as to the value of a literary work to-day is the sociological interest it possesses for the public, and, this being so, the market is forever flooded with works in which the question of divorce, the sexual problem, and the emptiness of religious belief are, before everything else, in evidence. The death of genuine criticism has rendered genuinely good work impossible, and many of the "great" writers of to-day owe their fame to the fact that there are no longer conscientious critics. The remedy is in the public's own hands. The real future of literature depends upon whether they are satisfied to be imposed upon at the present with its pretence, or whether they are bold enough to strike for reform.

INDIA AND THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, Secretary of State for India, in his recent stirring speech in the Commons on the Indian Budget (July 21), declared it as his seasoned opinion that, while certain radical reforms are necessary in Indian administration, on the whole the condition of that great dependency is satisfactory, and that British administration "pursues very steadily and successfully the greatest happiness of the greatest number." As to political conditions in the peninsula, Mr. Morley said: "Every one,—soldiers, travelers, and journalists,—they all tell us that there is a new spirit abroad in India." The East Indian is a man, and his humanity is the deepest element in him, and it entitles him to be treated by Englishmen as a man. But he is also an East Indian, and what is peculiar to his thought and temperament is also to be treated with respect. What Mr. Morley says on this subject is worthy to be commended to all who have to deal with foreign peoples:

In all that I have said I shall not be taken to indicate for a moment that I dream that you can transplant British institutions wholesale into India. That is a fantastic and ludicrous dream. Even if it could be done, it would not be good for India. You have got to adapt your institutions to the conditions of the country where you are planting them. You cannot transplant bodily

the venerable oak of our constitution to India, but you can transplant the spirit of our institutions,—the spirit, the temper, the principles, and the maxims of British institutions.

In the realm of politics, Mr. Morley, on the one hand, opposes universal suffrage for India; on the other hand, he implicitly approves an extension of the representative element in the Legislative Council.

Is British Rule a Curse or a Blessing to India?

The question of whether British rule is good or bad for India has been a subject of discussion for so long, and differences of opinion are so radical, that it would seem impossible for us of the Western world to form an accurate judgment. There can be no doubt of many of the material blessings brought by British rule to India, and, of course, it is not just to attribute to British administration the plagues and famine which have so terribly afflicted the races of Hindustan. There is a Hindu side, however. Ameer Ali, C.L.E., recently a judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bengal, writing in the *Nineteenth Century and After*, reproaches England and Englishmen for their ignorance of and indifference to India's vital interests. English administration and English education, he maintains, have made the

different races of India draw further apart and have even rendered the task of government much more difficult. He is particularly severe on the anomaly of administration which results in the combination, "even in advanced tracts, in one and the same individual, of two distinctly contradictory jurisdictions,—the executive and the judicial."

In some parts of the country it is to the advantage of the people that the executive officer should also exercise the functions of a judge, but in provinces like Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, and parts of the Punjab, the system is not only out of harmony with the spirit of the times, but mischievous and irritating, unfair to the officers themselves, and occasioning great hardships to suitors. Apart from the question whether it is right in principle to give to the magistrate who is charged with the preservation of peace and security in a particular locality the power of deciding criminal cases, or to the revenue collector the determination of revenue disputes between the subject and the Crown, there is the further consideration,—does not the system interfere with the efficient discharge of either function? I will give just one instance of how harshly the combination of the two powers in one and the same person works in practice. A criminal case was fixed for trial at the chief town of the district (the Sudder station) on a particular day before the principal magistrate. The defendant duly appeared, but found to his dismay the official had left on tour, fixing the case for another day at another place at a considerable distance from the Sudder station. The defendant proceeded to the latter place, only to find that the magistrate had moved on to another camp. This time the defendant could not put in an appearance on the day fixed, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On an application to the High Court the case was transferred for trial by another officer at the Sudder station. In his explanation the magistrate submitted that in discharge of his executive duties he had to move about the district. His court was thus as ambulatory as his office!

An Indictment of British Rule.

A bitter indictment of the entire British administration of Indian affairs is given in a letter recently received from a REVIEW reader, a Hindu by birth, now living in this country. This learned gentleman believes that British government influence has affected the American press in the matter of reports about India. It is impossible, he declares, to know what the Hindus think unless one understands the Hindu language. Moreover, Hindus, being Asiatics, are averse to making a fuss in another language, and they actually keep silent until they have been worked up to a pitch where their actions, not their words, shall be eloquence. There was no real Indian animosity to Lord Curzon, declares this correspondent.

The real cause of discontent "is the habit-



THE HON. JOHN MORLEY.

(Secretary of State for India.)

ual plunder of India, both directly and indirectly, by John Bull."

The real cause of India's uprising is the willful destruction of Hindu industry by English capitalists, and utter disregard of Indian customs, manners, institutions, and traditions. The overbearing conduct of Englishmen in India as a whole, the contemptuous treatment accorded to natives, the ravishing of Indian women by brutal Tommy Atkins, and the monopolizing of everything good in the land by Anglo-Indian is the real cause of discontent. As a matter of fact, the people of India found out the mistake of trusting Europeans long ago, and an effort was being made to make the people understand the mistake. The discontent is therefore due to that oppression which a government by foreigners always penetrates for its selfish ends and its own permanent security, in name of civilization and in name of the good of the people it governs,—which is a mortifying tantalization itself.

The great contribution of Japan to Orientals, concludes this writer, is not changing Asia's mental attitude. A recurrence of the mutiny of 1857, he declares, is impossible. Referring to the recent division of the province of Bengal into two parts, despite the protests of the inhabitants, this writer continues:

The war to be waged against England will be economic and moral. Boycotting against the English manufactured goods has begun. Bengal has taken the lead, and the whole of India is unanimously helping it,—a sign of organized resistance, indeed, which may lead to consequences which nobody can foretell.

As to the future, he has this to say:

The ideal of young men of India to-day is the establishment of a free and separate state, the United States Republic of India, corresponding with existing areas, administrations and chiefships, each with its local independence, cemented together by a common flag, common interest, common language, and absolutely free from the English yoke.

Is the End of Britain's Indian Empire Near?

A graphic survey of England's domination of Hindustan and its multifarious races, by Dr. Goldwin Smith, appears in the *North American Review* (the first issue as a semi-monthly). What has English rule done for India? Dr. Smith echoes Mr. Morley's words:

India was rescued by Great Britain from murderous and devastating anarchy; though at the time she was plundered by official corruption of a good deal of the wealth which, being poor though gorgeous, she could ill afford to lose. She has since enjoyed general peace and order; both, we may be sure, to a far greater extent than she otherwise would have done. The deadly enmity between her races and religions has been controlled and assuaged. The foreign establishments, civil and military, though highly paid, have been small for the population, and the civil administration has been, in recent times, what Oriental administrations never are, perfectly incorrupt. The army, unlike the rabble armies of native princes, has been kept under strict discipline. Evil customs have been suppressed; trade and manufactures have been fostered; education, science, hygiene have been introduced, imperfectly it may be, but still introduced, which otherwise they would hardly have been.

What will bring an end to British supremacy? This is Dr. Smith's answer:

British Empire in India is in no danger of being brought to an end by a Russian invasion. It does not seem to be in much danger of being brought to an end by internal rebellion. Yet it must end. Such is the decree of nature. In that climate British children cannot be reared. No race can forever hold and rule a land in which it cannot rear its children. In what form the end would come it has hitherto been impossible to divine. "By accident" was the only reply which one who had held high office in India could make to such a question on that subject. Since this reawakening of the East, a more definite source of possible disturbance may be said to loom. In encouraging Japan to go to war, Lord Lansdowne may have done something which was far from his intention, and of which he did not dream. He may have inadvertently pressed the button of fate.

The Kitchener Polloy in India.

Viewed in the light of events so vividly set forth in G. W. Forrest's article on "The Government of India," in a recent issue of

Blackwood's, and also the detailed account given in a later issue of that publication, evidently by one well posted in his subject, of the controversy between Lords Curzon and Kitchener and Mr. Brodrick, formerly the War Secretary of the British Cabinet, which ended in the acceptance of Lord Kitchener's plans for Indian reform and the resignation of Lord Curzon, the latest development reported from India in this connection is interesting.

Lord Kitchener, in one of his minutes replying to the strictures of Lord Curzon on his plan of reorganization and general reform, said that "no needed reform can be initiated, no useful measure can be adopted, without being subject to vexatious and, for the most part, unnecessary criticism, not merely as regards the financial effect of the proposals, but also as to the desirability or necessity, from the purely military point of view."

Following the episodes above referred to, and only a brief interval after the disagreement between these two distinguished men, comes a report of Lord Kitchener's probable transfer, apparently as a move in Liberal English politics, to the chief command in Ireland. English statesmen of the two great parties differ as to the wisdom of the officially approved Kitchener policy calling for prompt and aggressive measures in connection with additional frontier defenses throughout British India, but it has been heartily indorsed, thus far, by many British officials on the ground, both civil and military,—men who need and expect protection against offensive operations, either within or without the borders. This attitude of residents having personal property and other vital interests at stake is not surprising when the situation, as it now exists, is examined, even cursorily. The comparatively defenseless condition of nearly all military stations in India, for example, has frequently been brought to the notice of the civil authorities, yet little has been really done toward substantial improvement.

The lessons taught at Meerut, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, in 1857, have been pointed out again and again, and plans for providing adequate protection and refuge for women and children in case of sudden attack from possible rebels and insurgents have been carefully considered and dismissed. "Fortified posts" and other plans have been put forth. The fact remains, however, that a cunningly devised and swiftly executed outbreak, as matters now stand, would find the troops and civil residents in and near several large cantonments nearly if not quite as

unready and at the mercy of mutineers or angry natives as were those of half a century ago.

To control the whole of British India, with a population, almost entirely native, of 231,000,000, there is now available, on paper, 2,733 British officers with British regiments and 70,905 British soldiers. The native army, under British surveillance, with 2,168 British officers and 153,000 natives, supplements the British total, making an aggregate force, according to the latest official reports, of 4,901 British officers and 223,986 men, all told, to restrain from violence and disorder some 230,000,000 or more of none-too-friendly natives. No one really knows what the average native of India thinks of British rule,—or any other subject,—but it is safe to say that, as conquerors, the whites are deemed intruders, to be forced out if and when possible.

The official figures given above represent the actual present peace-footing strength for India. Deduct at least one-fifth from the given strength of officers, to allow for the absence of those on detailed or staff duty, and on sick or ordinary leave, and debit a similar percentage for men in hospital, prison, at the hill stations and en route to and from England, and it thus becomes apparent that the actual force of British troops available at any time for purposes of protection or aggressive operations scales down to about 4,000 British officers and 180,000 men.

It can readily be seen how this state of affairs results when applied to cantonment service. Leaving out of consideration such fortified and fairly equipped cities as Calcutta, which has a native population exceeding 1,100,000, there are to be dealt with in any emergency of unrest, treachery, or sedition, 264,000 natives in the city of Lucknow, 208,000 at Delhi, 203,000 at Benares, 197,000 at Cawnpore, and 188,000 at Agra. Other populous centers, over 100,000, include Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Poona, Bareilly, Nagpur, Srinagar, Surat, Meerut, and Karachi.

To combat or restrain these groups there are numerous small garrisons, partly British, partly native. The word "small" is used advisedly, for, considered with reference to numerical efficiency for the purpose intended, they are insignificant. Their normal superiority for ordinary active service, arising to a considerable degree from the possession of modern arms and equipment and a knowledge of strategy and tactics, would count for little in the event of a sudden influx of hostile natives, in the dead of night, with stealthy tread and easily-handled weapons. As in 1857, the intruders would aim to reach a vital part at every thrust and kill their victims, as the record shows, without any semblance of mercy or toleration. Between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. each night, in any military cantonment, the officers and men of the British force, numbering, approximately, from 1,000 or 1,500 to 2,500 avail-

able for instant duty, are resting peacefully after their day's duties on guard, fatigues, practice drill, and marching. Every door and window, except during a storm, is wide open. Officers not on duty, in their quarters, sleep with sword and revolver close at hand. The rifle of every soldier, in his barrack-room, rests at the foot of his cot, unloaded. Scattered here and there throughout the cantonment, under normal conditions, are a few single sentries from the quarter guard of each battalion, battery, and squadron. There are no bright lights in barracks during the night. In every barrack-room containing, say, from sixteen to twenty men, there are usually two flickering oil lamps, easily reached and extinguished. By means of a concerted, silent movement, not necessarily involving more than a small section of a city's native population, the single sentries, approached stealthily from behind, could quickly and easily be stricken down, their guns and ammunition seized, and the men on guard surprised, silenced, and securely fastened up in their quarters.

There would be fighting, struggling, fierce resistance,—a repetition of 1857,—but, without lights and overwhelmed by numbers, what could they do for the time being in self-defense? Even without the connivance or moral support of native troops, or of native servants, every white man, woman, and child, within and beyond the cantonment limits, could,—and doubtless would,—be sacrificed before the lapse of an hour. Retribution, a terrible retribution, would follow, naturally, but that would not bring back valuable lives and the prestige inevitably lost among the natives by the occurrence and success. Those who champion a thorough readjustment and strengthening of the Indian garrisons, as well as the Himalayan outposts, Lord Kitchener among the number, are, on the other hand, evidently of the opinion that what has happened may, very reasonably, happen again, on excuse. The next difficulty with native residents or native troops in the cities and surrounding districts, it is widely believed, is not likely to be over a question of violated faith or tradition.

It is much more probable, considering the steady development of native education and knowledge of happenings in the Orient outside of Hindustan, that the Eastern cry for freedom and liberty will be taken up and used as a lever for agitation, with or without force, according to the humor of the agitators and their sympathizers and the attitude of the Indian and home governments. Cogent psychological reasons and the suspicion—well grounded,—that the temporary gain possible by the use of treacherous and mutinous tactics would not effect the financial and commercial advantages of getting the "Sahib's" rupees and provender, have held and now hold the majority of natives to loyalty. They have no love for the "Britisher," no matter how exalted or lowly his position among them.

ANARCHICAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

THAT the crimes which shocked the civilized world during the past few months were the outcome of solely abnormal revolutionary conditions in Russia, has been asserted time and time again by many keen observers of the situation. A German writer, General von Lignitz, in an article in the *Deutsch Revue*, reasserts this point of view with great force. Formerly, he declares, the conception of humanity in the Russian Empire was not behind that of western Europe. Alexander II. and Nicholas II. have sought to grace their throne and reign by humane endeavors. The Russian is naturally good-natured.

Revolutionary propaganda, however, and the embitterment caused by numerous assassinations have brought about a material change. Attempts upon life, which involve the sacrifice of multitudes of innocent victims, are made by revolutionists with cynical indifference. The weaker party of the Right, on the other hand, have, in their vain effort to maintain the autocracy and their own special privileges, incited the dregs of the populace to a counter-revolution which registered its brutish deeds at Odessa, Bialystok, and other places. Under the cloak of politics the lowest criminals reaped a rich harvest. Such men also were to profit by the unconditional amnesty demanded by the Duma. Professor Scherbatch pertinently inquired whether bomb-throwers who should attempt the life of the Radical deputies Herzenstein and Vinauer could also reckon upon amnesty. An overpowering majority of the Duma demanded the abolition of capital punishment while it was being decreed and most mercilessly carried out by the revolutionists, not only against officials and the military, but against their own confederates if they disobeyed orders or aroused suspicion. A resolution to censure political murder was voted down in the Duma.

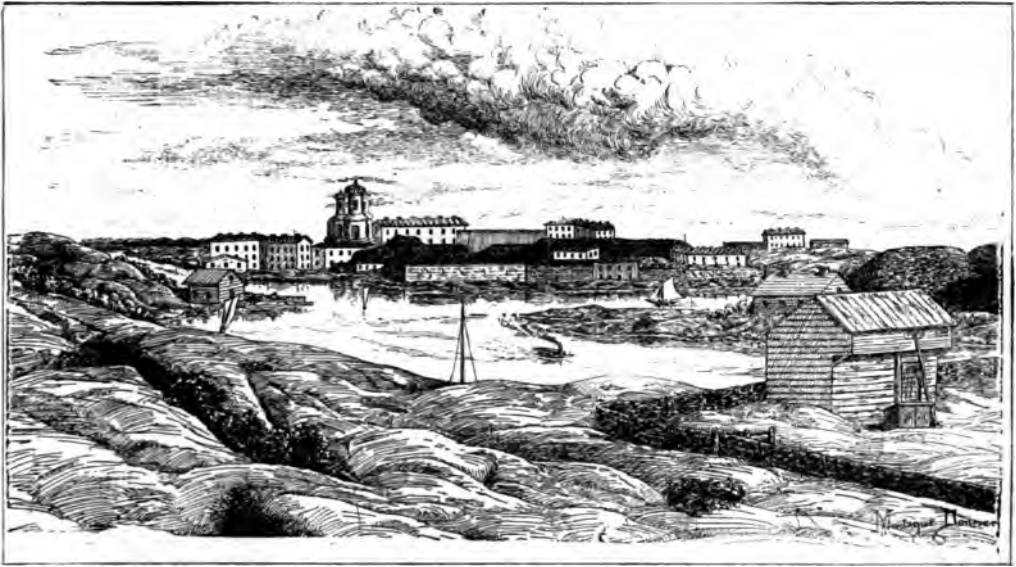
The army,—particularly the Cossacks,—which has largely remained loyal, as well as the courageous police, have made it possible for the government to ignore the Czar's manifesto of October 30, last. Since the issue of this manifesto, it has been officially estimated, to the end of April of the present year, 6,825 persons were exiled without civil trial, and this fact alone would discredit the government in the eyes of the Moderate citizens.

The agrarian disturbances among the hitherto patient and seemingly good-natured peasantry have in a number of places assumed the character of the medieval peasant wars. Nearly two thousand estates have been plundered and destroyed, and the violence of the peasantry found a moral support,—nay, justification,—in the Duma.

Spread of Disaffection in the Army.

It is the condition of affairs in the army which is causing the St. Petersburg government the most anxiety at present. The revolutionary propaganda has already obtained such a hold among the soldiers that not even an additional lump of sugar, an ounce of soap, or the propaganda of the "Black Hundreds," or even the "explanatory" readings of proclamations by the officers, are strong enough to stop the disintegrating process in the army. Not a day passes without signs of disaffection among the soldiers. They usually begin with a demand for a lump of sugar, or a bed-cover, but on the very next day they go over to a rising against the existing régime. A summary of recent mutinies, compiled from official sources, is given in a recent number of the *Mir Bozhe* (St. Petersburg).

On June 1 the waves of agitation had penetrated the ranks of the artillerymen in Osovetz, on the ground of non-payment of the money earned by one company. The other company declared that the Cossacks abused their relatives in the village. Then followed an appeal for an open revolt, which, however, had no success. The ferment among the artillerymen in the Vladi-caucasian camp especially increased, when the under-officers learned that from the provincial jail would be sent away for hard labor the political prisoners,—the under-officers of various regiments. It was decided to release them, and the night of June 13 the 18th mountain battery, cutting the telephone communications, threw themselves on the arsenal, seized the revolvers, the bullets, and the military stores, and began to fire. But they were at once surrounded and disarmed by the Anteropsky regiment. The ferment subsided, but there still exists a great enmity between the Anteropsky regiment and the local detachment. On the night of June 11 the sappers, the mining company, and the artillerymen of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th companies at Batum mutinied. The mutineers were surrounded by troops and the affair ended peacefully enough, thanks to the determination of the artillerymen to cannonade the town in case repressive measures be taken against them. In Kursk take place frequent meetings of soldiers and the movement threatens to assume a more serious aspect. In the camp near Samara, also, a more organized but peaceful strike took place. The Buzuluk regiment and the artillerymen struck work, putting forth political and economical demands. The Cossacks when called out refused to assist the government. The Buzuluk battalion also joined the strikers. On June 13 the movement began in the second Transcaspian light battalion of infantry on account of the transfer of three inferior officers to the disciplinary battalion. On June 16 the ferment increased. Together with the laborers the under-officers called a



A VIEW OF THE FORTRESS OF SVEABORG, WHERE THE RECENT FINNISH MUTINY OCCURRED.

(It is not possible to see all of the seven islands on which the fortress of Sveaborg, in the harbor of Helsingfors, is built, from one point of view, but the view in the illustration, which is taken from the mainland from the rocks above Brunns Park, gives the completest obtainable, a view of the main island on which is situated the Russian Cathedral, the officers' quarters, and the closest and most extended view of the main earthworks in the direction of the Finnish capital.)

meeting where they demanded the removal of the officers and elected from among them a commander of the battalion and other officials. A strike on a big scale occurred at Tamleir in the 7th reserve cavalry regiment. It began in the evening of June 19. On June 30 the most disobedient 3rd division was disarmed by the Moztoisky regiment. The strike went along peacefully to its sixth day, but on the 26th cavalymen were attacked by the Nyezhiinsky dragoons, Cossacks and other troopers. The Cossacks turned back and stopped at a distance. The Nyezhiinsky regiment attacked but was beaten back. The Cossacks shot at the infantry and the infantry discharged in the air. The officers of the 7th reserve cavalry regiment fired at their men from an ambush. As a result of all this, five soldiers of the strikers were wounded, an infantry officer was killed.

The mutiny at Sveaborg, in Kronstadt, and on the cruiser *Pamyat Azova*, is considered very serious by this writer. The mutiny was suppressed, but much blood was spilt. One rear-admiral died of his wounds, several officers were killed, and there is no account yet of the number of under-officers who lost their lives.

The mutiny began quite unexpectedly. There could not be any question here of economic demands. The plan of the uprising was obviously long premeditated, the particulars we do not yet know; but the very possibility of such uprisings is enough evidence of the general dissatisfaction with the old régime, powerless even to keep up discipline in the army.

A Criticism of the Duma.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, criticizes the now defunct Duma for what it did not do, in these words:

The members were partisans first and partisans after, and they reserved patriotism for the regenerate republic of the future. It was thus that Russia's "best men," imagining that their word was a law unto the nation, declined to utter the sentence of blame which they fancied would have put an end to political murder and pillage and incendiarism. The whole Russian people would have been the better for this cessation of fruitless bloodshed, of needless hardship, of gratuitous suffering and wantonly inflicted misery. The Russian people, but not the Constitutional Party. Therefore the magic formula was never uttered. On the contrary the opposite formula was pronounced. When the parliament was dissolved the champions of legality, deliberately departing from their position, disavowed their own principles, utterly destroyed the justification for their own existence, and exhorted the nation to break the law. Why? Just in order to score a triumph for their party over the government. And the weal of the nation? Patriotic self-abnegation? The ukase dissolving the Duma was legal enough,—it was only the deputies' appeal to the nation that was unlawful and criminal. Truly a curious picture: the Duma, which in the words of its president, can do no wrong, the Duma which had identified its cause with that of law and order, was now solemnly calling on the people to break the law and to disturb public order.

IMPROVED LIGHTSHIPS.

TO the lay mind it might seem that the one thing needful for a lightship would be the capacity to ride out a storm in safety without dragging her anchors, and that to this end she should be stoutly built and provided with ample cables. But many other factors come in: The boat must not be too costly to build or to maintain; she must be as steady as may be, that her light may not be extinguished, and that it may be seen at as great a distance as possible; and her arrangements should be of such a character that, as far as may be, they will act automatically. Life on a lightship is poor fun at best, and those who have charge of the protection of coastwise traffic are constantly exercising their ingenuity to secure the maximum of protection at the minimum of cost and discomfort.

Recent experiments made on the northwest coast of France and Belgium seem of sufficient interest to have attention called to the main results, as described in a recent number of *Cosmos*. Study of data collected with care at various points shows that the direction of the ground waves is fairly constant, as is also their period of oscillation. While this is less true in the case of light winds, it becomes more and more the case as the force of the wind increases. Hence, to provide stability for a lightship is a simpler matter than for an ordinary vessel,—we may know in advance what to prepare for. While in moderate weather the speed of the waves, their direction, size, and period vary greatly, according to the character of the wind, this is no longer the case when a storm is developed. The direction of the waves is then practically always the same, and their shape becomes uniform and characteristic.

Thus, in the course of experiments carried out at a point off Dunkirk, a fishing boat of about three hundred tons, of heavy construction, was found in heavy weather to roll through an arc of more than 70 degrees. On removing the boat for the purpose of making alterations, it was found that her period of oscillation coincided almost exactly with that of the waves at the point where she had been anchored. The vessel was now provided with bilge-keels, and her weights were shifted so as to cause her rolling to become slower,—as a matter of fact, her period of oscillation was raised from five and a half to eight sec-

onds. As a result, when returned to her anchorage, her maximum arc was now found to be but 33 degrees, and, thanks to the bilge-keels, this was with a far steadier motion than before. In the same way another lightship, belonging to the same locality, was so improved by simple alterations that its maximum rolling arc was reduced from 65 degrees to 40 degrees.

The last-mentioned boat had been constructed at a cost of \$60,000, and was maintained at an annual cost of \$8,000. With the idea of decreasing cost, a new, smaller type of vessel was constructed, with tanks for oil and gas, and so far automatic that she has no crew,—a large lighted buoy, practically. In spite of her small size, her oscillations were comparatively small. For ten years she has served well; were it not for an excessively quick recovery, which prevents the use of a flashing light, she would be thoroughly successful for many localities. Her cost was but \$14,000, and the expense of maintenance is only \$800 per annum. Making use of the results of careful observations upon the size and speed of the swells at one of the roughest points on the Channel coast, a new boat of 340 tons, and carrying a crew, has been constructed, whose maximum roll is only 15 to 20 degrees, and whose pitch does not exceed 15 degrees.

Applying the same careful methods to the construction of the lights themselves, greatly increased efficiency has been obtained for all the newer ships. A steadier boat permits the satisfactory employment of a much more powerful light,—one of double the power that was formerly considered practicable is now the rule. In the larger vessels of the new type a revolving (flashing) light is used, fed with oil-gas from tanks placed low in the hull, and so mounted in the hollow mast that the lantern, with its counterpoise, forms a compound pendulum, supported on a universal-joint arrangement, which permits oscillation in any direction. The pendulum-lantern is so adjusted that its period of oscillation is about one and one-half times that of the lightship itself. As a consequence, although the mechanism is so arranged that a maximum arc of swing for the lantern of about 25 degrees is provided for within its case, the actual maximum so far observed has never exceeded five or six degrees.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

and Economic Topics.—In the first the *American Magazine* under the management of the Phillips Publishing Company, Mr. Allen White, one of the editors, contributes a readable essay, entitled "The Partnership Society." In this "sermon," as Mr. colleagues are pleased to style his contribution, the brilliant author of "What's the Fifth Kansas?" lays emphasis on the pre-law of service as the first of social commitments.—Mr. Edwin Markham writes with insight in the October *Cosmopolitan* of what is "Child Wrecking in the Glass Facades," describing the noisome conditions under which in great numbers are still employed in glass works, although the feasibility of machinery in their stead has long been demonstrated in more than one of the lead plants of the country.—In the *Century*, Mr. Robert Bennett Bean has a valuable article on "The Training of the Negro." Mr. Allan L. Benson discusses in *Applegate* for October certain phases of the question of public ownership that have commonly been ignored by those who have undertaken to enlighten the public on this problem. Observations on Germany and other countries has led to the conclusion that, whatever the wage of the laborer amounts, approximately, only to the cost of living. The expectation that public ownership, if introduced in this country, would save in the cost of living will not, in Mr. Benson's opinion, be realized, since there are more men seeking jobs than there are paying men. It may be expected, therefore, that wages will be kept down nearly to the cost of living.—Mr. Burton J. Hendrick contributes "The Story of Life Insurance" in *McClure's* for October. President Paul Morton, of the Equitable, and President Charles A. Peabody, of the Life, contribute brief articles to the October number of the *Metropolitan*.

Local Affairs.—In *McClure's* for October, George K. Turner describes the evolution of the present unique government of Galveston, which he accurately epitomizes as "a city corporation."—"The Future Development of Washington City" is the subject of a valuable article by Glenn Brown, in *Applegate*.—In the *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. James D. Phelan outlines the "Rise of San Francisco," his article being illustrated by architects' plans of buildings proposed to take the places of those destroyed in the fire of April, last.—Mr. Charles Henry contributes to *Harper's* an interesting account of his journeyings in Boston, together with a series of his own etchings, several of which quite resemble street scenes in European cities. In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Alvan F. Fox, following the lead of Mr. Henry James,

gives a chapter of his impressions of "New York After Paris."—An article full of suggestions to the police departments of American municipalities is that entitled "The Dog Police of European Cities," by William G. Fitz-Gerald, in the October *Century*. The efficiency attained by these auxiliaries of the European police, as attested by the photographs accompanying Mr. Fitz-Gerald's article, is indeed remarkable.

Character Studies.—"The Human Side of the Czar" is the subject of an illuminating article by Amalia Küssner Coudert, in the *Century*. A few years ago Mrs. Coudert painted a miniature of the Czar and was privileged to see and know him as he is at home in the private apartments of the Winter Palace, with his family about him.—In the October *Lippincott's* appears the first of three papers by Wolf von Schierbrand on "The Kaiser's Family Life."—*McClure's* for October has an article by Lincoln Steffens on Ben B. Lindsey, the famous judge of the Juvenile Court at Denver.—"A Boss Tamer in Ermine" is the somewhat picturesque title given to a sketch of Justice Gaynor, of the New York Supreme bench, by James Creelman, in *Pearson's*.—Poultney Bigelow writes in *Harper's* on "The Last of a Great Sultan," the twenty-fifth of his illustrious dynasty in Brunei, of the Malay Archipelago. It is a curious fact that, although the name Borneo is but a corruption of Brunei, as Mr. Bigelow points out, yet few maps show the existence of this empire over which his Imperial Highness rules at the advanced age of eighty-three.—In the *Metropolitan Magazine*, William P. Hazen tells the story of "Ninger, the King of Counterfeiters," who for years baffled the United States Secret Service agents.

The Rio Conference and Its Issues.—In the magazine number of the *Outlook* (New York) for October appears an illustrated article on "The Western World in Conference," by Sylvester Baxter. In this article Mr. Baxter, who went to Rio as the special representative of the *Outlook* at the Pan-American Conference, gives an excellent description of the city itself, of the spectacles connected with the opening sessions of the conference, and of the famous session held in honor of Secretary Root on July 31.—One of the principal topics discussed at the conference, namely, the forcible collection of international debts, is made the subject of a paper in the October *Atlantic*, by Dr. John H. Latané. This writer admits that the question is one of the most perplexing and troublesome in the whole range of modern diplomacy. He finds that international law, as at present recognized, furnishes no clear rules on the subject, and that the opinions of states differ. In his opinion there can be no solution of the question in the near

future, except through treaty agreements. Since the United States has ratified the pecuniary-claims convention adopted by the International American Conference held at Mexico, we are under no obligations to countenance any measures for coercing the collection of pecuniary claims against any American state which is willing to arbitrate.

Historical and Reminiscent.—An account of the capture of Washington City by the British in 1814, as preserved in the diaries and family letters of Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, appears in the October number of *Scribner's*. The manuscript has been edited by Gaillard Hunt from the collection of Mrs. Smith's grandson, J. Henley Smith.—In *Appleton's* for October, Mr. R. T. Halsey offers "A Glimpse of Paul Revere and the Colonial Silversmiths." The patriot Revere, whom Longfellow has immortalized in his famous poem, was well known as a Boston silversmith and engraver long before the war of the Revolution and his part in it had sent his fame abroad.—In the October *Harper's*, Mr. S. H. M. Byers recounts the now all but forgotten story of the last slave ship to bring captives into the United States. This was the *Clotilde* that was run into Mobile Bay one dark night in 1859, its cargo of slaves being "dumped off into the canebreaks and left, some to be picked up and sold, some to wander about and starve, and some to die of homesickness." Mr. Byers has recently interviewed several of the survivors of this ill-

fated shipwreck, and the story that he tells is by no means lacking in the element of human interest.—Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis continues his entertaining tales of American heroes, "The Story of Andrew Jackson," in the *Cosmopolitan*, and "The Romance of Aaron Burr," in *Pearson's*.—In the field of very recent history, Mr. C. P. Connolly contributes to the October *McClure's* the third installment of his graphically written "Story of Montana."—In *Appleton's* Howard Flanagan tells the romantic story of the search for a lost mine and a buried treasure in Kentucky,—a quest a century and a half old.

The Tales of Travelers.—Under the title "Khiva from the Inside," Langdon Warner continues, in the October *Century*, his narrative of personal experience begun in the September number. His article abounds in descriptions of the quaint and out-of-the-way customs which are native to this one corner of the world that has remained almost to the present moment virtually unknown to our Western civilization.—Edward Penfield's "Between Towns in Spain," as illustrated by the author in the October *Scribner's*, gives an intimate account of the experiences to be met with by the modern traveler in isolated portions of "poor old tired-out Spain."—"The Strangest Corner of England" is the term that Robert Shackleton applies to the Scilly Islands, and his illustrated account of what he has seen there, in the October *Harper's*, goes far to justify the phrase.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

A French View of the Pan-American Conference.—An anonymous writer opens a recent issue of *Correspondant* with the first installment of an article on the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-American Policy, apropos of the Rio Janeiro Conference. The United States, says the writer, has resolved to establish its leadership in the entire American continent, and since the disappearance of the imperial régime in Brazil no power in South America is strong enough to resist the Yankees. The application of the Monroe Doctrine to South America is not without interest to Europeans, since the Americans have thought they could take part in the Algeiras Conference and meddle in an affair exclusively European, and have they not already interfered in other affairs which have nothing whatever to do with the New World, such as the case of the Jews at Kishinev, the question of Asia Minor, etc.? This protecting power of the United States over the South American continent is not one of principle but of interest, for the Americans require new markets. The Chinese have boycotted them, and Japan does not like their "humbug, bluff, puff, fuss." The Latin republics of South America are rich, and, as they have so few industries of their own, will be excellent markets for American manufactures.

The Pan-American Conference.—A Belgian View.—The Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has been an actual triumph for the United States. North America has seen Latin American suspicions dissipated by the full light of international inquiry. Latin America feared the

strong hand of the elder sister. Political busybodies had talked of a "slow absorption" into the greater body. All that is now over with. The United States has no interest adverse to the autonomy of the lesser republics. To lay hand upon the autonomy would be to excite enmity that would better be avoided. No one can foresee the consequences of such action. It might mean the dismemberment of active political bodies. The ties existing, or to exist, between the states ought to be sufficiently supple to permit the normal development of each one of the republics in the way best fitted to its strength and to its natural resources. Only by just means can be obtained the harmony which ought to lead the Americas to supreme heights, the highest planes attainable by nations. It cannot be denied that the tightening of the ties between the sister republics will arm the new world formidably for the field of the world's political economy. United and agreed as to their plans, the Americas will make competition difficult, if not impossible. Industrial and commercial Europe will have to see to it that she is prepared for the struggle to come. Can she forget her quarrels, her hatred, her spites? She must, if she would hold her ground in intellectual development, for she will be able to do that only by reconciling her interests with imperative conditions. And even then she will be able to do it only by working her vital forces to their full power. We ought to hope, ardently, for her success. But we know our limitations; we recall the past. We know that there are times when the higher and better interests are sacrificed. It is not impossible that Europe will be lost

he traditionalism which was once her orce. For she may not understand that new era; that for new times we need is, new spirits, and illumination; that clear sight; that we need energy; and need indomitable courage.

v Coöperative Commonwealth.—A nteresting contribution to *Onse Eeuw* which deals with Dr. van Eeden's at-establish a coöperative community at called Walden in Holland. Dr. van a well-known man and a philosopher; when he adopts socialistic ideas he laymen and others much food for re- Dr. van Eeden asserts, as many have re him, that interest on capital is un- man lends money to start a business, it on his part to take a share of the profit. accordingly purchased a large piece of Valden, and has created a coöperative y which now comprises fifty-four per- the outset Dr. van Eeden was fortu- a lady who owned an adjoining estate land to the community. As profits the founder proposes to utilize them rchase of another estate on which to her community. In the course of time be many such communities, all affil- ne which will be the chief. The devel- f this idea is naturally being watched greatest interest.

ssive Features of the French Church

il.—The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome) Italian version of the much-discussed l of Pius X. on the education of the iberals and Protestants have been so in denouncing as reactionary the regu- id down concerning the prevailing f insubordination and independence have overlooked the equally important s admitting that "in many dioceses the f priests is far superior to the needs tful," and urging the bishops in con- to much greater circumspection in ad- miditates to holy orders. This pontifi- tion, if acted on, ought to remedy he abuses now prevailing in the Church

rowth of the English Automobile

—"Cygnus" gossips pleasantly, in the ly (London) for September, about the id future of motor-cars. He says: "In t, the number of motor-cars registered Motor Car Act was 18,840, and that of les 2203; the licenses to drive issued 59. Mr. Worby Beaumont, whose au- ands very high, forecasted the British tween September, 1905, and September, 4,000,000." "Cygnus" hopes that elec- l supersede all other methods of driv- cars. He says: "It is quite conceiv- the idea embodied in the Krieger sys- h is actually at work, that a car may by electricity, generated by a separate the car, may be simplified and worked ally. If that time comes, the petrol- r will become as obsolete as the pack- his, of course, is the fond dream of those heir faith on Edison's storage battery.

Social Misery in Belgium.—It is a sad pic- ture which Erik Givskov draws, in the *Contem- porary Review* (London) for September, of home industry and peasant farming in Belgium: "We have in Flanders a country inhabited by peasant farmers, a country the prodigious crops of which are unequaled anywhere in Europe. And if the peasants, men or women, have some spare time, they are at it for long hours work- ing in some home industry or other. Coöpera- tion has been put within their reach, and coö- peration dairies as well as coöperative stores are rapidly filling the country. Still, the people who produce all the riches of Flanders are only in exceptional cases well off, much oftener starv- ing. And even here the workers turn their back on an agriculture which cannot feed them; an enormous proportion of the men who live in the district are not working on the land, but go away to work in other callings or in other coun- tries. Consequently the farmers cannot find la- borers, and even here, even in Flanders, land goes out of cultivation and is laid out as pasture. Even here the flight from the land is in full swing. It may be disguised by the fact that so many who do not earn their living from the land live in the country districts, but it is nevertheless a fact which reveals itself in the decrease in the area grown with corn and the increase in the area cultivated for fodder. The cause of all this evil is to be found in the social condition of Flanders, which denies the workers access to the land. No communal lands being available, and all the land being held in private ownership, the price of land must necessarily be very high in such a densely populated country, where the workers will throng around any plot of vacant land in a cut-throat competition."

To Nationalize Marconigraphy.—Mr. Hen- niker Heaton, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* (London) for September, on wireless telegraphy and Mr. Marconi, tells how the new premier of New Zealand wired from mid-Atlantic to the British Postmaster-General in London, urging the adoption of penny postage to the United States. By the potent influence of Marconi's in- ventions, he says, "the striking power of our admirals has been incalculably reinforced, and it becomes safe for an economic government to take off two and a half millions from the navy estimates." He mentions that one of the liners fitted with it sends and receives some 15,000 words between port and port. Some liners pub- lish a daily paper with the latest news from shore. "Financiers direct their business from mid-Atlantic." After long toil and heavy ex- pense, "Mr. Marconi invented a means of se- curing the privacy of messages by 'tuning' transmitter and receiver to the same wave- length." Already international congresses are being called to question the monopoly established by the inventor. On this Mr. Heaton char- acteristically remarks: "Our ultimate ideal must be instantaneous electrical communication with every man on earth, ashore or afloat, at a cost within the reach of every one. To profit from this human necessity is as wrong as it would be to tax speaking or walking. It follows that all the machinery of the world's communications should belong to the state. Let our government rise to the occasion and buy up all the British

cables and wireless company's shares at the market price of the day on which this review appears."

"The New Spirit in India."—Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, the writer of a paper in *Blackwood's* under this title, which is in large part an admiring criticism of Mr. Morley's Indian policy, does not believe that it is "a new spirit." It is merely the old and oft-expressed desire of the educated classes in India for positions of more power and influence. They resent their exclusion from English society, the exclusive nature of the civil service, which, however, is open to them, and other things in their lot which are not as they would have them. But it is mischievous to let it be supposed that this discontent, of which every Anglo-Indian must be aware, is anything new. The demand of the educated Indians is not so much for a change in the form of government as in the *personnel*. If they could do so, the writer doubts whether they would establish "popular" government in India. What they want is more of the higher offices in the state, carrying power and handsome emoluments. "They have no wish to destroy autocracy or bureaucracy. They do desire to be the autocrats and the bureaucrats." The upshot of the article is that no much greater advance towards popular government or towards dispensing with the services of Englishmen is possible, and it is better to make that clear at once to all concerned.

A New Result of the Modern Deification of the Majority.—In the Peace Pavilion which the Lombardy Peace Society has erected in the Exposition at Milan is a curious machine, which may be destined to a wide use in our modern life. It is a voting machine, and all passersby are asked to use it to put themselves on record as being in favor either of armed peace or gradual disarmament of the nations. A number of noted men and nearly all the visitors to the Exposition have made use of it. The inventor of this ingenious device is Eugenio Boggiano, and he calls his machine the "psphograph." It records the number of the vote visibly on a quadrant at the front of the machine, something after the fashion of a cash register, and although this is, of course, hidden until after the vote is complete, if necessary the proportion of majority and minority can be ascertained at any moment. It is thought that this contrivance, which does away with counting ballots by hand, with all the possibilities for fraud and error involved, may come into wider and wider use for all varieties of voting in assemblies, legislatures, and perhaps finally for the general suffrage. Many manifestations of the intensely collective life of modern times may be facilitated by this means. For instance, the *Teatro Illustrato*, of Milan, has started a popular debate as to the best and most liked dramatic works, to be decided by vote of all who care to put themselves on record, through the psphograph. Libraries in Italy are considering putting the machine in as part of their apparatus to ascertain the taste of the patrons about certain moot points of policy. A thousand different uses are possible for it as a means of really finding out, not only (as in the case of city or national elections)

the will of the people on matters of government, but the taste of the people in matters of art, religion, minor city administration, etc. If, as is confidently expected, the machine becomes so familiar and widespread that it is used for all these purposes, and is set in shops, theaters, churches, railway stations, offices and other places where crowds congregate psychologists promise themselves at last some reliable information as to the "psychology of the mob," the pathology of which has never been scientifically studied, on account of the impossibility of securing material that was trustworthy.

Has the Hand a Truly Psychological Life?

—The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) reports from the *Quinsaine* an interesting and one of the first scientific studies of the human hand. Professor N. Vaschide has devoted himself for about ten years to investigating the pseudo science of palmistry, now in disrepute among intelligent people, with a view to ascertaining whether there is a scientific foundation of fact underlying this century-old belief in the significance of the hands as an indication of character. He finds that there is a certain basis of truth in all the fantastic phraseology and absurd beliefs of the professors of this science, which repays investigation. The hand is peculiarly responsive to a disordered condition of the nerves, and certain nervous diseases can be diagnosed more rapidly and accurately from the condition and position of the hands than in any other way. A step beyond this purely physical life of the hand is the fact that the hands of idiots and people of feeble mentality have certain common characteristics which come from the mental condition. Professor Vaschide then makes the next logical step and asserts, boldly, that the hand has a psychical life as well as a physical one. He reports that his study of the hand and its strange mixture of these two lives has led him to believe in a sixth sense, a muscular sense, and to think that the old classification of the senses is antiquated. Every form of thought, conscious or unconscious, is translated into motor form by means of the muscles. Fear, for instance, has its muscular sense as well as mental one, as any one whose knees have shaken under him can testify. The muscles of the hand, as the most delicately responsive of all those in the body (with the exception of the face), have, therefore, a very actual significance in the reading of the conditions of the mind or temperament, either temporary or permanent. The science which shall enable us to fully understand the significance of the different aspects of the hand is as yet in its infancy from a scientific point of view. The so-called life line and heart line the author treats as entirely the results of muscular contraction, with no significance, but many other signs of the hand, usually relied upon by palmists, he thinks, are based on long experience and acute observation, such as pallor in certain places, indicating inactivity and melancholy; a highly modeled hand, exuberance, etc., etc.

General Commerce of the Belgian Congo in 1905.—In an official report to King Leopold, commented upon in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, H. Dragomans, general secretary of the department of finance, states that the general

commerce of the Congo in cereals during the year 1905 was 2 per cent. more than the commerce of 1904. The increase in exportations was chiefly in rubber, palm oil, rice, and ivory. There was a decrease in the exportation of coffee, white copal, and cocoa. A number of new articles were shipped, including hemp (Manila), raw cotton, cinnamon, vervaine (lemon verbena) and vettyver essences, rooted plants, suet, tea, jute, tin, and brass. The chief falling off in importations was in tissues, articles of outdoor dress and underwear, metallic constructions, preserves, wines and beers, machines, composition for burning made of coal ("briquettes" or slabs of compressed bituminous and hard coal dust); building material, and furniture. The decrease in commerce was due to the fact that the state suppressed different post-offices, and also to the fact that the general services were not in running order. (They were partially resumed in 1905.)

German Colonies in Brazil.—Governments, says a writer in *The Siecle* (Paris), have strange conceptions of colonization. A great deal of official hypocrisy is hidden under the terms "conscience" and "civilization." Just now, the writer continues, when the world's attention is fixed on the excesses that stain the records of certain foreign representatives in the colonies of Africa, other great German colonies are growing up in South America,—colonies that the German newspapers do not mention. In the province of Rio Grande, in Brazil, there are 800,000 German immigrants. In the province of Parana there are 150,000, and in the province of Santa Caterina there are 80,000. Enterprising German companies have bought whole territories, which they are selling in little lots. That is one result of the German influx. German centers are in process of formation in South America, and in those centers the language and customs of the mother country are carefully preserved. The writer quotes the following from a journal, "less discreet" than most German organs: "In a few years we shall see looming up on the other side of the Atlantic a vigorous German colonial enterprise, which, it is probable, may become the finest, the most colossal, and the most stable of the enterprises of Europe." The unavowed, but evident, tendency of German immigration is to form a German state in the south of Brazil, at Brazil's expense. It will be wholly Germanic, because in South America the German element will not fuse with the native element. It remains to be seen whether Brazil will passively permit the foreigners to accomplish their object. She would be wise were she to guarantee her security, both for the present and for the future. The longer she waits, the harder her task will be.

Is England a Nation of Puritans?—In the *Revue de Paris*, M. Elie Halévy, writing on the birth of Methodism in England, says: The English nation is a nation of Puritans, and Puritanism is Protestantism in all the rigor of dogma, its theological essence; it is adhesion to the dogma of justification by faith. We are not saved by our acts, but by the immediate and mysterious communion of the individual soul with the Divinity. Hence the principle of toler-

ance inseparable from Protestant inspiration. As a religion it is cold and severe; it cannot attain to the sublime. Protes antism and Catholicism are as far apart as Christianity and Mahomedanism. The Puritans are a sort of Mussulmans of the North, grave, silent, proud, and as intrepid as the Mussulmans of Africa. Neither the progress of the mercantile spirit and industrial civilization, or the development of the scientific spirit and critical rationalism, or even the prestige and the pomp affected by Anglo-Catholicism, has prevented England from remaining a nation of Puritans. The religious conscience has not evolved on this side of the Channel, as in the other Continental countries of Europe.

Advice to Those Who Would Study Music in Milan.—United States Consul J. E. Dunning, of Milan, writes in the *Consular Daily* in detail about the dangers that beset strangers who go to Milan for the purpose of pursuing musical studies, particularly vocal. He presents the difficulties in dark colors, and warns his countrywomen against going to Italy unless guided by their own teachers and with a full belief that their career cannot be achieved in any other way. The consul says girls should know just what they want, should arrange carefully and under the best advice about boarding, lodging, etc. No girl should go to Milan before she has taken every precaution to inform herself upon every subject connected with her stay as a student in that city. Consul Dunning's report is in response to a number of inquiries concerning conditions surrounding American music students in that city. He writes, in part: "Milan continues to be the center of vocal-music instruction in Europe. While the influence of La Scala is by no means what it used to be, on account of the comparative inferiority of the artists appearing there, the quality of the orchestra still renders it the most noteworthy opera house in the world; while it is only in Milan that the ambitious young singer is able to work herself into intimate touch with the managers and impresarii on whom her future depends in so great a degree. The consul's first advice to the American girl considering a course of music instruction abroad is, Don't come. If she persists in coming in spite of that she should give some serious consideration to the counsel of those who, being on the ground and viewing it impartially, can tell her something to her advantage. Assuming that the girl is so ambitious and earnest and has been so encouraged by her home teachers that she is bound to get the foreign training, she ought first to acquaint herself with every detail of the life she is about to enter before sailing or even preparing to sail from the United States. She ought first to be sure of her voice,—either that it is operatic both in quality and dimensions or that it is fitted for lyric singing in a degree sufficiently important to render desirable a foreign finish to her American instruction. In this she ought to be guided solely by her own teachers at home, who have watched her work and understand her temperament. The kind words of enthusiastic friends should not be allowed a hearing in the making up of this decision. The whole operation should be a cold-blooded estimate, with everything in

the shape of a reasonable doubt thrown in favor of the stay-at-home side of the case."

A Curious Foreign Opinion of Anglo-Saxon Protective Associations.—In *Italia Moderna* (Rome) is an article on Protective Societies and Associations in England and the United States which has a certain interest as presenting a point of view oddly contrary to our own. The author, Signor Nino de Sanctis, gives an elaborate account of such organizations, ranging from the Society for the Protection of Children to the Salvation Army, and from the Society for the Suppression of Vice to the Odd Fellows among colored men. What is of interest is his comment, which is, in almost every case, a slighting and adversely critical one. It seems strange to Latins, he writes, that such matters are not left to the government, where they rightly belong, and he deprecates the governmental organization which makes private individuals feel that they must be responsible for the enforcing of the laws. In the nature of things, he points out, these societies and private organizations lack the unity and dignified power that comes from the action of a public minister of the government, and they not only engender a false feeling of superiority and artificial importance among their members, but what good they accomplish is done at an enormous disadvantage and with an attendant cost out of all proportion to the results. He laughs at the prudery of the English Society for the Suppression of Immoral Literature, and at its attempts to keep out of England the Decameron of Boccaccio and the novels of Zola; and says that the reports of crimes and scandals published daily and freely in the English newspapers are infinitely more harmful to public morals than any work of art. The Salvation Army comes in for a good word for its evident fervor and the courage of its founders and for a certain amount of good accomplished; but its methods are naturally very repellant to an Italian temperament, and de Sanctis insists that its hold on the lower and criminal classes is largely due to the fact that they expect to be taken care of materially by the organization. Passing over to Americans at the close of his article, the author lumps together the most diverse of the orders among our men, Odd Fellows and Pilgrim Fathers, associations for mutual protection, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and condemns them in sweeping terms as useless and worse than useless. He says that men with families are tempted all the time to spend on foolish insignia, initiation and membership fees, banquets and social events and conventions, money which is needed for their wives and children. As far as spiritual results go, he sets off the favorable side of the matter against the atmosphere of secrecy and mystic, meaningless rites, with its tendency to force men into unnatural relations of overstrained intimacy with each other, and separation from their families and other friends.

A New Theory of the Cause of Iron Rust.—When chemists have agreed as to the causes of rust on iron it seems they have erred. The chemical societies of London have decided, according to *Illustration* (Paris), that the forma-

tion of rust is due chiefly to carbonic acid. This same theory was advanced by scientists in 1871 and in 1888. The first phase of rust consists of the formation of carbonate of iron by the action of the carbonic acid of the air on metal. The carbonate of iron is turned into ferric hydroxide, or rust. Recent experiments made by G. T. Moody prove that if it is possible to prevent iron from coming in contact with carbonic acid, it (the iron so sheltered or protected) can lie near water for an indefinite time and there will not be the least trace of rust seen on it. Moody put iron under water and then passed over it thirty times the quantity of oxygen, and there was no sign of rust; but when the experiment was varied, when carbonic acid was brought in contact with the iron, rust began to form immediately, and after seventy-two hours the whole surface of the metal was corroded and red with rust.

The Relation of Height to Gait.—In the army men are placed in ranks according to their height, and it would seem natural enough that men of the same height should take steps of the same length. That is an erroneous estimation, says a writer in *Illustration* (Paris), because the step is regulated by the length of the leg, and among men of the same height we find some with long bodies and short legs. So, if men are placed in ranks according to height, their march must be out of step. The director of the higher branches of anthropology, in the Institute of France, is now urging the government to substitute for the present classification by length classification by length of leg. Such a classification would have the effect of averting unnecessary fatigue, while it would diminish the number of laggards, so noticeable whenever companies of men are marching. But it is not probable that a new form of classification will be accepted by the government. A regiment classified by length of leg would not present a very handsome appearance. Some would be considerably taller than their neighbors, and the ranks would be of very irregular height. The esthetic plays an important matter in all bodies given to public parades. It is probable that personal pride will outweigh psychological as well as physiological reason.

The Evils of the Sun's Rays.—An American doctor, Woodruff, says *Illustration* (Paris), has begun a campaign against the sun. Doctor Woodruff claims that the sun's influence is evil, and that people of dark skins are the only human beings fitted to brave the rigors of our hitherto favorably considered luminary. Blondes, notably, but generally speaking all fair-skinned races, are advised to retreat to the north, where the solar rays are less forcibly felt. The supreme accusation is that the chemical or actinical action of the sun irritates the skin and so produces abnormal cellular proliferation, which is one of the characteristics of cancer. To prove his theory, Dr. Woodruff cites the relative rarity of cancerous affections in Tunis and Algiers, where the people are dark-skinned. The skin may have something to do with it, but, taken as a whole, the claim is untenable because cancers are often found in places where the sun's rays are felt.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

xie, *After the War*," by Myrta Lockett (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a new picture of the reconstruction period in the Southern States. There are several histories of this period written from the Southern point of view. Mrs. Avary's work is an unusually vivid picture of the actual social conditions in the South during the years immediately succeeding the fall of Richmond. It is also valuable as giving the opinions and prejudices that were current among the Southern people at a time when the bitterness of war was felt in its greatest intensity. Mrs. Avary sets forth in a graphic way the blunders, and even the corruption, incident to military dictatorship, and in the course of the volume throws many sidelights on what most Northerners now admit to have been the serious mistakes of reconstruction.

Tour of Four Great Rivers" (Scribner's) is the title of an attractive volume containing the journal of Richard Smith, of Burlington, Vermont, who followed the courses of the Hudson, Mohawk, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware in the year 1769. Nearly half of the volume, however, is occupied by an exceedingly interesting historical introduction contributed by the editor, Mr. Francis W. Halsey, author of *Old New York Frontier*." Mr. Halsey describes the pioneer settlements in these four valleys, giving many bits of information that can be found in the general histories of the

the Present State of the European Settlement on the Mississippi," by Captain Philip Barlow (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company), is an exact reprint of the original edition of 1770, edited with introductory notes, and index by Prof. Frank H. Hodges of the University of Kansas. Pittman was a soldier in the British army and was on duty in America during the years 1763-68. His account of the Mississippi River settlements has been found in recent times to be an important historical source.

Letters and Recollections of George Washington" is the title given to a volume of Washington's correspondence with Tobias Lear and between 1790 and 1799, relating chiefly the management of his estate and domestic affairs (Doubleday, Page & Co.). These letters contain much information not elsewhere to be found concerning the farming methods pursued by the Father of His Country, as well as many details of his daily life at Mount Vernon. *Canal Mania: The Isthmus and the Canal*," by John Forbes-Lindsay (Philadelphia: The John Winston Company), is a complete résumé of various canal-building attempts on the continent, based chiefly upon official statements. A 5-foot level plan upon which the canal will be constructed is fully described and illustrated

by maps. For the purpose of comparison, a description of the counter-project has been included. The author commends the trustworthy character of the information offered freely to the public by the commission since the inception of the undertaking.

SOME NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

It is not often that the book-reviewer comes across a more interestingly written volume of travel description than the notes and recollections of the Monsignor Count Vay de Vaya and Luskod. This volume, which appears under the general title of "The Empires and Emperors of Russia, China, Korea, and Japan" (Dutton), is a description of a long tour recently made through Europe and the far East by this brilliant, distinguished churchman and diplomat. Count Vay de Vaya, who is also a high dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church, has devoted his life to the study of the institutions of the Church in all parts of the world. His exalted position (as member of one of the oldest and most distinguished Hungarian families) gave him access to the highest royal personages.

Major J. Orton Kerbey's "The Land of Tomorrow" (New York: W. F. Brainard) is the account of a long journey through the Amazon region of South America by an old experienced traveler, formerly United States consul to Para, Brazil. The volume is illustrated with photographs by the author.

In the series "The World and Its People," issued by Silver, Burdett & Co., we have a new, enlarged, and revised edition of Anna B. Badlam's "Views in Africa."

LITERATURE AND ORATORY.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company has done excellently well to bring out an English edition (translation by Lorenzo O'Rourke) of Taine's "Critical Study of Balzac." This really remarkable critique, by a remarkable critic, of a remarkable novelist should be read by every lover of creative literature. The volume is provided with an appreciation of Taine by the translator. Mr. O'Rourke's exposition of the great critic's method is so graphically done and so apropos of this particular critique that the study of Balzac might be taken as a perfect illustration of Taine's method set forth in this appreciation.

"Essays in the Making" (Dutton) is the title of a little handy literary manual by Mr. Eustace Miles, assistant master at Rugby School, Cambridge, and author of "How to Prepare Essays," "A Boy's Control and Self-Expression," and other volumes.

A popular course of practice in oratory, consisting of examples from great masterpieces of ancient and modern eloquence, has been compiled by John O'Connor Power, under the title: "The Making of an Orator" (Putnam's). The compiler has had many years' observation and

experience in the House of Commons, at the bar, and on the public platform.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

"The Social Message of 'he Modern Pulpit,'" by the Rev. Charles R. Brown, of Oakland, Cal. (Scribners), is the title given to a volume containing the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale University for the years 1905-06. These lectures deal with the following themes: "The Need of Moral Leadership in Social Effort," "The Scriptural Basis for a Social Message," "The Oppression of a People," "The Call of an Industrial Deliverer," "Radical Change in the Social Environment," "The Training in Industrial Freedom," "The New Social Order," and "The Best Lines of Approach."

Readers of this REVIEW will remember our notice, a year or so ago, of a trenchantly written little book entitled "Letters from a Chinese Official," which was issued anonymously from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. We now have "Letters to a Chinese Official," in reply, by William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan found that the writer of the first letters (now generally known not to have been a Chinese official, but Mr. Lowe Dickinson) had misunderstood and underestimated Western civilization on many important points. He therefore attempts to answer him in the present volume. He points out some of the advantages of our Western civilization which the former writer overlooked, and some of the defects of Chinese civilization "to which his eyes were closed." It is a serious and convincing argument that Mr. Bryan advances—rather more serious, perhaps, than was called for by so evident a satire as the first production.

Pastor Charles Wagner's lectures, entitled "My Impressions of America," have now come out in book form (McClure, Phillips), having been translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. They embody the result of Pastor Wagner's recent tour through the United States, and are dedicated to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States.

Two little volumes issued by Henry Altemus embody the latest distilled wisdom of that anonymous and yet many-sided personality known as "The Cynic." These are entitled: "The Cynic's Dictionary," and "The Cynic's Rules of Conduct."

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

"The Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places," by John Denison Champlin (Holt), is a distinctly useful work which has now reached its fifth edition. Such events as the Japanese war, the establishment of Norway as an independent kingdom, the great Baltimore fire, the eruption of Vesuvius, and the earthquake and fire in San Francisco during the present year have made necessary important additions to the text.

The third volume of Nelson's Encyclopedia (New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons), has articles on "Chicago," "Cotton Manufacture," "Coal Supplies," and other important industrial topics, brought well up to date and treated with a thoroughness hardly surpassed in more pretentious works.

The second yearly edition of the German

"Who's Who," which appears under the title "Wer Ist's?" published by H. A. Ludwig Degener, in Leipzig, has been imported by Stechert. This is an exceedingly useful volume when one desires information about German personalities and some scholars and minor officials in the rest of the world. It will not, however, prove of much value in England or this country, since many of the leaders of thought and public life in the two countries do not receive treatment.

NEW EDITIONS.

The sixth impression of Miss Ida Tarbell's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" (McClure, Phillips) has just appeared. This finely illustrated volume contains, also, a sketch of the Empress Josephine and reproductions from almost all the portraits of the great Napoleon, paintings and engravings, contained in the collections made by the late Hon. G. G. Hubbard and now in the Congressional Library at Washington.

A new edition of George Gissing's "The House of Cobwebs and Other Stories" has been brought out by the Duttons.

The Open Court Publishing Company, of Chicago, has just brought out number sixty in its "Religion of Science" library. This is "The Vocation of Man," of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, translated by William Smith, with a biographical introduction by E. Ritchie.

In their pocket edition of the works of George Meredith (sixteen volumes), Scribners have just brought out "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." The typographical form of this series is excellent from the standpoint of utility and appearance.

A new edition, illustrated in color, of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" has been brought out by the Macmillans. This is the fourth edition of this popular work.

BOOKS FOR MUSICIANS.

A well-seasoned manual of instruction and suggestion for vocalists, entitled "The Art of the Singer" (Scribners), is the result of Mr. W. J. Henderson's last few months of literary work, based on an experience of many years' study of the art of the singer. Mr. Henderson's mastery of the technique and literature of this subject needs no comment. The volume is dedicated to Jean de Reszke.

A collection of essays on "Music and Musicians," by Edward Algernon Baughan, has been issued by John Lane.

JUVENILES.

A fascinating little volume is Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton's collection, "The Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales" (Scribners). This volume contains most of the more human and fundamental Russian folk-lore stories, and is illustrated by W. T. Benda.

Four very pretty little books, illustrated in color, in the "Children Heroes" series, which is being edited for Dutton by John Lang, are: "The Story of Joan of Arc," by Andrew Lang; "The Story of Captain Cook," by John Lang; "The Story of David Livingstone," by Vautier Golding; and "The Story of Sir Walter Raleigh," by Margaret Duncan Kelly.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.

Group of Tammany Politicians at the Buffalo Convention..... Frontispiece	Cuba's American Governor..... 556 By Richard C. Weightman. With portrait of Hon. Charles E. Magoon.
The Progress of the World—	
The New York Campaign..... 515	Mrs. Jefferson Davis (portrait)..... 560
Hearst and the Democracy..... 515	The Story of Copper..... 561 By Charles F. Speare. With portraits and other illustrations.
The Bearings of the Hearst Movement..... 515	Mexico's Fighting Equipment..... 575 By Austin C. Brady. With portraits and other illustrations.
The Meaning of Hearstism..... 516	Secretary Root and South America..... 583 By Arthur Wallace Dunn. With portraits and other illustrations.
What Hearst Has Actually Done..... 516	Secretary Root's Rio Janeiro Speech..... 580
His Personal Career..... 517	The House of Lords, Past, Present, and Future..... 593 By W. T. Stead.
His Potent Organization..... 518	Leading Articles of the Month—
Complex Politics in New York..... 519	What Manner of Man Is Hearst?..... 598
The Question of Judgeships..... 519	New Phases of the Russian Revolution..... 601
The Independent Ticket for Judges..... 520	Russian Women May Now Study at Home..... 603
Hughes as a Candidate..... 520	The Meat Industry in Holland..... 604
The Campaign Outlook..... 521	The "Professional" Coach in College Athletics..... 605
New England Politics..... 522	The Power of Memory—How Explained..... 606
Pennsylvania in Revolt..... 522	The Ethics of Book Reviewing..... 607
The New State House As an Issue..... 523	German Education Under Fire..... 608
Statuary <i>versus</i> Chandeliers..... 524	The United States and Latin America..... 609
Georgia and the Race Question..... 524	President Roosevelt and Spelling Reform..... 611
Remedies for Race Troubles..... 525	A Revolution in Weather Prediction... 612
There Is Real Progress..... 525	Balzac on Labor..... 615
Hearstism in California..... 525	Our Hereditary Traits..... 616
Mixed Politics in Colorado..... 526	The Dutch Verdict on the Rembrandt Celebration..... 617
The Great Boom in Real Estate..... 527	The Irrigation Problem in Central Australia..... 619
The Quieting of Cuba..... 527	The Food Value of Vegetables..... 620
The American Function..... 527	Shortening of the Industrial Working Day..... 622
The Canal to Be Built by Contract..... 528	Fire-Damp, and the Problem of Mine Ventilation..... 624
Mr. Root's Experiences..... 529	Making Water Pure by Ozonation..... 627
Excellent Effect of His Visit..... 529	The Progress of Medical Science..... 628
Chile, Mexico, and Porto Rico..... 529	Amid Snow and Ice at the Equator... 629
How Intervention Was Brought About..... 530	The Common House Fly as the Carrier of Disease..... 630
Secretary Taft's Proclamation..... 530	The Personality of the Russian Premier..... 631
Provisional Governor Magoon..... 531	Parliament <i>versus</i> Cabinet in England.. 632
Cuban and European Opinion..... 531	A New Way to Pretoria..... 633
Cuba's Governmental Weakness..... 531	With portraits, cartoon, and other illustrations.
The Provisional Government at Work... 532	Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals.. 634
Canadian Problems..... 532	The New Books..... 639 With portraits.
British Politics and Problems..... 532	
Other Happenings in England..... 533	
England and Russia..... 533	
Stolypin, the "Russian Aristides"..... 533	
Political Parties in Russia..... 534	
Happy, Prosperous Scandinavia..... 534	
France and the Vatican..... 535	
"Indiscreet Recollections"..... 535	
The New German Colonial Director... 536	
Chinese Political Progress..... 537	
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations.	
Record of Current Events..... 538 With portraits.	
Some Cartoons of the Season..... 542	
A Visit from British Teachers..... 547 By President Nicholas Murray Butler.	
Dr. Schumacher and the Kaiser Wilhelm Lectureship..... 548 By Edwin R. A. Seligman. With portrait of Dr. Hermann Schumacher.	
Charles Evans Hughes..... 551 By Ervin Wardman. With portraits.	

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review of Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 18 Astor Place, New York City.



Copyrighted, 1906, by The Judge Company.

THE GROUP OF TAMMANY POLITICIANS WHO ACCEPTED HEARST AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

On the right, sitting, is Charles F. Murphy, head of 'Tammany. In the center is Bourke Cockran, and on the left, Lewis Nixon. The five standing are less conspicuous, but important 'Tammany chiefs.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXIV.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
New York
Campaign.*

The two most important American topics last month were the restoration of peace in Cuba through intervention by our government, and the New York State political campaign, with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hearst as opposing candidates for the governorship. The logic of the political situation in New York had led inevitably toward the selection of these two men. The Hearst movement had been conducted with great boldness and skill. The independent candidacy of Mr. Hearst for mayor of New York last fall had left him in an advantageous position for his larger projects of the present year. His friends and followers believed that he was fairly elected mayor but counted out, and there were many others of a like opinion. If he had been actually seated as mayor, he would have found it difficult to carry out his campaign promises. But the large vote he received in a three-cornered contest gave him all the prestige that victory would have brought, while saving him from much embarrassment. The Hearst movement for the governorship was in the hands of an organization known as the Independence League, which was incorporated and held in the closest control by Mr. Hearst and his small group of trusted representatives and agents. His chief political advisers,—like the editors and managers of his newspapers,—were retained for the exclusive promotion of his interests, and with all needful money available, they were able to organize the Independence League with great effect throughout the State. The organs of the League were Mr. Hearst's widely circulated newspapers, the *New York American*, published in the morning, and the *Journal*, published in the evening. The League held its convention in advance of the two regular parties and nominated a full ticket, with Mr. Hearst at its head.

*Hearst
and the
Democracy.*

Meanwhile there had been a quiet but very successful movement throughout the State to secure the Democratic nomination for Mr. Hearst. This movement was especially strong in Buffalo and the western part of the State. Prominent Democrats of the conservative stamp denounced and opposed the Hearst movement in every way possible, but it became evident that everything depended finally upon the action of Tammany Hall in New York City, with Mr. Charles F. Murphy at its head. Never had any man been denounced more bitterly than Mr. Murphy by the Hearst newspapers. Both in editorials and in cartoons last year, Mr. Murphy had been described as a man who ought to be wearing stripes in the penitentiary at Sing Sing. But political bosses play their game for present advantage and usually have thick skins. They can drop grudges when the game makes it necessary. This year Mr. Murphy came to the conclusion that Tammany would have to accept Hearst or go down in defeat, and so it came about that the convention at Buffalo endorsed the candidate of the Independence League, and William Randolph Hearst found himself the regular nominee for Governor of the great Democratic party of the Empire State, in the election preceding a Presidential contest.

*The Bearings
of the Hearst
Movement.*

For many decades New York has been the pivotal State in the choice of a President, and the man who can carry that State in the gubernatorial contest preceding a national campaign has always been regarded as a Presidential possibility of the first order. Thus it was Grover Cleveland's great majority for governor which gave him his first Presidential nomination, and it is needless to cite the numerous other instances in which the

governorship of this great State has been regarded as a stepping-stone to the highest place in the gift of the American people. It is quite true that Mr. William J. Bryan, on his return from his long sojourning in foreign lands, was almost universally acclaimed as the Democratic standard-bearer for 1908. But Mr. Hearst's Presidential aspirations have been well known for several years, and if he should be able to defeat so brilliant and desirable a Republican candidate as Charles E. Hughes for the governorship of New York, it would seem highly probable that the Hearst boom for the Presidency would eclipse the Bryan boom long before the date of the convention in 1908. In short, if Mr. Hearst should win the contest on the 6th day of the present month, it is fair to say that the result would profoundly change the course of American politics for twenty years to come.

The Meaning of Hearstism. For Mr. Hearst in politics represents a new force and a new cleavage. His candidacy makes men forget the traditional distinctions between Republicans and Democrats. The significant thing is not so much Mr. Hearst himself as the Hearst movement. This movement stands for every phase of social and economic discontent. It has its tinge of fanaticism. In the minds of many adherents of it, the movement is idealistic and Utopian. Its chief directing intelligence is that of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, who edits Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal*, who is now reputed to be the highest salaried newspaper man in the world, and who from our standpoint is especially notable as the son of Albert Brisbane, who was the leading exponent more than half a century ago of philosophical socialism in this country. The

elder Brisbane was the interpreter in America of Fourierism, and aided in the establishment of one or two short-lived but interesting attempts at communistic living on the phalansterie plan. He wrote brilliant works in the field of social philosophy, read by a few hundred people. His son for a number of years has preached his daily sermon to a vast constituency of plain American citizens in the metropolis and vicinity, and Hearstism has been built up largely upon Brisbane's marvelously lucid though often sophistical

deliverances, clothed in an English garb more effective perhaps than that employed by any other newspaper writer in America.



MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE.

What Hearst Has Actually Done. B u t

Hearstism in these past years has not only preached, it has also practiced. If it has assailed trusts and oppressive combinations of capital in clever editorials and innumerable grotesque cartoons, it has also made its attacks specific from time to time against a great number of particular public abuses. It has denounced whatever it considered to be illegal and oppres-

sive, and it has never hesitated to carry its attacks into the courts in order to fight out under existing laws what it proclaimed to be the battle of the people. In this legal warfare Hearstism has constantly employed Mr. Clarence J. Shearn, whose services have long been retained as Mr. Hearst's legal adviser and who is also one of his chief political factors. It would be useless to minimize the plucky and aggressive fights that the Hearst newspapers have made against corporate monopolies and kindred evils of all sorts. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the motives that have impelled this policy. But merely to disparage it as "yellow journalism" cannot alter the



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

WILLIAM R. HEARST IN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN WORK.

fact that it has brought to the Hearst movement a tremendous following of working men and plain citizens.

*His
Personal
Career.*

Mr. Hearst is the only son of a California multi-millionaire, the late Senator George F. Hearst. The son began his active career sometime after he had left Harvard by assuming control of the San Francisco *Examiner*, then owned by his father. He still keeps that paper, which through much of its career has used its dominating power in San Francisco and California Democratic politics in no spirit of gentleness or deference. Eleven years ago he bought a somewhat obscure newspaper in New York and soon made the *Journal* a conspicuous rival of Mr. Pulitzer's *World*. Subsequently he changed the name of the morning edition to the *American*. Six

years ago he started the *Chicago American*. Four years ago he was elected to Congress from a Tammany district in New York City and again two years ago. In 1904 his newspaper organization started a Presidential boom for him, undoubtedly for the sake of preparing the public mind for the more serious effort to secure the nomination in 1908. Yet with all this tremendous development of Hearstism, Mr. Hearst himself remained almost wholly unknown to the American people. His career had naturally interested newspaper men everywhere, but politicians had thought very little of his personality until 1904. With his newspaper properties on both coasts, nobody seemed to know whether he lived in California or in New York, and it was as little known until recently from which State he would enter the national political arena. At the very



MR. CLARENCE J. SHEARN.
(Mr. Hearst's legal adviser.)

time when he was holding a seat in the House of Representatives from New York, there was political gossip to the effect that he would seek a United States Senatorship from California. He had never been known to make a speech, had never frequented conventions or other gatherings of politicians, and seemed to be a man of mystery who might perchance be taking a leisurely voyage up the Nile, while the able Carvalho was running his newspaper properties at the business end, the astute and cynical Brisbane playing tunes daily upon the instrument of public opinion, and the pugnacious Shearn pushing old suits and starting new ones in the law courts against trusts and monopolies from week to week.

It is to be remembered that
*His
Potent
Organization.* Hearstism has not only a chain of powerful newspapers ably manned to carry on its propaganda, but has behind it the colossal fortune left by the father of the prophet of this new dispensation. Hearstism, in short, has been developed into a great organization put into corporate form, taking advantage for its own purposes of all those opportunities afforded by American corporation law which Hearstism so constantly and so bitterly denounces, and organized in such a way that it could proceed upon its career of influence and

power, even if its titular chief were absent in person for a long time,—just as Standard Oil, for example, has long been able to dispense with the immediate personal control of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary. Thus it is very plain that Mr. Hearst has not come before the American people as a candidate for high office by usual or familiar means. In the present campaign he has changed his methods and has appeared constantly as a speaker before public gatherings throughout the State. So brief an experience on the platform could not be expected to make an orator of him, but it is to be said that he has faced the public with far greater freedom and frankness and also with greater effectiveness than those who thought they knew him had expected. If he should win, he would have emerged from the movement which his name stands for as a distinct personality and a great political force. If he



Copyright, 1906, by Marceau, N. Y.

MR. LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER.
(Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.)

should be soundly defeated in this election, Hearstism would still remain a strong and potent "going concern" in journalism and American public life; but William R. Hearst himself as a political personality and a possible holder of high governmental position, would have fallen again below the horizon line, there to remain.

*Complex
Politics in
New York.*

Meanwhile his practical political problems have been extremely difficult, and it has taxed the ingenuity of his political manager, Mr. Max Ihmsen, and the rest of the inner circle, to fix up the bargains and compromises necessary to hold together the Independence League, the Tammany organization headed by Mr. Murphy, and various other clamor-



MR. MAX IHMSEN.

(Mr. Hearst's political manager.)



MR. WILLIAM J. CONNERS.

(Democratic State Chairman.)

ing groups and elements. The Independence League had taken a rich and public-spirited young lawyer, Mr. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, as its candidate for lieutenant-governor, and the Democratic convention at Buffalo accepted Mr. Chanler for the same position. But as respects other offices, the tickets were not identical; and when it came to arranging slates in New York City for the Legislature and other positions, particularly the judgeships, the contest between Tammany and the Independence League was a very difficult

one to adjust. The Democratic State chairman this year is a remarkable character in Buffalo known locally as "Fingy" Conners, who has come up from a position on the Buffalo wharves (where he managed laborers employed in loading and unloading vessels) to the proprietorship of a daily newspaper and to a position of power as a local Democratic boss. Mr. Conners of Buffalo, Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Ihmsen on behalf of Mr. Hearst, have had no easy time in parceling out the places, and their trafficking has made scandal.

*The Question
of
Judgeships.*

The recent Legislature, in view of the great growth of business in the law courts, created a number of new judgeships for the metropolitan end of the State, and Tammany, with the Independence League, finally agreed upon a judicial slate on a basis of division of places between the adherents of the two elements. Of the ten judiciary positions to be filled, the compromise arrangement gave Murphy six and Hearst four. It is to be remarked that the Hearst four are at least decidedly preferable to the Tammany six. One of the four is Mr. John Ford. He is a Cornell University man who came to New York to practise law a number of years ago and became a Republican member of the State Senate. He is the man who was the au-

thor of the famous Ford Franchise Tax law, which compels the street railroads and other public utility corporations to pay taxes on a fair valuation of their franchises, just as real estate pays. Mr. Roosevelt was at that time governor and his support of the measure secured its passage. It was on account of his advocacy of that measure that the bosses and corporations forced Mr. Roosevelt out of New York politics and brought about the situation at Philadelphia



MR. JOHN FORD.

which compelled him to accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. More recently Mr. Ford has been independent in politics and has been identified with the municipal-ownership movement. On the Independence League's ticket this year he was nominated for Attorney-General of the State. But in the readjustment that followed the acceptance of Hearst by the Democrats Mr. Ford has become a nominee for a place on the bench. Another of the four selections accredited to Hearst in the deal with Tammany is that of John W. Goff, who already holds the judicial position known in New York as Recorder, and who made his reputation as chief counsel in the famous Lexow investigation of police corruption. The other two are Samuel Seabury and Charles W. Dayton, both well known men of repute, Mr. Dayton having served as post-

master of New York and Mr. Seabury having been a member of the City Court bench. For some of the Tammany selections it would not be easy to speak so favorably.

The Independent Ticket for Judges. What New York especially needs is a bench lifted above all reproach and all suspicion of political control or subservience. It has been customary in days past and gone for judiciary candidates in New York to buy their nominations, paying many thousands of dollars for them under guise of campaign contributions. Even under this system some judges have developed on the bench into able, useful and generally honest dispensers of justice. But the best of such men are usually weak at some point, and are not to be trusted absolutely under all circumstances. The leading members of the bar have come to feel this condition keenly, and are trying to lift the bench to a high level and make local and State judgeships as honorable as the federal judiciary. And so it happened this year that a large number of leading lawyers of New York, well in advance of the holding of political conventions, desiring to rescue the new judgeships from the grasp of political spoilsmen, had selected with great care a judicial ticket of their own known as the "Judiciary Nominators" ticket. The Republicans were so wise and public-spirited in the end as to accept this ticket as their own, with a change of one name in favor of a popular judge already sitting on the bench.

Hughes As a Candidate.

The selection of Charles E. Hughes as the Republican candidate for governor by the convention at Saratoga was a foregone conclusion when it became evident that the Democratic gathering, in simultaneous session at Buffalo, was sure to nominate Mr. Hearst. It was necessary for the Republicans to find a man who could poll the full party strength and at the same time have the enthusiastic support of the Independents and of those Democrats who would not under any circumstances support Mr. Hearst. The one man available who met these conditions completely was Mr. Hughes. The convention was controlled by a combination of the supporters of Governor Higgins and the friends of President Roosevelt. Governor Higgins was in a position to decline to be a candidate for renomination without loss of prestige, and Mr. Hughes was duly nom-

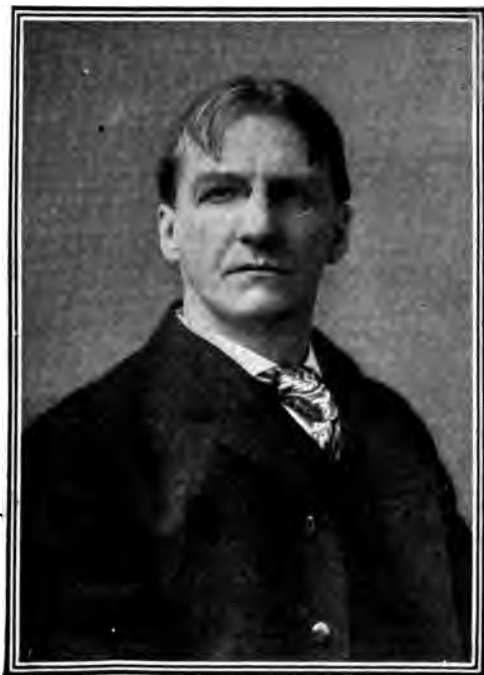


MR. HUGHES IN THE CAMPAIGN.

ated by acclamation. We publish elsewhere in this number a character sketch of Mr. Hughes by Mr. Ervin Wardman, editor of the *New York Press*. There will so be found on page 598 an extended summary of a number of interesting articles that have appeared in various periodicals upon the character and career of Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hughes has proved to be a strong and successful campaigner, and if he could be defeated, no one could say that he had failed to make a splendid fight, nor could it be possible to say that any other Republican in the State could have done better than he.

The Campaign Outlook. A few days after this magazine makes its appearance the result of this remarkable State campaign will be known to all our readers. It would be wholly useless to attempt here to make any predictions or forecasts. The people who bet upon elections have been willing to offer 2 to 1 in favor of Hughes. The number of well-known Democrats throughout the State who are openly opposing Hearst and advocating the election of Mr. Hughes is very large. To what extent this Democratic defection may be offset by

a movement of Republican workingmen in the other direction, it is not easy to find out. The betting odds in favor of Hughes seem justified in the opinion of sagacious political observers. If he should be elected, as appears fairly probable, Mr. Hughes would probably make a very remarkable governor. He has a great knowledge of the laws and the affairs of the State of New York. He has a rare talent for the kind of business that the governor of the commonwealth must supervise. What future political preferment might follow his successful management of the affairs of his State office is scarcely in anybody's mind. People are thinking of Mr. Hughes as a great prospective governor. They are thinking of Mr. Hearst, not at all as a governor of New York, but as a man climbing to national power. Thousands of people have been saying to one another that if Hearst should win decisively, he would be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and that the Republicans and conservative Democrats of the country would compel Mr. Roosevelt to run for another term. Nobody can keep people from this sort of talk in a free country like ours. Everybody, on the other hand, who knows Mr. Roosevelt's honesty and



HON. JOHN B. MORAN.

singleness of purpose, is well aware that he has been absolutely sincere in saying that he would not be a candidate. There will be plenty of time for the business of candidate-making in the coming eighteen months, and on the Republican side there seems no dearth of fairly available material.

*New
England
Politics.*

In the State of Massachusetts an Independence League similar to that of New York was organized some time ago, and nominated for governor the Hon. John B. Moran, who one year ago was the successful Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney in the city of Boston. Early in October the Democrats of Massachusetts, in a rather tumultuous convention, nominated Mr. Moran as their own candidate for the governorship, just as the New York Democrats had accepted the nominee of the Independence League in their State. As Mr. Moran had already been named by the Prohibitionists, he will be voted for by three distinct parties. An endorsement of Mr. Hearst's candidacy caused a clash in the Massachusetts convention, but the reference was retained in the platform by a close vote. Complimentary references to William Jennings Bryan were also incorporated in the platform, which demanded "the public

ownership and operation of public utilities in nation, State, and city." The convention was dominated by Mr. George Fred Williams, who for years has represented the so-called radical element in the Massachusetts Democracy. The Republicans of Massachusetts have renominated Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., whose administration of State affairs seems to have given general satisfaction. The only other New England State in which this year's campaign is arousing much interest is Rhode Island, where Mayor James H. Higgins, of Pawtucket, has received the Democratic nomination for the governorship, and the Republicans have renominated Governor Utter. The main fight of the campaign, however, is over the election of members of the State Legislature, who will have the choosing of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. George P. Wetmore. A large and influential group of Independent Republicans have united with Democrats in supporting the candidacy of Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, who was nominated at a primary convention,—the first in the history of the State,—as an independent candidate for the Senate. Colonel Goddard is a Republican who has held office in Rhode Island but who now denounces the present management of his party. His platform is: "Smash the State machine and revise the tariff."

*Pennsylvania
in
Revolt.*

In spite of the fact that Congressional elections are pending and that national orators like Senator Beveridge and Speaker Cannon have been expounding Rooseveltism and Republicanism before great audiences in various parts of the country, it is evident that party lines are almost undiscoverable this year, and that State issues in other States as well as in New York are foremost in the public mind. Thus the great State of Pennsylvania, which has a normal Republican majority of a quarter of a million votes, bids fair this year, according to all accounts, to give a majority almost as large as that to the fusion candidate of the opposition. It is not that anything in particular is urged against the very reputable Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia; but the Lincoln Republican movement, whose ticket is this year endorsed by the Democrats, is determined to defeat the machine Republican organization, of which Senator Penrose is now the head in succession to the late Senator Quay. Much admirable legislation has recently been enacted in Pennsylvania, and this was



VIEW OF THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

reviewed very effectively by President Roosevelt in his speech on October 4, at the dedication of the new State House at Harrisburg. The President, by the way, improved the occasion to insist strongly upon his views regarding the regulation of railroads and the control of great fortunes, and his address as a whole was a mature and notable deliver-

ance, marking the President's steady advance in the noble art of oratory.

*The New
State House
As an Issue.*

Curiously enough, the fine building which was the occasion of this enthusiastic reception to President Roosevelt has turned out to be the most sensational issue in the campaign. Pennsylvania and the country had great warning in the construction of the Philadelphia City Hall, which probably cost more by many millions than any other building ever constructed in the history of the world,—all through shameless fraud and corruption. It was announced that the new State House at Harrisburg was to be a model of economy and honesty. The Legislature voted that it was to be constructed within \$4,000,000 by a building commission. Subsequently it was announced with much éclat that the commission had saved 10 per cent. of this amount and had constructed the building for \$3,600,000. This sum, it appears, included statuary and mural paintings by famous artists. It turns out, however, that it did not include the furnishings of the building, and that the total expense to date has been about \$13,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is charged to the single item of chandeliers. It is not for us at this juncture to express an opinion. It is to be hoped that the facts are not so bad as the new Democratic State Treasurer, Mr. Berry, has officially declared that they are. But it is certainly true that the people of Pennsylvania are greatly



WILLIAM PENN: "Well, well, a gold brick."
From the Press (Philadelphia).



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT HARRISBURG.

aroused, and that they hold the Republican party responsible for the expenditures of the building commission.

*Statuary
Versus
Chandeliers.*

It is a sad and depressing fact that while \$2,000,000 should have been squandered for chandeliers, the greatest series of statuary groups ever produced by an American sculptor is costing so little that the artist who is giving the best years of his life to produce them is in danger of being impoverished through the inadequacy of his compensation. It happens that George Grey Barnard agreed to furnish the statuary for the Pennsylvania capitol at a fixed price, and determined to give this work the best efforts of his genius and industry. He is a great sculptor and a hopelessly bad business man, and he took the contract at far too small a price. If the building commission had been as expert in driving a bargain with chandelier makers as with this sculptor of enthusiasm and genius, there would probably have been no scandal in Pennsylvania over the expenditure of \$9,000,000 in furnishing a building that had cost \$3,600,000. Meanwhile, reform politics in Philadelphia has fallen into a sad tangle, and "honest John" Weaver,—the reform mayor who had been so fully relied upon to regenerate the city,—is regarded as a woful backslider. When the smoke of this

campaign that now approaches its end has cleared away, it will be interesting to try to find out what has happened in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, and the reasons why. It is always hard to answer the question why a State so excellent in most respects should be so bad in its political life.

*Georgia and
the Race
Question.*

In Georgia, as in most of the Southern States, there is only one party and the fight for office is the preliminary one in primary elections or conventions. Mr. Hoke Smith's sweeping victory in the Georgia primaries was followed by his unopposed election as governor on October 3,—Georgia being one of the few States that has an October as well as a November election day. This election went as a matter of course. But Georgia has furnished other news of a startling and disturbing kind within the past few weeks. On the 22d and 23d of September anti-negro riots broke out in Atlanta, resulting in the death of twelve or more negroes and the injury of a great many. There had been an unusual number of reports of attacks upon white women and girls by brutal and criminal negroes in the vicinity of Atlanta during the previous days and weeks. Every report of this kind had been flaunted with great headlines in a sensational afternoon newspaper of Atlanta, as if to arouse the less orderly and thoughtful element of the white population not merely to the lynching of offenders but to an attack upon innocent and law-abiding colored people. For a time the riot was furious and negroes were indiscriminately assailed. It would seem that most of those who were killed were absolutely innocent of any offense whatsoever. Their crime consisted merely in belonging to the negro race. It would be the height of silliness for criticism to take on a geographical character. White people in the North are no more considerate of people against whom they may have a grievance or a prejudice than are white people in the South. The problem of adjusting the relations of two races so totally different as the white race and the negro race where they have to live together in the same communities is difficult under any circumstances, and it becomes increasingly so where the inferior race is present in large numbers and where many of its members are ill-disciplined, idle, and of criminal instincts. Yet, while Southern people know all phases of this problem better than Northern people can know it, it remains true that Northern

opinion is not to be dismissed as worthless. The subject is national, not local.

Remedies for Race Troubles. First, then, there can be no immediate or wholesale remedy for these race troubles. Improvement must come through a great many channels, and there must be patience and forbearance. The best elements of both races must do everything in their power to restrain bad men, whether black or white. Even though involving greatly increased expenditure, there must be more complete police surveillance, rural as well as urban. Vagrancy laws must be enforced with the utmost severity. Idlers of both races must be made to give an account of themselves, and where the worthless and vicious are punished, the industrious and decent must be recognized and rewarded. Mobbs, riots, and lynch law, whatever the provocation, remedy no evils and only make a bad situation worse. The penal systems of the Southern States must be greatly improved. Temporary servitude of vicious negroes in chain gangs under the Southern system only makes these men the more dangerous when turned loose again. If they are a menace to society, they should be kept under restraint. If there is a chance to make decent and law-abiding men out of them, it should be carefully provided that their serving shorter or longer terms for police offenses or for crimes should make for their reformation rather than for their hopeless debasement. Furthermore, it must be better understood in the South that educated negroes are not the dangerous ones, but quite the contrary. If it hurts the negro to be educated there must be something wrong with the school. The purpose of negro education should be to train decent and industrious workers. For the exceptional few it is permissible that there should be collegiate and professional education. Without apology and with entire frankness, we again commend to our readers the article by the editor of this magazine entitled "What Hampton Means by Education." It appeared in the September number. Hampton is training teachers to go out into the negro schools and communities to preach self-control, good conduct, and the need and worth of labor. There cannot be too much negro education in the South if it is the right sort. Through all the Southern States the people are taxing themselves to maintain two school systems, the one for whites and the other for blacks. Having committed themselves to this policy, they will

show their faith in it by giving it a fair trial. Every negro school should be made the center of wholesome influence. It matters very little, comparatively, what "book-learning" children,—whether white or black,—get in school. The really important thing is that they get the right habits of thought and life and the right attitude toward the human society in which they are placed.

There is Real Progress. Generally speaking those high in authority in the Southern States are trying their best to keep order. Negro agitators in the North are doing their race no good when they adopt resolutions calling for the emergence of "a new Garrison, or Sumner, or Lincoln." Nothing is easier than making phrases, airing grievances, and adopting resolutions. The negroes have their troubles, but they are doing remarkably well in this country. They are better off than most labor elements in any country whatsoever, and far better off than any inferior race elsewhere. Human society in our day and generation is in a condition of ferment and struggle in almost every land. Yet through all the dust of conflict and strife, a keen observer can behold real and steady progress. It is to be regretted that pessimism regarding the race question in the South should within the past year have become so widespread and profound. The existence of the two races in great numbers side by side, however unfortunate, is a fact that cannot be changed for generations yet to come. Brave and wise men, therefore, will face the problems that grow out of such a situation and try to solve them. Whatever makes for good order, prosperous industry, decent conduct, and diffused intelligence, must in its measure lessen the difficulties.

Hearstism in California. Very few Eastern readers who have been interested in Mr. Hearst's candidacy for the governorship of New York are aware that at the very same moment he has been playing an active part in the politics of California. He has an "Independence League" in that State just as he has in the State of New York. Mr. Hearst figures in California politics through his continued ownership of the San Francisco *Examiner*. This paper is opposing the Democratic candidate for the governorship this year, and is supporting its own independent ticket. The Democratic candidate is Theodore A. Bell, while Mr.

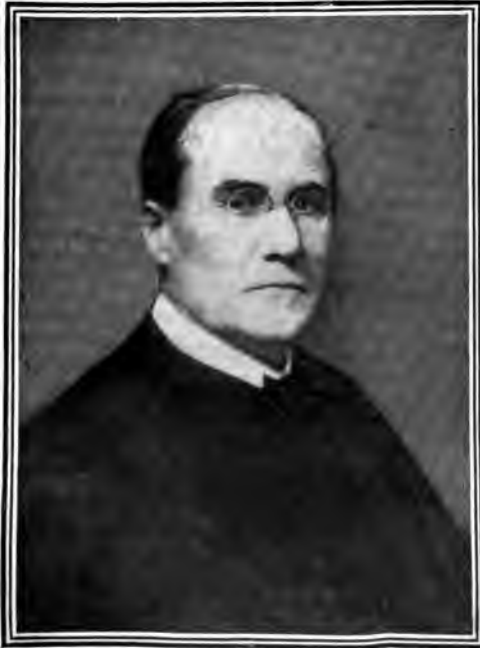
Hearst's candidate is District Attorney Langdon of San Francisco. The Republican candidate is Congressman Gillett, against whom the chief argument urged is that he was supported for the nomination by Mr. Herrin, who is spoken of as at once the boss of Republican machine politics in the State and the political agent of the Southern Pacific Railway system. It is charged by the California Democrats that Hearst is using his League to call off enough Democratic votes to secure the election of the Republican ticket. Another theory is that the *Examiner* wishes to get the full control of the Democratic machinery of the State, and is now trying to show its power by defeating a candidate and an organization that have openly repudiated Hearst. And this, according to the California papers, bears upon Mr. Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic nomination in 1908.

*Mixed Politics
in
Colorado.*

Colorado is the one important State in the country in which women have the full political franchise. Four women are now running for State superintendent of public instruction on as many rival tickets. In no other State, perhaps, is political life so turbulent, and nowhere else are charges of fraud so constantly and freely made. This, of course, is not because women vote, but because of a



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY, OF DENVER.



PRESIDENT HENRY A. BUCHTEL.
(Republican candidate in Colorado.)

variety of conditions for which remedies will gradually be found. As our readers have already been informed, the Republican candidate for governor is President Buchtel, of Denver University, who is a Methodist clergyman and was formerly a foreign missionary. A number of men had declined the nomination before Buchtel accepted it. It is freely charged that the Republican organization is dominated by the street railways of Denver, at the head of which is the man whose father founded Denver University and who is himself one of its chief donors. The Democratic candidate is ex-Governor Alva Adams, who is said to have been forced to take the nomination by the supporters of Senator Patterson, who feared that otherwise Adams would be a candidate for Patterson's place in the United States Senate. The most interesting candidacy is that of Judge Lindsey, who is running as an independent Democrat and who is known locally as the "kid's judge," while known throughout the world as an authority upon the treatment of juvenile delinquency. The fourth ticket is socialistic and is headed by William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who is confined in the Idaho State Penitentiary on the charge of

having murdered an ex-governor of that State. He was in detention at the time of his nomination. There is rankling and deep dissension among the leaders of both the regular parties, and all sorts of personal and local complications enter into the contest. It is hardly to be expected that readers far remote from Colorado can follow so mixed a situation, yet we state the bare facts as illustrating the strange sort of hurly-burly into which American political life seems to have tumbled this year, with the growth of independence, the weakening of machine control, and the loss of faith in old party names and traditions.

*The Great
Boom in
Real Estate.*

This year's "boom" in real estate has not been confined to any one locality. Indeed, experienced observers agree that the country has not known for a generation an upward movement in land values so general as this. From the Central Atlantic States, across the Middle West, to the Pacific Coast, and in regions of the South and Southwest that never before knew this form of activity an era of high prices has begun and in many places is well advanced. In the neighborhood of New York City, especially on Long Island, there has been within a few months a doubling and trebling of prices for unimproved lands. The New York savings banks were drained, during the summer, for the purchase of suburban and country property on this rising market, many of the buyers being people in moderate circumstances. On the other hand, farmers within a radius of fifty miles from the city suddenly awoke to find their stony and unproductive fields in unexpected demand, for the rich city dweller had seen in them the possibilities of scenically attractive country estates. Thus in many instances a lifetime of toil was at last rewarded by what seemed to the recipient a fortune of undreamed-of proportions. But quite apart from these exceptional cases, we know that farm values, as such, have steadily risen during the past five or six years in nearly all parts of the country. The best evidence of this is in the document just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which tabulates reports received from 45,000 correspondents. These show that in the years 1901-'05 the value of American farms increased 33.5 per cent. Of this total increase of about \$7,000,000,000, more than half is credited to the North Central States, but the percentage of gain for cotton lands

was greater than for any others,—48.2 per cent. These are significant figures. We are compelled to believe that by far the greater part of this vast increment to the capitalization of American farm lands was legitimate and normal.

*The
Quieting
of Cuba.*

The success of the United States in quieting the rebellion in Cuba has been justly praised the world over. The situation was a very trying and complicated one, but Secretary Taft and Mr. Bacon inspired confidence and secured prompt results. To what extent that insurrection was inspired by interests that desired to precipitate American interference and bring about annexation it will be somewhat difficult to ascertain. Larger bodies of men than had at first been supposed were under arms. President Palma on one hand had clamored for American intervention, seemingly expecting that it would protect and defend his administration. The insurgent leaders, on the other hand, seemed to be heartily anxious for Uncle Sam to appear on the scene. Both sides stated their case fully, and the Palma administration stepped down and out when it appeared that the United States was disposed to go behind the returns in the last election. Mr. Taft's immediate assumption of the governorship was inevitable. Under the Cuban constitution the United States of necessity becomes the government of Cuba in case of a failure on Cuba's part to govern herself. Elsewhere we publish a character sketch of Mr. Magoon, who has been sent to Cuba to succeed Secretary Taft and carry on the government.

*The
American
Function.*

In due time there will be new elections for the Cuban Congress and other positions, but the United States will keep a firm hand upon the helm until the Cuban republic is in good running order again. Judge Magoon had been effective as governor of the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama and was about to proceed to the Philippines as vice-governor when it was decided at Washington that he was the best man to send to Havana. But for our prompt and fortunate intervention, Cuba would probably have been launched upon a long period of devastating and paralyzing civil strife. It is to be hoped that under our firm but kindly tutelage this island republic may learn how to break herself of the insurrectionary habit. It would be extremely fortunate if the small republics of



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MESSRS. TAFT, BACON, AND MAGOON, AT HAVANA, LAST MONTH.

Central America would enter into a confederation with the new republic of Panama and put themselves under the protection and contingent oversight of the United States on the plan of Cuba and Panama. With such a guarantec of peace and order they would develop a remarkable prosperity and be prepared for the still more important place that would await them upon the completion of the Panama Canal. Secretary Taft returned to Washington on the 19th, bringing with him very optimistic reports as to the situation in the island. He was confident that fighting had ceased and was hopeful that hostilities would not be renewed when the American troops had been withdrawn. Mr. Taft could not state definitely how long the troops would remain in Cuba, but was of opinion that they would probably be needed until after the elections. The date for the elections has been left to the judgment of Governor Magoon and will probably be in the spring of 1907. A fair contest and a fair count for both sides will be insured by our military, who will then probably retire. Mr. Taft expressed great confidence in Mr. Magoon as the right man to direct the affairs of Cuba during the present crisis.

*The Canal to
Be Built by
Contract.*

It was definitely announced last month that bids would soon be received for completing the Panama canal by contract. The plan to be followed is one that closely associates the Government with the work. The successful contracting firm or syndicate will receive a percentage upon the cost of the canal, its reward to be increased in case of its keeping the cost below an estimated sum total and completing the work within a specified time limit. Secretary Root's visit to the canal on his way home from South America resulted in a very interesting letter to the President in which he summed up his impressions of the present situation. Mr. Root is a keen observer and is never unduly optimistic. It is agreeable, therefore, to have his assurances to the effect that the Government is making great progress under Engineer Stevens and that sanitary and other preliminary conditions are now practically ready for a tremendous effort to construct the canal with rapidity. It has been announced with some definiteness that the President will start on his proposed visit to Panama immediately after the elections for the purpose of inspecting the work on the canal. He will embark on the *Louisiana* on or about November 8, and will be absent

about three weeks, returning to Washington in time for the meeting of Congress. The labor question on the canal has assumed large proportions. Although it is not the intention of the Government to permit the employment of Chinese coolies, this has been charged and used as an argument against one of the New York gubernatorial candidates, who is assumed to have President Roosevelt's active support.

*Mr.
Root's
Experiences.*

We publish elsewhere a careful and authoritative account of Secretary Root's South-American trip from the pen of Mr. Arthur W. Dunn of the Associated Press. It is probably true that no such series of ovations as Mr. Root received in South America has ever been accorded to any man in the history of the Western Hemisphere. It seems to have been like Dewey Day in New York at every point which Mr. Root visited. The Secretary's speeches were very tactful and made a notable impression, as the South-American newspapers amply indicate. Few people in this country have more than the slightest idea of the progress that the large cities of South America have made, and their hospitality to Mr. Root as the ranking officer of the American cabinet was upon a magnificent scale. On the one hand South-American republics will be the better disposed toward us by reason of Mr. Root's visit and wise speeches, while on the other hand the Secretary himself will understand better how to deal with various diplomatic questions that are bound to arise. For one thing he has come home even more firmly convinced that he had been right in his determination to develop the Bureau of American Republics at Washington into something much more effective than it has hitherto been. We are glad, also, to publish in this number the formal address made by Mr. Root before the conference of American republics at Rio Janeiro, which has never been accurately presented in the newspapers. This address is not merely one of remarkable fitness and eloquence, but it interprets North-American policy to South America in a manner that has already given great satisfaction and reassurance throughout the Latin-speaking republics. It may fairly be said to take rank as a document of importance in the history of the evolution of American policy along the lines of the Monroe Doctrine. In Mr. Dunn's article upon Mr. Root's trip will be found a valuable summing up of the work of the recent Pan-American Conference.

*Excellent
Effect of His
Visit.*

The American instinctively feels that, somehow, since Secretary Root's South-American tour the people and institutions of that vast southern continent are nearer and more familiar to him than ever before. It is already evident that the daily press of this country is giving more attention to Latin-American news. Mr. Root's trip having succeeded in virtually allaying the baseless but very widely diffused fears of American aggression upon our neighbors to the South, the tone of the Latin-American press is also freer and more friendly than heretofore. Señor Enrique Cortez, the new minister from Colombia to the United States, who was sent for the especial purpose of negotiating treaties to settle the differences between Colombia and the United States and Colombia and Panama, has expressed it as his opinion that the American Secretary of State's visit has quite cleared the atmosphere in northern South America, as well as further to the south. Colombia, he declares, feels that "the spirit of fairness which characterizes the actions of President Roosevelt and Mr. Root will prompt the satisfactory adjustment of disputed questions with Panama and the United States." The chief point in the negotiations in which the three countries will be involved is the extent to which Panama ought, in equity, to contribute to the settlement of Colombia's foreign debt.

*Chile, Mexico
and
Porto Rico.*

Chile, despite her cabinet crisis early in October, has been quite prosperous and is rapidly recovering from the effect of the earthquake at Valparaiso in August. The political situation in Venezuela has become quieter, although there are clouds on the horizon of that country which threaten to bring about a revolutionary storm in the near future if, as report had it in the middle of October, President Castro is really mortally ill. Our Mexican neighbors are prosperous. The republic, however, appears to be passing through a period of labor evolution in which there is inevitable some friction between capital and the working classes. Señor Casaus, Mexican ambassador to Washington, has resigned, owing to ill health, but his successor will be a most worthy one if, as is reported, President Diaz has determined to appoint Señor Enrique Creel, at present governor of the state of Chihuahua, and one of the richest and most progressive business men of the republic. In our own Latin possession of

Porto Rico the increase of exports to the United States from \$5,500,000 in 1901 to \$19,000,000 in 1906 indicates that, in the case of Porto Rico, commerce has indeed followed the flag. Our commercial relations with Cuba, which were threatened with extinction by the insurrection, have been preserved by the intervention. The \$160,000,000 of American interests in the island were safe from the moment the first American marines were landed at Havana.

How Intervention Was Brought About. For nearly a week Secretary Taft, with that patience, tact, and persistence which have made him so effective on other difficult occasions, listened to President Palma and the members of his cabinet, the principal Liberal leaders and the representatives of American interests in Cuba in the hope that peace might be brought about by some kind of an agreement on the part of the government with the insurgents. The plan agreed to by the insurgent leaders and by some of the Moderates (the Palma party) was that President Palma should retain office but that the congress elected last year should resign; that, on January 1, next, there should be a new election and at the same time new electoral and municipal laws should be enacted,—the election to be held under the auspices of United States commissioners, with a positive pledge by all parties to abide faithfully by the result. To this plan, however, President Palma and his associates would not agree. On September 25, General Freyre Andrade, speaker of the Cuban House, announced that President Palma, Vice-President Capote, and all the Moderate Senators and Representatives had decided to resign. This they preferred to do rather than make any concessions to the Liberals and insurgents. The next day Señor Palma informed Secretary Taft that his decision to resign was irrevocable, since he regarded the proposed terms as "contrary to his personal dignity and to the prestige of the government."

Secretary Taft's Proclamation. Events moved rapidly. A stormy meeting of the Moderate party was held. The United States Government and the American people were denounced by Vice-President Capote, and it was even suggested that European intervention be forced by the destruction of some British and German property. On September 28, when the congress reassembled, there was no quorum, the Moderates having

refused to attend, and it was impossible to elect any one to succeed President Palma. It, therefore, became necessary for Secretary Taft, representing the United States Government, to assume control,—reluctant as he was to do so, and disgusted as he admitted himself to be with the failure of the Cuban officials to arise patriotically to the occasion. On the same day, with the landing of a detachment of American marines to guard the treasury at Havana, armed intervention in Cuba became a fact. President Palma left the palace, declining the military escort offered by Secretary Taft, and retired with his family to Matanzas. On September 29, Mr. Taft issued a proclamation, taking possession of the island of Cuba in accordance with the power vested in the United States by the Platt Amendment to the Cuban constitution, with the avowed purpose of restoring order, protecting life and property, and aiming at the establishment of permanent peace. The substance of this internationally historical proclamation was as follows:

To the people of Cuba: The failure of congress to act on the irrevocable resignation of the President of the Republic of Cuba or to elect a successor leaves the country without a government at a time when great disorder prevails, and requires that, pursuant to the request of Mr. Palma, the necessary steps be taken in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States to restore order and protect life and property in the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent thereto, and for this purpose to establish therein a provisional government.

The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace, and public confidence, by direction of and in the name of the President of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved.

In so far as is consistent with the nature of a provisional government established under the authority of the United States this will be a Cuban Government, conforming with the constitution of Cuba. The Cuban flag will be hoisted as usual over the government buildings of the island, all the executive departments and provincial and municipal governments, including that of the City of Havana, will continue to be administered as under the Cuban Republic; the courts will continue to administer justice, and all the laws not in their nature inapplicable by reason of the temporary and emergent character of the government will be in force.

President Roosevelt has been most anxious to bring about peace under the constitutional government of Cuba, and he made every endeavor to avoid the present step. Longer delay,

however, would be dangerous in view of the resignation of the cabinet.

The proclamation closed with the announcement that "until further notice" the heads of all departments of the central government and the civil governors and mayors must report to the American Provisional Governor for instructions.

With really remarkable alacrity *Provisional*
Governors Taft
and Magoon. and order the Cuban Government and Cuban people accepted the provisional American administration. Secretary Taft,— "Provisional Governor of Cuba,"— with the assistance of a number of the more far-sighted patriotic Cubans, at once quietly assumed possession of all the administrative departments, and, after conference with the insurgent leaders, arranged for the immediate disarmament of the insurgents throughout the island. General Funston's stay in Cuba was brief, his presence having been useful in the emergency of the moment. As the head of the disarmament commission, he began the work which Brig.-Gen. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is now carrying out. Gen. Bell was appointed to command the United States military forces in Cuba (some seven thousand men), this army to be known as the Army of Cuban Pacification. On October 3, President Roosevelt appointed Charles E. Magoon, until quite recently Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, to be provisional civil governor of Cuba,— an appointment which was received with approval, not only in the island and the United States, but by the European press as well. On another page this month (556) we publish a sketch of "Judge" Magoon's career and activities, which indicates his exceptional fitness for the position, a capacity demonstrated during several years in the law department of our government during the former American occupation of Cuba after the war with Spain. In assuming office, Governor Magoon, promising to carry out the policy outlined by Governor Taft, issued to the Cuban people a proclamation in which he said:

As Provisional Governor I shall exercise the powers and perform the duties contemplated and provided for by the third article of the appendix to the constitution of Cuba, for the preservation of Cuban independence and the protection of life, property and individual liberty. As soon as it shall prove to be consistent with the attainment of these ends I shall seek to bring about a restoration of the ordinary agencies and methods of the government under the other and general provisions of the Cuban

constitution. All the provisions of the constitution and all laws the application of which for the time being would be inconsistent with the exercise of the powers provided for by the third article of the appendix must be deemed in abeyance. The other provisions of the constitution and other laws will continue in full force and effect.

Secretaries Taft and Bacon sailed from Havana on October 13 for the United States, just in time to escape the tropical hurricane which swept over the Caribbean in the middle of the month, cutting off the Cuban capital for days from the rest of the world, and destroying more than a hundred lives and much property.

Cuban and
European
Opinion.

Secretary Taft's diplomacy and dignity completely won the hearts of the Cuban officials and the plain citizens of the island with whom he came in contact. Following the custom of all Cuban governors, he attended the opening exercises of the University of Havana, during the first week in October, and delivered an address to the students, in which he paid a sincere tribute to the Spanish race, from which, he declared, Anglo-Saxons have "much to learn of intellectual refinement, logical faculties, artistic temperament, poetic imagery, high ideals, and courtesy." His presence in Cuba, he declared further, was not an evidence of a desire for conquest, but that he might put his

"arm under your arm, to lift you again to the resumption of the wonderful progress you have made, so that you may once more be able to point with pride to the fact that the United States is not an exploiting nation, but only has such sympathy with progress as to be willing to spend its blood and treasure in spreading progressive government throughout the world."

The course taken by our government in intervening, moreover, has received the unqualified praise of all patriotic Cubans and is endorsed heartily by the statesmen and press of Europe. Many Continental journals assert that it is the imperative duty of the United States to annex the island. This step is even advocated by some of the Spanish newspapers. The *Pais*, of Madrid, for example, which was so virulently anti-American in 1898, declares that "as Spaniards we smart from the wounds once inflicted on us by the Yankees. . . . Now, however, their intervention in the case of Cuba seems worthy of applause. If Cuba be annexed to the United States as an autonomous State peace will be safeguarded there and progress guaranteed."

*Cuba's
Governmental
Weakness.*

Without questioning President Palma's personal integrity or the honesty of his intentions, the conviction cannot be escaped that the Palma administration was utterly unable to cope with the political crisis which faced it during the past few months. The publication of the cable correspondence between our consul-general (Steinhart) at Havana and our State Department brought to light the fact, surprising to most Cubans as well as almost all Americans, that as long ago as September 8 President Palma had requested the United States to send war vessels to Cuba and had frankly admitted the inability of his administration to quell the rebellion or to protect life and property. Three or four days later than this, the correspondence indicates, Señor Palma begged President Roosevelt to send to Havana, "with the greatest secrecy and rapidity," two or three thousand men, the dispatch intimating (it is not quite clear whether the words are Palma's or Steinhart's) that "any delay might bring about a massacre of citizens in Havana." To all these appeals the replies of the State Department at Washington were dignified and restrained. The assurance was repeated that the United States did not wish to intervene until intervention became positively necessary, and that it would not do so until "absolutely certain of the equities of the case and of the needs of the situation."

*The Provisional
Government
at Work.*

By the middle of October Governor Magoon had succeeded in bringing some order out of the political chaos. He had appointed a number of commissions to thoroughly investigate every department of the Cuban Government,—executive, legislative, and judicial. For some time, at least, Americans will officiate in legislative capacity, but as soon as Cuban citizens of sufficient ability, patriotism, and independence can be brought to the notice of Governor Magoon, all the governmental offices will be filled by natives. Evidences of a great deal of political corruption on the part of the recent Cuban Government are coming to light. Beyond a doubt the revolt was born chiefly of the "insurrectionary habit" of the Cubans and the desire of the political and military chieftains of both parties to retain or obtain offices. The best elements of the island, both native and foreign, including all the European investors in Cuban railroads and plantations, are solidly behind the American provisional administration.

*Canadian
Problems.*

Our Canadian neighbors are absorbed in the solution of a number of political and industrial problems of national extent, the principal among them being the question of Asiatic immigration on the western coast, the educational problem, and the very much confused relations between the United States, Great Britain, and Newfoundland in the matter of the interminable fisheries dispute. The virtual conclusion early in October between the imperial government and President Roosevelt's cabinet of a *modus vivendi* relative to the Newfoundland fishing grounds (an agreement commended by both British and American opinion as eminently fair and reasonable), aroused considerable opposition in Newfoundland, the provincial government, under the vigorous leadership of the Premier, protesting against the concessions made to American fishermen. The question of Asiatic immigration into British Columbia has assumed threatening proportions during the past few months, owing to the arrival of large numbers of Chinese coolies, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the labor unions. Still more serious has been the immigration of Indian coolies, who, being British subjects and holding inalienable British rights in any British colony, cannot be discriminated against by the Dominion Government. The educational problem in Canada still vexes the politicians. It is a complicated question arising chiefly out of differences between the Catholics and Protestants over state supervision of and grants to schools.

*British Politics
and
Problems.*

The education question, Irish Home Rule, and the responsibility of organized labor before the law,—these will be the subjects of vital domestic interest to come before the session of the British Parliament just begun, while, in Britain's international politics, the empire's approach to Russia and apparently inevitable estrangement from Germany will claim most attention. Upon the threshold of the settlement of all the domestic problems stands the House of Lords, in the attitude too often of an obstructionist. This preliminary phase of the next British Parliament's political contest is treated graphically and informingly this month by Mr. William T. Stead in an article (on page 593) prepared especially for our readers. It is probable that the Birrell education bill, which was adopted by the Commons and passed its second reading in

the Lords before the close of the last session, will be the first subject of discussion. This the Lords will probably reject, and upon this the battle will be drawn between the two houses. The Archbishop of Canterbury, standing as he does for the Established Church and its idea of education, will be the center of the education battle in the upper house. It is his list of amendments to the bill which, if carried, will as effectively destroy that measure as an absolute veto by both houses of Parliament. It now seems as though the government could not possibly avoid putting through some more or less radical measure of Irish policy. The Wyndham land purchase act of 1903 has already begun to show splendid results. Nevertheless, the Irish Radicals, under the leadership of Mr. John Redmond, maintain emphatically that nothing short of complete Home Rule, with an Irish Parliament freely elected and an executive responsibility to it, will be acceptable to the Irish people.

*Other
Happenings in
England.*

Three extensive impending strikes among the railway employees, coal miners, and ship builders, in Great Britain, have called attention to the gravity of the labor situation, while the split in the ranks of the Labor party, resulting in the antagonism and recrimination between John Burns and Keir Hardie, does not promise well for the unity of the Campbell-Bannerman ministry. Other happenings in British domestic politics of particular interest to Americans were the opening (September 27) of the new university building at Aberdeen to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution, the election of a new London County Council and the choice of a new Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Treloar), and the visit to this country of five hundred English teachers, conducted by Sir Alfred Mosely, head of the National Educational Commission, to study American methods of instruction. An outline of what these British educational leaders purpose doing and expect to gain by their visit to this country is found on page 547 this month.

*England
and
Russia*

After many months of negotiation and many years of waiting, the advocates of an Anglo-Russian agreement, drawn up along the same general lines as the British understanding with France, are apparently about to see their wishes gratified. According to news-

paper dispatches from London and St. Petersburg in the middle of October, (unofficial, but from authoritative sources), the arrangement between Great Britain and Russia is to be embodied in a series of agreements, of which the first, relating to Tibet, is complete and ready to be signed. Its substance is believed to be a compact that neither Russia nor Britain shall hereafter interfere in the land of the Grand Lama. The second part of the general friendly arrangement between the two empires is supposed to concern Persia. This was much more difficult to draw up, and of its provisions we know nothing except that they will attempt to delimit the respective spheres of interest, if not of influence, on the general principle of the North to Russia, the South to Great Britain. The third subject in the negotiations is reported to deal with the Far Eastern question. This, the news dispatches intimate, will include the opening of the Dardanelles to the Russian fleet.

*Stolypin, the
"Russian
Aristides."*

In the opinion of Dr. E. J. Dillon, the careful and well informed correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg, the points to be emphasized in the condition of Russia during the past two months have been the empire's pressing need for money and the fine, courageous record of Premier Stolypin, whom the correspondent compares with the classical Aristides. Personally, says Dr. Dillon, Mr. Stolypin is "the highest type of public man whom recent events have brought to the fore in Russia." He has not as yet accomplished very much, but "his accession to power has been very recent, and one cannot legislate by telegraph for one-sixth of the globe." In the current *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon characterizes Premier Stolypin in the following hearty way:

Single-mindedness, sincerity, selfless devotion to his sovereign and his country and a touch of the heroism of the early Christian martyrs have won for him a place apart. He is the salt of his party—if one may reasonably give the name of party to a crowd of self-seeking place-hunters who are filled with prejudice, moved by interest and unaffected by principle. Mr. Stolypin is a standing example of an honest Russian bureaucrat who can save his soul without forswearing the political creed of his forefathers. Hence he is liked by the Czar, trusted by politicians and respected by everyone. Stolypin's accession to the premiership, unimportant as it seemed among the momentous events of the time, marks a new phasis in the struggle of the monarchy for existence. For the new President of the cabinet accomplished what neither of his pred-

cessors nor a heap of official assurances from the Crown were able to effect; he convinced Russia that the autocracy was indeed a thing of the past, that the old régime was dead, and that a new era of constitutional government had begun. And to have obtained credence for that momentous announcement despite the interested and plausible assertions of the opposition was to have won half the battle. That fact once accepted by the Russian people, the conditions of the struggle between the new order of things and the old changed considerably. It ceased to be a trial of strength between the partisans of the autocracy and the friends of constitutional government, and became an uprising of the dregs of society against law and order and peaceful development.

*Political
Parties in
Russia.*

The weary struggle between the government and the revolutionary elements continues. Those members of the first Duma who participated in the Viborg convention at Helsingfors are being prosecuted. Trials and convictions are taking place with such rapidity as to have become the order of the day. Premier Stolypin cannot restrain the reactionists, who see their end approaching and are becoming desperate. An organization of these upholders of the old order, known as the League of the Russian People, is circulating inflammatory literature, inciting the peasants against the Jews, and all the old, familiar features of the bureaucratic propaganda have again come into use. The party situation, however, seems to have clarified somewhat. The Premier himself has announced that the most moderate party in the Duma, the Octobrist group (made up of those who simply contended for the carrying out of the Czar's concessions announced in the manifesto of October, 1905), is to be recognized as the government party, while the Constitutional Democrats have been declared a revolutionary organization and outside the pale of the law.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY.

(Queen Sophie, whose seventieth birthday was celebrated recently, is shown between her son, Crown Prince Gustav, and his son, Prince Gustav Adolf. King Oscar is holding the latter's infant son.)

*Happy,
Prosperous
Scandinavia.*

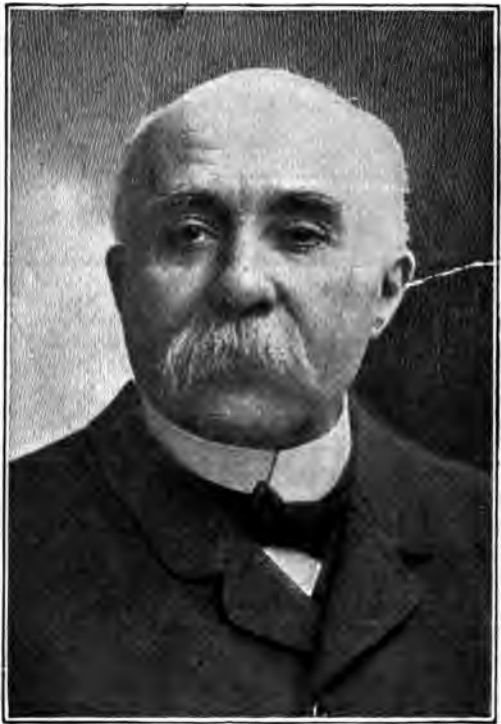
The opening of the Danish Parliament, on October 1, and the elections for the Norwegian Storting have been the political events of interest in Scandinavia during the past month, while the celebration of the seventieth birthday of Queen Sophie of Sweden was the national event of the summer in Sweden. In his first speech from the throne King Frederick of Denmark announced that he purposes an extended tour throughout Europe, visiting the sovereigns of various countries. He also announced that the wishes of Iceland regarding the form of her constitution would undoubtedly be complied with. In Norway, the elections resulted in a small but safe government majority. The royal birthday celebration

throughout Sweden was hearty and sincere, the popular regard for the Swedish Queen furnishing a startling contrast to the position of Czar Nicholas, ruler of Sweden's neighbor nation. The Swedish monarchs are honored and beloved, and the Swedish people are prosperous and happy. Certainly the monarchs of constitutional countries are spared some of the troubles of despotisms.

France and the Vatican. In spite of governmental declarations, papal encyclicals, and popular discussion, no apparent progress has been made toward breaking the leadlock between the French Government and the Vatican, nor toward improving the situation between Rome and the Dominguez cabinet in Spain. The pastoral letter adopted by the French bishops in their recent council, and read in all the pulpits of the republic, calls upon all the faithful to support the Church in the present crisis. A number of French ecclesiastics, under the leadership of M. Henri des Houx, former secretary to Pope Pius IX., have organized a league of French Catholics for the purpose of establishing the "associations cultuelles" required by the law. The majority of the French ecclesiastics, however, have apparently accepted the fact of the rupture between State and Church. M. Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior, who, when the long-expected retirement of Premier Sarrien took place, became Prime Minister of the republic, has again and again announced that, although an active opponent of clericalism himself, and although no modification of the law can possibly be considered, he will nevertheless gladly receive suggestions from the French bishops at any time, and, further, that no violence shall be used and not a single church closed or devoted to secular purposes. Late in October it was announced by a number of the Catholic organs in Rome (notably the *Osservatore Romano*) that the Holy See is satisfied with the recent decree of the French Council of State, declaring that the government will not recognize as an "association cultuelle" any organization which is not in proper communion with the regular bishops and the hierarchy at Rome. The reservation, however, is made that the French Government is to be the judge of the regularity of the associations. Upon the reassembling of the Spanish Cortes (on October 20) the contest between the Church and Liberal ministry for the control of civil marriage, secular education, and cemetery regu-

lation was resumed. It is the intention of the Spanish Minister of Justice, Count Romanones, to revive the question of a dissolution of the concordat between Madrid and the Vatican established in 1851.

Indiscreet "Recollections." An international diplomatic sensation was created, in the first part of October, by the publication of the "Recollections" of the late German Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. The volume, which consists of the memoirs of the late Chancellor, in the form of his diary and letters, really presents a



M. GEORGES CLÉMENCEAU, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

(Upon the resignation of M. Sarrien, on October 19, President Fallières requested M. Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior, to form a new cabinet.)

Berlin court history for a quarter of a century, and lets out a number of important secrets exceedingly embarrassing to the German court but extremely interesting to the rest of the world. The person responsible for the publication, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, youngest son of the Chancellor, who was formerly a member of the Reichstag and at the time District President of



THE NEW "BLACK POPE," FATHER WERNZ, GENERAL OF THE JESUITS, IN THE MIDST OF THE FACULTY OF THE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY AT ROME. HE IS THE TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL OF THE ORDER AND THE SECOND OF GERMAN NATIONALITY.

Upper Alsace, was publicly and sharply reprimanded by the Kaiser for his "tactless, indiscreet, and entirely improper conduct." The portion of the publication which has evidently displeased his Imperial Majesty the most is that which deals with the relations between himself and Prince Bismarck. From the extracts already published, however, it would appear that, instead of putting the then young sovereign in an unfavorable light, these revelations of Prince von Hohenlohe show that it was Bismarck who was hot-headed and reactionary, and that the Kaiser was eminently wise and patriotic in dismissing the aged Chancellor. During the same day upon which he was expressing his indignation over this disclosure, and attending two military reviews, his versatile Majesty of Germany also participated in the ceremonies at the wedding of Miss Bertha Krupp, daughter of the late iron magnate, and Dr. Gustav von Bohlen. Miss Krupp has been called the richest woman in the world. She does not know herself how many millions are hers, but there are sixty-three thousand employees on her payrolls. The Kaiser's presence at the ceremony was due to his regard for the large interests inherited by Miss Krupp, since her facto-

ries and mines supply the artillery for the German army and the guns and armor-plate for the Kaiser's navy.

The New German Colonial Director. In appointing Bernhard Dernburg, "the American business man," to be director of the long mismanaged German Colonial Office, Chancellor von Bülow has driven the entering wedge of up-to-date administrative methods into the hitherto unbroken surface of German bureaucracy. The grave scandals of "graft" in the German Colonial Department (to which we have already alluded in these pages) led Prince von Bülow (it is admitted by the German press) to choose for this position a man who will banish officialism and militarism from the colonial administration of the empire and run it on the business principles which have been so successful in the British colonies. Herr Dernburg is a German of Jewish extraction, the son of a journalist, but he has won the nickname of "the American" by his energy and sagacity in business, acquired during a dozen or more years of training in the financial circles of New York. Herr Dernburg will at once have an excellent opportunity to prove his ability and a chance, during the next few

years, such as seldom comes to a European official. He will be one of the chief directors of the Berlin international exposition which is to be held in 1912, and will there be in charge of the colonial exhibits of the empire, which will demonstrate to the world what the German race can do in foreign climes with strange and inferior peoples.

*Chinese
Political
Progress.*

Two highly important and significant developments of the news have marked the history of the past few weeks in China. Following the recommendations of the imperial commissioners who visited this country, and of Viceroy Yuan-Shih-kai, of the province of Pe-chi-li, an edict has been issued ordering the abolition throughout the empire of the use of opium, both foreign and native, for a period of ten years. The edict severely condemns opium smoking and directs the Council of State to draw up a plan for enforcing the prohibition against the vice and even against the cultivation of the poppy. Following this came the announcement of the formal approval by the imperial throne of the plan (already outlined in these pages) submitted by the recent investigation commissions for a system of constitutional government in China identical in many respects with that now operative in Japan. In a long article in the *London Tribune*, Mr. L. H. Chee, a Chinese student associated for some weeks with the commission during its visit to England



HERR BERNHARD DERNBURG.

(The Jewish banker of American training whom Chancellor Billow has appointed Director of the German Colonial Office.)

last summer, explains the scheme of the commission. This recommends that the State Council nominated by the Emperor, by which China is now governed from Peking (so far as the empire is centrally governed at all), be converted into a kind of British cabinet, including the heads of all the state departments. The commission further advises that each of the eighteen provinces into which the empire is at present divided shall have a constitution of its own, providing for an elective parliament which shall have power to choose the provincial governor, who shall, however, be subordinate to another governor named by the Emperor in place of the existing Viceroy. This Chinese writer gives it as his opinion that the provisions of the report will be carried out in the near future, especially so since Viceroy Yuan-Shih-kai, who is really the most powerful subject in China, has expressed his approval of the scheme. The western world will be gratified to learn that Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular in which he announces that he has received positive assurances that his personal status with regard to the Chinese customs will not be changed or interfered with.



JOHN BULL, JOHN CHINAMAN AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

CHINAMAN: "Dlink welly bad England side, opium allee same bad China side; Chinaman stoppee opium ten yea' time—then sendee missionally man help stoppee dlink England side."

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 19, 1906.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 20.—Colorado Republicans nominate Henry A. Buchtel to succeed Phillip B. Stewart as the Republican candidate for governor.... A convention of Independents in Colorado nominate Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, for governor.

September 21.—President Roosevelt selects Judge Joseph Buffington as Judge of the third United States circuit, which includes the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

September 22.—The Independence League of Massachusetts nominates District-Attorney John B. Moran for governor.

September 24.—Governor Higgins (Rep.) of New York announces that he will not accept a renomination.

September 25.—The Republican State executive committee of Alabama decides not to nominate a State ticket.... The Republican State convention of New York meets at Saratoga and the Democratic convention at Buffalo.

September 26.—New York Republicans nominate Charles E. Hughes for governor.

September 27.—New York Democrats nominate W. R. Hearst, the candidate of the Independence League, for governor.... The new immigrant law, increasing the requirements of inspection, goes into effect at the port of New York.

September 28.—Mayor Dunne of Chicago is elected president of the League of American Municipalities.

September 29.—The Independence League of New York drops its own candidates and endorses the ticket named by the Democrats at Buffalo.

October 1.—The new federal meat-inspection bill goes into effect.... President Roosevelt returns to Washington from Oyster Bay.

October 3.—Hoke Smith (Dem.) is elected governor of Georgia by the usual majority; the amendment providing for the court of appeals is carried.... President Roosevelt announces the appointment of Charles E. Magoon as Provisional Governor of Cuba (see page 556).... Rhode Island Democrats nominate Mayor James H. Higgins of Pawtucket for governor.

October 4.—The Socialist Labor party of New York State nominates Thomas H. Jackson for governor.... Massachusetts Democrats nominate John B. Moran for governor and endorse the leadership and views of both Bryan and Hearst.

October 5.—Massachusetts Republicans nominate Governor Curt's Guild, Jr.

October 7.—The rules for the denaturing of alcohol under the new law are made public by Commissioner Yerkes in Washington.

October 8.—It is announced in Washington that the Panama Canal Commission has finally decided to have the canal work completed by

contract.... The United States Supreme Court begins its session of 1906-'07 in Washington.

October 9.—The United States Supreme Court announces the postponement of the Kansas-Colorado irrigation case, pending the appointment of Justice Brown's successor.

October 10.—A decision of the Federal Court gives the governor of Porto Rico full territorial right of requisition.

October 11.—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Governor Utter and the entire Republican State ticket.... Mayor Weaver of Philadel-



MR. ALBERT L. COLE.

(Republican nominee for Governor of Minnesota.)

phia asks for the resignation of the Director of Public Works.

October 12.—John B. Moran accepts the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

October 13.—Street-Commissioner Woodbury, of New York City, resigns his office.

October 15.—The United States Supreme Court denies the motion of ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, for a rehearing.

October 18.—Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia dissolves the committee of citizens known as the Mayor's advisory board.

October 19.—The Standard Oil Company is found guilty of conspiracy against trade, in violation of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

AMERICANS IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

(Troops arriving at Camp Columbia.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—An edict is issued by the Emperor of China, demanding that a means be found to eradicate the opium habit in China within ten years; the Council of State is instructed to draft the necessary regulations....The Trades Congress meeting at Victoria, B. C., with delegates from all parts of Canada, decides to form an independent labor party to enter the federal and local politics.

September 22.—The Prefect of St. Petersburg refuses the Constitutional Democrats permission to hold a private meeting in St. Petersburg.

September 23.—The German Social Democratic Congress opens at Mannheim.

September 26.—The Legislative Assembly of Western Australia adopts, by vote of 19 to 13, the resolution affirming that union with the rest of the commonwealth is detrimental to the state and that the time has arrived for submitting to the people the question of withdrawing from the union....A bill is passed by the New South Wales Legislature providing for free education in all primary schools.

September 27.—Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, announces his government's decision to acquire a coastal navy.

September 28.—The Pope publishes a statement in which he declares that the separation law in France is contrary to Catholic doctrines and that Catholics are forbidden to obey it.

September 29.—Alderman Sir W. Treloar is elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year....Taking of testimony in the trial of General Stoessel is begun at St. Petersburg, Russia.

September 30.—The final step to set in motion the machinery for the distribution of land to the Russian peasantry is taken in St. Petersburg....Sentences are imposed on several hundred of the Russian mutineers at Cronstadt; nineteen are ordered shot, and a member of the Duma is

ordered deported....Premier Sarrien and Minister Clemenceau, in speeches in Paris, declare that the French separation law will be enforced.

October 1.—The Danish Parliament is opened by King Frederick in person.

October 6.—French Radicals decide to introduce a bill in parliament for the immediate confiscation of all property of the Catholic Church.

October 7.—The congress of the Constitutional Democrats in Russia meets at Helsingfors, Finland....Sir Robert Hart issues a circular in Shanghai, saying that he has received assurances that his status in the Chinese customs service will not be changed.

October 8.—Leaders of the Russian government party, at Odessa, advise the intimidation of the opposition at the polls.

October 9.—Blame for mutinies in the Russian army is laid by an imperial commission on the officers, a number of whom will be tried by court martial.

October 14.—The Octobrists are endorsed by Premier Stolypin as the government party of Russia.

October 15.—The Chilean cabinet resigns....Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, having been rebuked by Emperor William for his "tactlessness" in publishing the recollections of his father, the late Chancellor, resigns as district governor in Alsace-Lorraine.

October 17.—Atrocities committed by the King of Anam cause the French to intervene and imprison the ruler in the palace; he has been adjudged insane.

October 19.—Premier Sarrien, of France, resigns office....The Russian Government issues a ukase making all equal before the law, removing all restrictions in regard to state employment, abolishing the communal system and the poll tax, and leaving peasants free to choose their place of residence.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

September 21.—The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg informs the Russian Government that the whole case of the sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander* will be referred to The Hague court of arbitration.

September 22.—The representatives of the four Powers concerned in the Cretan question notify the Greek Premier of their acceptance of King George's proposal to nominate M. Zaimis as high commissioner of Crete.

September 24.—An agreement on the subject of religious associations is reached between the Spanish cabinet and the Vatican; the concordat remains unchanged.... An armistice drawn up by Secretary Taft is signed by representatives of the opposing parties in Cuba.

September 26.—The Institute of International Law, meeting at Ghent, adopts articles for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in time of war, and limiting the use of submarine mines and automatic torpedoes.... Cretans attack the troops of the Powers in an attempt to prevent the departure of Prince George of Greece from Canea.

September 27.—The American mission to the Sultan of Morocco arrives at Fez.

September 29.—Secretary Taft issues a proclamation at Havana, taking temporary charge of the government of Cuba, and appointing himself Provisional Governor; a commission is appointed to disband the rebel forces; nearly all factions support the action of the United States, which is approved by the foreign offices of Great Britain, Germany, and France.... Señor Quesada, the Cuban minister to the United States, announces his resignation.

September 30.—A commercial treaty between the United States and Bulgaria goes into effect.

October 3.—The Cuban insurgents begin to disarm and disband without signs of opposition to the provisional government.

October 4.—The French chargé d'affaires at Havana files with Governor Taft a batch of claims for damage done by the Cuban insurgents.... Correspondence regarding the Cuban insurrection, made public in Washington, shows that President Palma desired intervention by the United States as early as September 5.

October 5.—Ambassador Leishman of the United States is received by the Sultan of Turkey and presents his credentials.... Bulgarian outposts drive back a Turkish patrol which attempts to cross the frontier; a Turkish official is killed.... It is announced in Washington that a *modus vivendi* has been concluded between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

October 8.—China enters a protest against the continued control by the Japanese of the Manchurian telegraph lines.

October 9.—Governor Taft makes public a proclamation of amnesty to all Cuban rebels.... Newfoundland officials decide to enforce strictly the fishing laws and to revoke all concessions hitherto granted to Americans.

October 11.—The provisional government of Cuba announces that it will not interfere with the status of the Isle of Pines.

October 12.—Secretary Taft informs the insurgent committee at Havana that the United States can set no date for the withdrawal from Cuba until fair elections are assured.... Turkish troops suffer another defeat, with heavy losses, in the province of Yemen.

October 13.—Secretary Taft, Assistant Secretary Bacon, and General Funston leave Cuba, and Charles E. Magoon assumes the office of Provisional Governor.

October 14.—Joaquin G. Casasus, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, tenders his resignation, because of poor health.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 20.—The cornerstone of the Roosevelt storage dam in Arizona is laid, thirty-two feet below the normal river bed.

September 21.—Vice-President Fairbanks lays the cornerstone of the Chicago courthouse.

September 22.—In an anti-negro riot at Atlanta, Ga., many negroes are killed and the city is put under martial law.... Four hundred Malaysians are killed by Dutch forces on the island of Bali.

September 23.—Many Parisian shopkeepers open their establishments despite the national rest-day law.

September 24.—On the refusal of the Clyde shipbuilding and engineering employees' federation to submit the men's claims for advanced wages to arbitration, the men decide on a strike.... The Pike centennial celebration at Colorado Springs, Col., is begun.... 170 traders are drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the River Indus.

September 25.—The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Aberdeen University is begun.... The Switchmen's Unions of North America demand shorter hours and more pay.... The new medical school buildings of Harvard University are dedicated.

September 26.—Pike's Peak is formally dedicated and christened in honor of the memory of Brig.-Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who made the first record of its existence and location.... Paul O. Stensland, the president of the collapsed Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, in Chicago, is sentenced to serve from one to ten years in the penitentiary, for the embezzlement of \$400,000.

September 27.—A terrific cyclone passes over Algeria, doing great damage.... A severe storm sweeps northward from the Gulf of Mexico, causing great damage in the Gulf States; nearly one hundred lives are known to have been lost.... Earthquake shocks are felt in Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

September 28.—The British Board of Trade reports that the railway accident at Salisbury was caused by excessive speed.

September 29.—A strike of Clyde shipyard boiler-makers begins.

September 30.—Sixteen balloons start from Paris in the first competition for the Gordon-Bennett Cup, which is won by an American, Lieutenant Lahn, U. S. A., in the balloon *United States*, which lands in England.

October 6.—The automobile race for the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island is won by Wagner, in a Darracq car, for France.

October 8.—Most of the bakeries of Paris are closed because of the strike occasioned by the enforcement of the rest-day law....The formation of a telephone merger, taking in four States and capitalized at \$25,000,000, is announced in Philadelphia.

October 9.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions begins its "Haystack" Centennial Meeting at North Adams and Williamstown, Mass....In an eight-hour trial, the British battleship *Dreadnought* attains a maximum speed of 22¼ knots.

October 10.—The Government crop reports show that this year's corn crop is the biggest on record....The Cuban-American banking firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. fails with liabilities of between three and four million dollars.

October 16.—A hurricane sweeps over the city of Havana and other parts of Cuba, causing much damage and destroying many lives.

October 17.—The triennial world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens at Boston....The annual convention of the American Banking Association opens at St. Louis.

October 18.—A tablet commemorating the first permanent settlement in the old Northwest Territory is unveiled at Marietta, O.

OBITUARY.

September 21.—Samuel Bland Arnold, one of the men involved in the conspiracy against Abraham Lincoln, 72....General James C. Hill, the distinguished Confederate officer, 76....Judge Jacob A. Ambler, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, 77.

September 22.—Supreme Court Justice Gerrit Forbes, of New York, 70.

September 23.—Julius Stockhausen, one of the best-known German singing teachers, 80.

September 25.—Afong, a well-known Chinese capitalist, formerly of Hawaii.

September 26.—Rev. Frederick Gibbs Ensign, superintendent of the northwestern district of the American Sunday School Union, 69....Rev. Sherlock Bristol, anti-slavery agitator and pioneer preacher of California, 91.

September 27.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald, author, naturalist, and physician, 61.

September 28.—George H. Poor, inventor of the air brake generally used on American railways, 61....Ex-Congressman W. H. Denson, of Alabama, 60....George Franklin Hodgman, New York rubber manufacturer, 61.

September 30.—General Thomas M. Harris, a veteran of the Civil War, 93.

October 1.—Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, D.D., chaplain U. S. A., retired, 80....Count Adolfo Pianciani, commander-in-chief of the dissolved Pontifical Army, 82.

October 2.—Ex-Judge Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, of the Virginia Supreme Court, 82.

October 3.—Edward B. Wesley, a well-known Wall Street financier, 96....Dr. George W. Pratt, for fifty-five years editor and publisher of the *Corning* (N. Y.) *Journal*, 85....George Clarke, the actor, 66.



ADELAIDE RISTORI, THE FAMOUS ITALIAN ACTRESS.
(In the rôle of "Mary Stuart.")

October 5.—Dr. Edward Bliss Foote, the well-known eclectic physician of New York City, 77.

October 7.—Ex-United States Senator Daniel Jewett, of Missouri, 99.

October 8.—Bishop William Benjamin Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 68.

October 9.—Archbishop Bond, Primate of All Canada, of the Anglican Church, 91....Adelaide Ristori, the celebrated Italian actress, 85.

October 10.—Frederick D. Thompson, author of "In the Track of the Sun," 56....Col. Henry Patchen Morgan, who commanded the 71st New York Regiment in the Civil War, 79.

October 11.—Rev. Samuel James Andrews, a leader in the Catholic Apostolic Church, 89.

October 12.—Richard B. Borden, a leading New England cotton manufacturer, 72.

October 14.—Sir Richard Tangye, head of a famous engineering firm, 73.

October 15.—Rev. Samuel Jones, the evangelist, 59.

October 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, 80 (see page 560).

October 17.—William Scully, formerly Lord Scully of London, England.

October 18.—General William Hemphill Bell, U. S. A. (retired), 72.

October 19.—Henry Altemus, the Philadelphia publisher, 73....Ex-Congressman W. H. Tibbs, of Georgia, 92.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE SEASON.



"NOPE! HE NEVER WAS A CORPORATION LAWYER!"—and Monopoly Lodge Will Swear to It.

From the *American* (New York).



THE TRUSTS CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—From the *American* (New York).



"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME"—When I Need Him.
(With apologies to a cartoon that I drew with some
pride in the Roosevelt campaign.—Homer Davenport.)

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



THE MODERN FRANKENSTEIN.
From the *World* (New York).



LORD FAUNTLEROY HEARST: "Lean on me, Grandpa."
From the *Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle).



IMPOSSIBLE!
From the *Herald* (New York).



A VOTE FOR HEARST IS A VOTE FOR MURPHY.
From the *World* (New York).



MR. HEARST AND MR. EMERY—THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—USING MR BRYAN AS A BATTERING RAM.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE INTERNATIONAL NURSE.

THE BABY'S UNCLE: "Why, this is not such a bad child, after all."

From the *News* (Baltimore).



WHEN CUNA GETS THE BILL.

The Wages of Revolution is Taxes.
From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul.)



TOO MUCH RED PAINT.

BRITISH LABOR (to Mr. Keir Hardie): "Steady with that red paint, mate; you're splashing it about too thick!"—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

Among the topics which the British cartoonist handled with particular fondness during September and October were the split in the English Labor party over the question of socialism, giving rise to some bitter recriminations between Mr. John Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie, and the publication of the British Board of Trade returns showing the unusually healthy

condition of British trade, both domestic and foreign. The cartoons on this page are reproduced from the *Westminster Gazette* and the *Morning Leader*, both of London. A Swiss view of the American intervention in Cuba, from *Nebelspalter*, the comic journal of Zurich, is also reproduced to show one point of view largely entertained on the continent of Europe.



A SWISS VIEW OF UNCLE SAM AND CUBA.

UNCLE SAM: "I do believe that the cheeky beggars think that they are going to be photographed, when I am really going to shoot them."

From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



THE REAL JOHN BULL STORE.

JOHN BULL: "What with goods going out and goods coming in, I don't know how to keep count of my profits."

[The Board of Trade Returns for the first eight months of 1906 show an unprecedented increase in our trade. The exports have increased over the corresponding period last year by £34,500,000, and the imports by £33,300,000.]

From the *Morning Leader* (London).



SPANISH ADVICE TO THE CZAR.—OBSERVE, REFLECT—AND BE WISE.

From *Sampana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

The cartoonists of France, Spain, and Italy apparently never tire of recalling to the mind of the Russian Czar the parallel between the situation in his own empire and that in France during the revolution of 1789. One of the best cartoons on this subject, from a Spanish source, is the one from the *Sampana de Gracia*, of Barcelona, reproduced above. The ever-increasing

poverty of the German peasant and the constantly augmented military budget of the empire are set forth by the cartoonist of *Wahre Jacob*, the labor comic journal of Stuttgart, while the versatile cartoonist of *Nebelspatter* shows how England, France, and Italy are "opening up" Abyssinia—to the hearty discomfort of King Menelik.



"OPENING UP" ABYSSINIA.

England, France, and Italy are represented as "opening" Menelik with spears labeled "Railways," at the same time bidding the dusky king to "rejoice" over the operation.

From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

THE GERMAN PEASANT AT THE HOTEL BÜLOW. The one (Mars) has everything to eat, the other (the peasant) has nothing. (The army is much favored in the German Government's budget.)

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

A VISIT FROM BRITISH TEACHERS.

BY PRESIDENT NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

(Of Columbia University.)

THE nations of the earth are growing closer together. They are learning more than ever before from one another's experience. First commerce, then travel, are the important forces strengthening the bonds between nations. As civilization proceeds, the tendency of the people of any given stock to regard themselves as superior to all others and as, in a peculiar sense, the chosen people of God, grows less marked. The common ideals which shape all efforts at higher civilization wherever made, are more plainly seen and more generally acknowledged than ever before.

Each of the European and American nations has developed a system of education peculiar to itself, reflecting the nation's needs and the nation's experiences. For a half-century past the leaders of opinion in the educational thought of one nation have had more or less full information regarding the educational activity of other nations. It was in this way that the German universities influenced the development and organization of universities in the United States. It was in this way that the movement for manual and industrial training in America received its impulse from Europe.

No one sees more clearly than Mr. Alfred Mosely the far-reaching influence of a sound educational system upon a nation's prosperity and happiness. Himself a friend of Cecil Rhodes, and accustomed to large conceptions and great ideas, Mr. Mosely has taken as his own the task of procuring for his fellow Britons whatever benefits may follow from their closer acquaintance with the industrial and educational experiences of the United States. First a commission of representative labor men and students of the labor problem, and then a distinguished company of British educationists have come to the United States at Mr. Mosely's suggestion and through his generous assistance, to study industrial and educational problems. The reports submitted by these two commissions and widely circulated, have done much to promote the end which Mr. Mosely had in view in seeking their organization.

Now a further step has been taken, and

early in the month of November the first of a company of five hundred British teachers will reach the United States for the purpose of studying carefully and in detail some specific educational undertaking or problem. From November until March next these visitors will continue to arrive, and they will, in their own way, distribute themselves over the United States, seeking school systems, institutions, and undertakings of various kinds for particular examination. Some will concentrate their attention upon problems of administration. Others will study the elementary school, its problems and its influence. Still others will study secondary education and its relations to elementary education on the one hand, and to the demands of practical life upon the other. The methods followed here in the training of teachers and the measure of success which has followed the introduction of manual, industrial, and technical training, will also be subjects of special inquiry. It is Mr. Mosely's hope that the information so gained by the visiting teachers will be made practically useful in the communities where they are severally at work, and that in this way centers of educational progress and of the comparative study of schools and school systems will be established all over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The conception is a fine and noble one, and the plans for its execution are correspondingly broad and thorough.

While but five hundred teachers can be provided for, applications reaching into the thousands have been received by Mr. Mosely from those who wish to make use of this opportunity. Mr. Mosely has wisely thrown upon the local education authorities in Great Britain the responsibility of selecting from this large list of applicants the names of those who are to make the journey. In most cases these local education authorities are nominating the teachers who are to come to the United States, and are granting them leave of absence for the purpose. Some of the visitors will remain one month, some two months, and some even longer.

Mr. Mosely's advisers in the United States

have caused to be prepared a pamphlet of suggestions and advice for the use of the visitors, in order that their time and effort may be spent to best advantage. In more than a score of cities, local committees of reception have been organized, usually under the chairmanship of the city superintendent of schools. These local committees of reception will meet the visitors, direct them to appropriate hotels or lodgings, and render whatever assistance may be possible to make their inquiries fruitful and helpful. The visiting teachers have been advised not to attempt to make long railway journeys or to visit many different points. They have been told that they will the more quickly and effectively gain that which they are seeking

if they select certain representative cities, towns, or institutions, and study these thoroughly.

To Americans, and particularly to American teachers, a two-fold opportunity is offered by this visit. There is an opportunity for a display of American hospitality and friendliness, which will be promptly seized wherever the visiting teachers may go. There will also be an opportunity to learn from the visitors at first hand and in detail of the mighty education movement which is now under way in England, and of the significance of some of the phases of that movement, which have recently attracted attention not only in America but throughout the world.

DR. SCHUMACHER AND THE KAISER WILHELM LECTURESHIP.

BY EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

(McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.)

IT is an eloquent testimony to the importance which modern Germany attaches to the problems of trade and industry that the first incumbent of the Kaiser Wilhelm Professorship of German History and Institutions should be an economist. The United States sends to Berlin University as the first Theodore Roosevelt Professor Dean Burgess to expound the principles of American constitutional liberty. Prussia in return lends to Columbia University one of its most distinguished professors of political economy.

Dr. Hermann Schumacher belongs to the younger generation of German social scientists and is a member of the more realistic group of teachers who have kept in close touch with business life and derived at first hand a wide acquaintance with actual conditions. Like so many of the German economists, Dr. Schumacher was a student of Professor Schmoller, of Berlin, the veteran leader of the historical school, and the enthusiastic upholder of Prussian traditions. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Schumacher was entrusted with several missions of investigation by the German Government in countries ranging from China and Japan to the United States, and the various reports which he presented form a considerable contribution to the literature of comparative

economics. His interest in the pending problems of trade and industry led him to accept the leadership of the first great school of commerce that was founded in Cologne. Under his successful guidance, of several years' duration, a careful curriculum was elaborated and the school met with signal success, serving as a model for many similar institutions in other parts of Germany. Professor Schumacher was finally prevailed upon to accept the professorship of economics at the University of Bonn, a position which he still occupies. The esteem in which he is held by the government is attested by the fact that he has been selected to give the higher training in economics to several of the imperial princes. He is a specialist on questions of transportation and banking, although his publications cover a wide variety of topics.

Professor Schumacher is peculiarly well fitted to be the first representative of Germany in this country, owing to the fact that he spent his early boyhood in New York, as the son of the well-known German Consul-General. To this we must no doubt ascribe his complete mastery of our language. His course at Columbia is devoted to a study of modern industry and banking in Germany, while his seminar deals more specifically with



DR. HERMANN SCHUMACHER.

(Lecturer at Columbia University on the Kaiser Wilhelm Foundation.)

a comparison of German and American economic conditions. Those who have had the privilege of attending his opening lectures have been delighted with his admirable command of English, his clearness of presentation, and his thorough-going analysis of an

attractive and complicated subject. The incumbency of Professor Schumacher marks the auspicious beginning of what is surely destined to be not only a source of mutual enlightenment but also a message of peace and good will between two great peoples.



Photograph by Pirie MacDonell, N. Y.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

(Republican candidate for Governor of New York.)

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

BY ERVIN WARDMAN.

THERE are men, says Thackeray, who wear their letters of credit on their foreheads.

Look at Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for Governor of New York, and you shall say he fits that description. But there is more than the frank, trustworthy front that is a speaking recommendation to his fellows' faith. From his presence there radiates ruggedness; and ruggedness is for stout achievement. Yet, in his visage and in his carriage as well, there is a sensitiveness that is singularly appealing,—the sensitiveness of fine perceptions, of high aims, of pure actions. He is the soldier who dares to fight with both valor and brilliance for his cause. He is the gentleman who will have only a cause that is good.

Hundreds of thousands of New York's citizens, judging him by his deeds in the insurance investigation, will vote their faith in him as the candidate for a great office. In this brief campaign multitudes have seen and heard him on the stump. Contemplate him in the privacy of his household, and he is not different from the man you behold addressing the public and arousing its plaudits with his sincerity of advocacy and his logic of argument.

He is in the library on the second floor of his modest West End Avenue home, in New York City. It is a large room, perhaps the most spacious in the house. The walls lined with bookshelves well filled; the contents showing familiar use. Across one corner a leather couch inviting to ease when everything else suggests diligence. In the center a flat-topped desk, its sides and ends heaped with letters and telegrams, but the space before the revolving chair free of litter, indicating the habit of the mind that is systematic, marking the field of the man whose business is work.

A SUBTLE SUGGESTION OF ROOSEVELT.

He gives you a glance that is penetrating, but smiles openly with lips that are large and mobile. He has a straight nose that is very clearly cut. His under lip juts forth beyond his upper, conveying a sense of the fighter. The beard, a bit shaggy, no doubt stubborn

against arrangement, might serve to conceal that capacity for combat confessed by the cast of the jaw and lower face; but that lip, thrusting forth, tells the story. And the teeth! Behind the wide mouth of sweeping curves they are big and white. Those in the front rise prominently above their fellows. They all suggest power.

There is something about the man that intimates Roosevelt. Not in his figure, which, compared with the President's stocky build, seems spare. Nor in his appearance, save, possibly, for those ivory battlements of teeth. Not at all in his manner of speech. The President talks, as he acts, with a rush. Mr. Hughes' words do not lag, but they are deliberate. The man who sits in the White House has a buoyant, elated, almost joyous way of greeting you, of conversing with you, of parting from you. Mr. Hughes is grave without gloominess,—the gravity of the scholar who goes to the bottom of things. He is sober but not solemn,—the thoughtfulness of the trustee who weighs his responsibilities. He is careful, but not cautious,—the painstaking care of the teacher. His gray eye is naturally calm, yet it lights with enthusiasm or flames with indignation. With his dignity of gesture,—and his whole being is instinct with dignity,—he reveals a spring of energy in his wiry, rather tall form. He is alert but not precipitous; intense but not impassioned.

It is impossible to describe the sensation of a drink of fresh-drawn water from a cool, sweet well. The presence of truth, of lofty aspirations, of worthy deeds,—the wholesomeness of a virile yet fine nature you feel rather than try to picture.

EARNESTNESS PERSONIFIED.

The reminder of something that smacks of Roosevelt must be in the atmosphere that surrounds the two. Perhaps it reflects that wholly unartificial love of what is good, with an abundance of will to fight for it if necessary; that spontaneous abhorrence of what is bad, with plenty of courage to fight against it. Certainly it is satisfying in personal intercourse; it ought to be inspiring in battle.

As you talk with Mr. Hughes in his



Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.

MR. HUGHES AT HIS DESK IN HIS NEW YORK CITY HOUSE.

library and as he is moved by his earnestness, he rises, standing with his fingers resting on the desk. They are long and vigorous. Their reach is sure, their grasp firm. Or he paces the distance between the couch and the litter of messages surrounding the orderly work on which he has been engaged. One hand is in his pocket, a trick in which, like Joseph H. Choate, he indulges to a degree. He draws it forth to emphasize a spoken expression of opinion, gives his gesture of dignity yet of force, and again seeks the pocket. Even on that brief course from desk to couch and back again he does not shorten his stride. You would not need close acquaintance with him to believe that he knows what he is talking about; that he means what he says. You would scarcely need to listen. His attitude, with the lifting of his head in harmony with his sentiment, the sweep of his arm, the light of his eye, would convince you.

AS CANDIDATE AND CITIZEN.

It is not intended that this article should be political propaganda; much less partisan promotion. It is not of parties; nor even of issues. It is of a man. The effort here

is to show the personal Hughes. Yet one may not show that side of Hughes, the man and private citizen, to tell all the truth about it, without casting flashes to illuminate vividly the public figure of Hughes, the candidate. It happened that the writer of this sketch sat in the library in early October of 1905. Then they were discussing the nomination for mayor which had been given to Mr. Hughes unanimously by the Republican party while he was conducting the insurance investigation.

At that time, one year ago, Mr. Hughes said: "If I were free to take this nomination for mayor, I cannot say what I would do, for I have never desired to enter public life. My wish is to practice my profession and to support my family with my earnings from that work. If I were free, however, to take a nomination, it might seem to be my duty to do so against my wishes and the interests of my family. But I am not free. I have been engaged to do a work in behalf of the policy-holders of this State. I have agreed to perform it. I am bound to perform it. It is not finished. Until it is, I can consider nothing else. My first duty,—

the only duty I see,—is there. All that is in me must go to the work of conducting this insurance investigation and doing what the public has asked me to do, and expects me to do."

It happened that the same two were in the same library in early October, of 1906. Then they were discussing the nomination for Governor by the Republican party, which Mr. Hughes had accepted. Of this he said: "If I thought that this was not my duty, I should not be a candidate for Governor. If there appeared to be a contest between two forces equally worthy, or if there appeared to be a chance of two opposing candidates representing the best ideas of American citizenship, there would be nothing in the office for which I have been nominated that could appeal to me. If I thought that I could not fulfill the will of the people of this State, or if I thought that the people of this State did not want the best that I could do for them, I would not take the office."

He was making that march between the desk and the couch. His words were simple. The eloquence of what he said was in the

impressive gesture of his arm, the animation of his features, the fire of his eye, the ring of his earnest, honest voice. He was not speaking on the stump; he was talking with a friend. He was addressing no message to the voters; he was voicing, in private conversation, the sense of the highest public duty which could call him from the practice of his profession and the provision for his family's future.

There is Hughes, the man and the citizen,—alike in his library and on the campaign platform; not different in his moral fiber, his professions, or his deeds, when the private citizen declining a nomination for

mayor which he thought he ought not to take, or when the public figure taking the nomination for Governor which he thought he ought to take.

When Mr. Hughes was prosecuting his two great investigations, in particular the insurance, nobody cared whence he was brought to the service of the policy-holders—what his stock, his rearing or his education. To France the ancestry of Napoleon was the glittering procession of his performances. To the people of New York, not one in ten

thousand of whom had known Mr. Hughes when they passed him in the street, his achievements of the hour in their behalf answered all questions. But the date of a man's birth, his heritage of blood, his early environment must go into the record. If they are not needed to identify one who gains his distinction through his own achievements, they may serve to emphasize for the benefit of moralists the lesson they teach of the tree inclining as the twig is bent.

Mr. Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11, 1862, his father being the Rev. David C. and his mother Mary Connelly Hughes. He



Copyright, 1906, by Marceau, N. Y.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

came out of Brown University in 1881 and from the Columbia Law School in 1884, where he was a prize fellow. Meanwhile he was a teacher in the Delaware Academy at Delhi, N. Y. Until 1891 he practiced law in New York City, but he had acquired a fondness for teaching and became professor of law in the Cornell University School of Law, remaining in that post for two years. In 1893, however, he resumed active practice in New York, though from 1893 to 1895 he was a special lecturer in the Cornell Law School. Since 1893 he has served in a similar capacity in the New York Law School. He is a senior

member of the law firm of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. For a brief time, in his early practice, he was one of the junior members of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath. It is not uninteresting to note of this man who is a candidate for Governor of the State of New York that he has lived, studied, taught, and practiced his profession in seven of its counties, while taking his wife, Miss Antoinette Carter, from still another.

HIS PROFESSIONAL RECORD.

That Mr. Hughes' great ability as a lawyer was early recognized by the members of his profession is attested by the fact that at the youthful age of twenty-six he was taken into partnership, from being a clerk, by one of the celebrated law firms of the country,—Carter, Hughes & Dwight (afterward Carter, Hughes and Cravath). But singularly enough, his name never came prominently to public attention until less than two years ago. There were two reasons for this. Mr. Hughes remained for only a short time (about two years) with the firm to which he had been admitted from a clerkship. His inclination for teaching law carried him away to those scholastic engagements which have been mentioned. Returning to active practice, he did not seek the fields which bring notoriety and large fortunes to many lawyers of talent who till them,—corporation work.

It has been charged against Mr. Hughes in the political controversy of this campaign that he was a "corporation lawyer." In the sense in which that term is generally employed in such argument, he distinctly was not. The larger part of his cases were at general practice for commercial houses and for individuals of the ordinary nature and routine. The laws relating to corporations, as to other subjects, he had mastered with that genius for detail and profundity of research which showed brilliantly in his university teaching and later was to dim corporation law stars of the first magnitude when he was matched against them in his work for the public. His first great case at law concerned corporations, but he was retained not for but against a corporation,—the Gas Trust. His next was in the matter of the insurance corporations. Already Mr. Alexander, the former head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, had retained him to represent Mr. Alexander personally, but,—tribute to Mr. Hughes' reputation,—no one even suggested that the former professional

association would or could interfere with his service, in the letter or in the spirit, to the policy-holders.

When the Attorney-General of New York brought an action against the Gas Trust in the courts he retained Mr. Hughes to help him in preparing the State's case and to appear for the State in the argument before the judge. Likewise, impressed with the success of Mr. Hughes in representing the public interests against corporations, President Roosevelt had the federal Government retain him to assist in the rebate cases and others undertaken by the Attorney-General of the United States to check illegal practices by corporations, and by combinations of corporations and of individuals in restraint of trade. This service, of course, is suspended shortly after its beginning by the nomination at caucus for Governor of New York. Thus, while Mr. Hughes' great cases have concerned corporations and while he won his fame in conducting cases in which corporations were involved, he has been a corporation lawyer not at all in the usual sense.

INVESTIGATOR OF THE GAS TRUST.

Mr. Hughes was selected for the work of uncovering the facts in regard to the practices and prices of the Gas Trust by State Senator Stevens, the head of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the subject. Senator Stevens was both a friend and an admirer of Mr. Hughes. He had no doubt his choice for counsel would do his work well; he must have been surprised, as the public was delighted, to discover that his examiner had a sheer genius for wringing confessions from unwilling witnesses. He had a no less remarkable faculty for marshaling figures and analyzing statistics of the most technical relations and complicated conditions in a fashion that dumfounded the Gas Trust's witnesses as well as amazed those who had imagined they appreciated his capacity at the full measure. The report of the committee on the gas situation and its recommendations to correct them was a model of clear, direct, forceful workmanship. The Legislature of that year failed to enact all the recommendations into law, but Mr. Hughes had proved his case so thoroughly that the next Legislature completed the work.

HIS SERVICE AS INSURANCE INQUISITOR.

It was his conduct of the gas investigation that gave Mr. Hughes his brief for the poli-

cy-holders. Again the writer can vouch for the circumstances, for he took part in the conference that decided on him. State Senators Armstrong and Tully, who headed the Insurance Committee, chose him without question, and they did so because of his record in the gas matter, because of the popular demand for his appointment, and because of their determination that the work should be done by a man not only of proved ability to perform it, but in whom the public had perfect confidence. Not another influence received consideration. On the contrary there had been pressure before this to prevent the selection of this uncompromising investigator who tolerated nothing that stood before the revelation of the truth, who spared no one who sought to obscure it. At the time Mr. Hughes was out of the country, traveling in the Tyrol. Communication was established with him by cable dispatches. He was asked if he would accept. He replied that he would. His only condition was that he should be absolutely unhampered by any influence of any sort or description. With that unqualified understanding he came home to probe the gravest financial scandal in the history of the United States.

If his success with the Stevens Committee had been impressive, his results as the counsel of the Insurance Committee were consummate. Here he was forcing the inquisition on the ablest and most powerful representatives of political parties and of financial empires. Every one in New York, perhaps nearly every one in the United States, knows the outcome of the splendid service begun at those hearings and ended with the drawing by Mr. Hughes of the most important insurance legislation ever written into the statute books. Not many know, few can realize, the actual physical labor he performed. If the range of the gas inquiry was broad, the scope of the insurance investigation was vast. During its progress there was neither weekday nor Sunday, night after night, in unbroken succession, that was not filled with the labor of going over the testimony word by word for new clues, of searching letter books and records without number, of delving in books that were monuments in their mass, of hearing the stories of those who had information to give and of sounding rumors and suspicions to the bottom. To undergo this midnight test of endurance of detail and drudgery was marvelous; to arrive in the chamber where the hearings took place, every morning, fresh, cool, keen, and resolute for

the brilliant daily duel was a surpassing feat of both brain and body.

MR. HUGHES AS A CAMPAIGNER.

On the stump as a campaigner he has duplicated his prowess as the investigator. To most candidates one or two speeches a day are the measure of their physical capacity at least. Under the pressure of a short but strenuous campaign, Mr. Hughes makes a dozen from sunrise to bedtime; in a single evening he makes half a dozen. If his bodily strength does not falter under the test, his mental faculties grow more acute and his logic of debate loses none of its power. He speaks often, but he speaks responsibly. He repeats his points at different places, driving them home to the whole population, but he illustrates them with fresh examples and varied explanations. He flashes from the country district near the St. Lawrence to the congested city by the sea, but his mind adheres to his argument. With that dogged pertinacity he pounds into the comprehension of the voters the issues which must not be obscured by cheers, or music, or excitement, or partisanship,—or slander. There is the tenacity of purpose which gave him his sure course to the facts in the gas and insurance investigations; there is the capacity for the tremendous labor of stumping the State, morning, afternoon, and night. There is the incessant hammering on the anvil where he seeks to forge the victory of his cause.

Such is the man who has been called to lead the Republican party in New York and those who are acting with it. There are those who think that because of his inherent qualities and the supreme confidence the people had in him as the investigator he must be triumphant alike in his public course as in his great investigations. But it is not at all certain that Mr. Hughes will be the next Governor of New York. There is such a confusion of party lines that those under his banners are not to be numbered with ease as ranks may be counted when they are well defined. Old standards, for the time at least, are vanished. The new signals are a problem for the most experienced in affairs political, and a puzzle for students of movements revolutionary. Let the dogmatists state the issues. Let the champions of either side submit their cases where they are to be heard. Let the prophets forecast the result. The purpose of the writer has been to tell of Charles Evans Hughes, the man, as he is seen by those who know him.

CUBA'S AMERICAN GOVERNOR.

BY RICHARD C. WEIC N.

CHARLES MAGOON, as he is familiarly known in Washington, is a man whose personality. More than six feet and of corresponding proportions, he is the idea of enormous physical strength and of superb vitality. His head is a fine suggestion, his features are bold and classic; his eyes big, clear, and of that soft yet unflinching gaze which appeals at once to the eye and to the confidence. Men of all ranks and of all shades of opinion have been quick to invest him with their confidence. He has been no gallant, no dandy, no dandy, here in Washington, but one is more industriously engaged in dinners, luncheons, and entertainments of every conceivable variety. In the midst of this capital's social life, with its jealousies, intrigues, diplomatic shiftings, and cabals, one rarely meets a man who has passed along such a career and in the radiance of such success, who would thank no one for picturing him as a hero or Galahad, nor is that his importance to the public. What is suggested is the idea of a brave, kindly, and wise man, who has been called to a place of great power and responsibility, and who possesses all the qualities that can be imagined in a man of his position. This is not to say that he is a hero. It is to say, simply, that despite the circumstances have defined him.

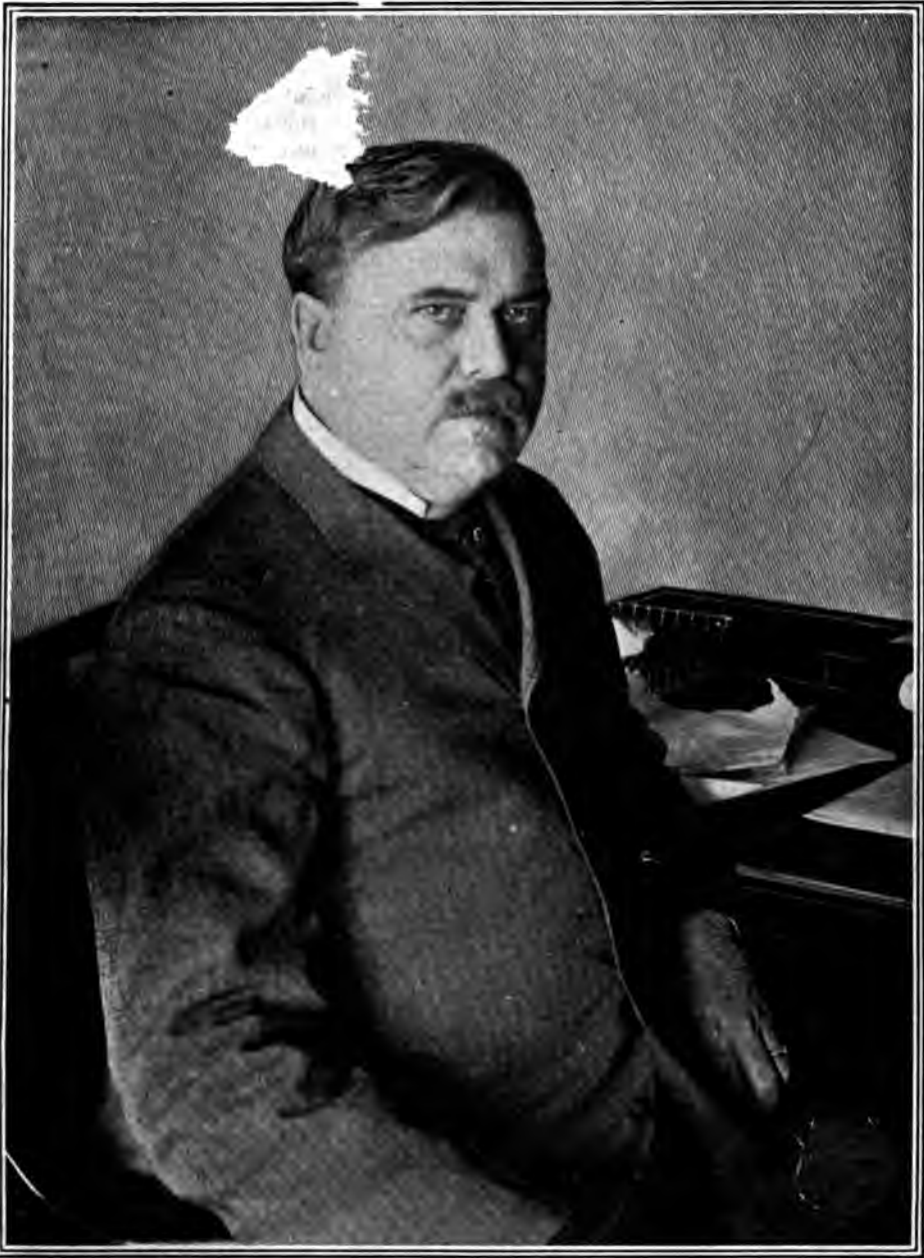
It is not necessary to recite the facts of the various stages of Charles E. Magoon's career up to the moment at which he arrived in Washington, seven or eight years ago. He comes of an excellent New England family, of the stock that has been building up our waste places in every part of the country for a century or more. He and his kind have transplanted Anglo-Saxon civilization to the West, the Northwest, the South and the Southwest. They are in Louisiana, as in Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska, and Texas, and everywhere they furnish the fine ferment of a splendid patriotism and an enlightened civilization.

What the Eustises, the Storrs, the Baldwins, the Phelps, the Averys, the Leedses,

the Ferns, and others of like breed did for Louisiana the Magoons and their much more numerous fellow-pioneers have done for half the territory west of the Alleghenies. It was a crusade of exaltation, an invasion of virtue and light. And every field of their occupation has been made glad and prosperous in consequence.

But Charles Magoon appeared in Washington somewhere in the last of the nineties,—about 1899, to be exact. He appeared in the obscure capacity of law clerk for a subordinate division of the War Department. At that time, we had just begun to expand. Few of us realized the meaning of the phrase. Not even the President himself imagined the drift and bearing of the flood upon which the nation had embarked. The office was a small one, or so it then seemed. There were law clerks scattered about among the departments in unascertained numbers. Few heard of them. Nobody cared about them. They ranked, in official "society" with the chief of the Tape and Sealing-wax Bureau, here or there. Theirs was paltry work, although they didn't think it, and their dignity was served to their own content by lording it over the lackeys who read newspapers and put on airs at the desks in the corridors. Magoon, of course, vanished into the prevalent boskage provided for understrappers of all degrees and kinds. Months passed before Washington so much as heard of him, and, even then, Washington was rather incredulously astonished at being called upon to consider the existence of a law clerk of any brand whatever. In a general way, society understood that such officials existed, but to have one of them thrust into prominence was an experience more or less mingled with indignation. Society could put up with assistant secretaries, and persons of that sort; but law clerks—surely that was much too much.

Nevertheless, Magoon emerged from an astounded limbo. Circumstances, chiefly of his unconscious making, ordained the lifting of the vapors and, without the smallest effort on his part, Magoon found the lime-light blazing on him. He had done nothing more than seemed, in his simple Western philosophy, to be a matter of course. Ques-



Stereograph, Copyrighted, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

HON. CHARLES E. MAGOON.

tions presumably profound and intricate had been submitted to him and he had disposed of them with promptness, accuracy, and consummate ease. Secretary of War Root—a pretty fair judge of legal attainment, acumen and wisdom—found that Magoon could be trusted in great things. And so the law clerk's fame went forth. The town began

to hear of him and wonder what he looked like.

Magoon was set to work upon the somewhat difficult task of reconciling the emergencies of our occupation of Cuba to respectful conservation of the legal and judicial system under which the island had been ruled for two or three centuries. This he accom-

plished to Mr. Root's entire satisfaction. Next, he rendered a similar service in the case of the Philippines. Secretary Root happened to be a man big, and great, and generous enough to exploit the virtues and attainments of a subordinate. He stood aside, let the radiance descend upon Magoon, certified to its legitimacy, and joined in the applause. He was not afraid of the shadow that any one might cast. He stood for the much talked-of but extremely scarce "square deal." People began to ask about the young Nebraska law clerk. Senators, Representatives, cabinet officers, statesmen generally, who had examined his published reports on the Philippine and Cuban problems, became aware of a desire to meet the man. He had taught them much they needed to know, had explained many tangles hitherto perplexing, and they felt grateful accordingly.

About this time Magoon was offered a place on the bench of the Court of Claims,—an ancient and honorable cloister, of mysterious functions and purely speculative authority; something like the Doctors' Commons in which David Copperfield matriculated under the expensive guidance of Spenslow and his wicked partner, Jorkins. Just who conceived this expedient for shelving Magoon and consigning him forever to the catacombs of public life this writer is unable to recall. Secretary Root advised him against it. A friend who loved him unselfishly and well said: "The Court of Claims is not the beginning of a career. It is the end. There are good and worthy men on that bench, but they sit there to receive the rewards of distinguished service in the past, not to prepare for greater usefulness in the future. An appointment there is an honor and a compensation to the veteran,—to the beginner, like you, it is a dismissal and an obscuration. Don't take it. Don't commit suicide!"

Still possessed by the ignorance and incertitude of his modesty, Magoon hesitated between oblivion and fame. Fresh from the broad expanses of Nebraska, and accustomed to personalities of unlimited composure and resource, he could not figure to himself the possibility of a dearth of force and talent at the national capital. He had always heard that the Civil Service Commission was an infallible harvester of character and genius. He had yet to learn that the civil-service tag meant nothing more than respectable mediocrity; that its certificates signified neither good nor evil in the serious walks of of-

ficial life. He found, later, that a place on the classified list counted for nothing beyond a more or less secure perch on some high stool in one of the executive departments, and he now thinks so calmly of civil service reform as to agree that its operation has never harmed any really competent person. It is safe to say, however, that Magoon did not at the time imagine he had done anything remarkable, or plume himself with the fancy that his achievements could not be duplicated by the average wearer of the civil-service badge.

One may well believe, however, that in 1905, when the President selected him for the most important and responsible office on the Isthmus of Panama,—namely, that of restoring tranquillity, winning over the Panamanian population to an attitude of respect and confidence, and creating a public sentiment through which successful operations could be made possible,—Magoon was justified in assuming that perhaps the administration viewed him with more than ordinary favor. At that time, the residents of the isthmus were anything but well disposed. If not openly hostile to the representatives of our occupation, they were unmistakably aloof, antipathetic, and suspicious. Agitation and conspiracy were the order of the day. There was no symptom of willing and gracious co-operation. So it happened that in selecting Magoon to preside over a situation fraught with the material of turmoil, the President paid him a compliment not to be misunderstood or minimized. He was sent there to accomplish what other and much more prominent officials had failed to do, and this constituted the first conspicuous recognition of his great ability.

How well and thoroughly he discharged the trust imposed upon him is now known to all who have kept pace with the events of contemporary history. He has left behind him a people genuinely pacified, animated by sincere good will, profoundly persuaded of our friendship and helpfulness, ready to meet our authorities more than half way in every overture, and anxious to contribute to the general welfare.

The country already knows that, in relieving Magoon of his duty on the Panama Canal zone, the administration originally intended to transfer him to the Philippines. His signal success as a pacificator naturally suggested his assignment to the Asiatic archipelago, where our efforts in that line have failed utterly, and where a different policy,

under new auspices, is evidently required. Intelligent observers, however, were mindful of the fact that Magoon was going to Manila without full authority and plenary power,—going, in fact, merely as a subordinate,—and they deplored an arrangement which relegated him to helpless participation in a régime of futility. It was urged that he would eventually succeed to the paramount position, but it did not escape the notice of his friends that no time was set for this adjustment, nor did the prospect of his loss of prestige meanwhile evade their anxieties and perceptions. Altogether, it was a distinct relief and satisfaction to the minds of those who had kept *au courant* of Magoon's remarkable career to hear that the program had been revised and that he was to go to Cuba instead of going to Manila. No well-informed person could see the smallest chance of his accomplishing useful results in the Philippines in the capacity of a mere subordinate, but the most inattentive looker-on could see that he might be of infinite value in the equation of Cuba's rescue, provided he were commissioned by the President himself and given a free hand.

There is an inside history of this incident,—meaning the history of the revocation of Mr. Beekman Winthrop's appointment as provisional governor at Havana and the sudden suppression of Magoon's orders to proceed at once to the Philippines,—moreover, it is a history which may never see the light in our time. But it is generally believed in Washington that the President and Secretary Root made the final decision and so dismissed all antecedent plans.

Thus, Charles E. Magoon, so very recently an unknown and obscure subordinate of the War Department, goes to Cuba to take charge of the most delicate and difficult problem that has yet confronted us in our new career of expansion and colonization among the non-English speaking peoples of the world. His new task is by far the most complex and intricate he has yet undertaken. The Cubans who own property, pay taxes, and generally conduct the agencies of civilization are either citizens and subjects of foreign lands and governments or they are deliberate non-participants in the political affairs of the island. The population is divided into two classes. On the one hand are the substantial and responsible elements, who have little or nothing to do with public affairs. On the other are the ignorant and vicious majority who have no ambition be-

yond that of living at the expense of the national treasury. These are quiet and content so long as they may be maintained in plenty without rendering any service in return, but violent, anarchical, and predatory otherwise.

From the first mentioned element, Magoon will receive sympathy and good will, but no active demonstration. As has been said, that element is constituted almost entirely of aliens, for very few residents of the island with substantial interests at stake are willing to trust themselves to the emergencies of Cuban citizenship. They hold the property and pay the taxes; they conduct all useful enterprises and employ all the labor legitimately occupied; but they look for their protection to foreign governments and they decline to surrender themselves to the mercies of a régime of semi-barbarism. They will bless the hour of Magoon's advent, and pray for him in the ratio of their belief that he is the herald of a permanent annexation; but they will do nothing to expose themselves to reprisal in the event of our withdrawal and the consequent revival of the serio-comic dispensation of Cuban self-government. For the others, it may be said without much fear of making a mistake, that Governor Magoon will waste very little time in an attempt to adjust them to a scheme of progressive and enlightened civilization.

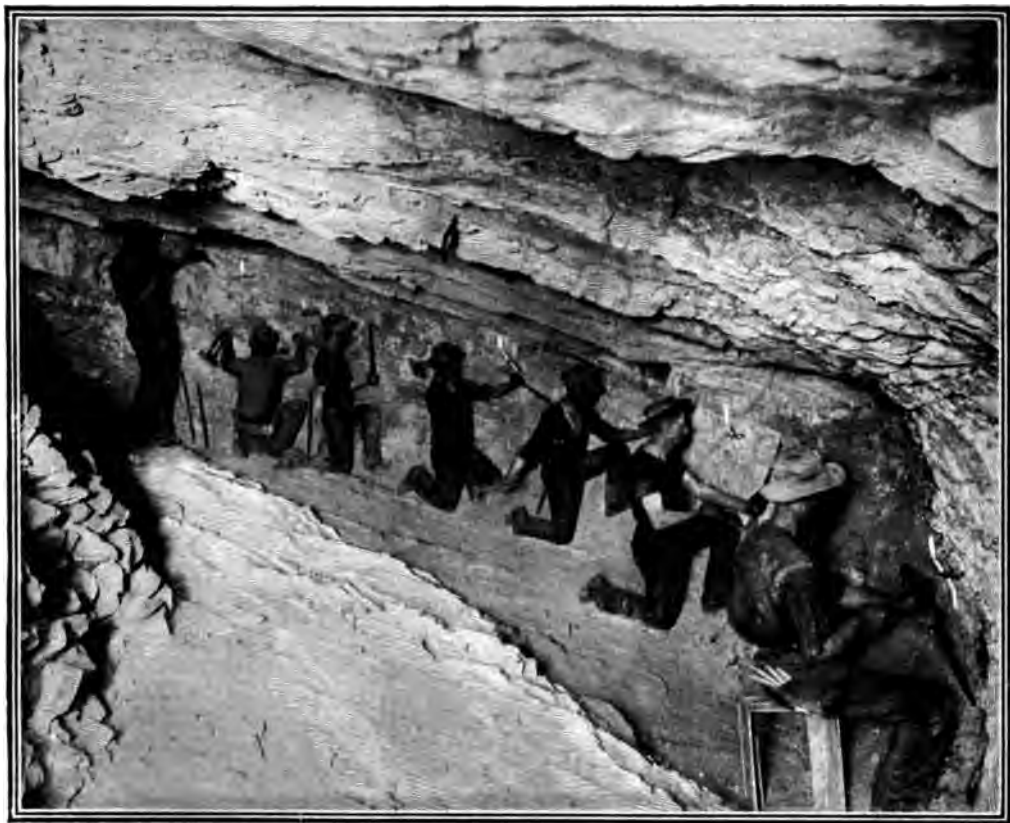
And herein consists the wisdom of President Roosevelt's selection of Magoon. He has chosen a man who can be trusted to realize the situation without unnecessary delay, and to bring to the task of its disposal a profound intelligence, a serene judgment, an imperturbable courage and address. When Magoon speaks, it will be with sure knowledge and unqualified sincerity. At the age of forty-five, he has the composure and the conservation of complete maturity. With the calmness and the dispassionate temper of old age, he enjoys the physical and intellectual vigor of youth at its highest level of development. Under his administration there will be no such scandals as attended our former occupation. Neither shall we be regaled with roseate romances or befooled by clumsy insincerities of condonation and denial. He will tell the truth or keep silent. He will speak plainly and with authority when he speaks at all. He will lend himself to no expedient of concealment or misrepresentation. There is no office in the gift of the President or even of the people to tempt him to an abdication of his self-respect,



Photograph by Pach Bros., N. Y.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis, the widow of President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States of America, died last month in New York City, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Davis, whose maiden name was Varina Howell, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, the granddaughter of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey. At the age of nineteen Miss Howell was married to Jefferson Davis, whose first wife, a daughter of President Taylor, had lived only a few months after marriage. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Davis was elected to Congress, but resigned to go to the Mexican War, from which he returned severely wounded. The next year Mrs. Davis accompanied her husband to Washington, where he served as United States Senator and Secretary of War. She was with him throughout the Civil War, while he was President of the Confederacy, but was separated from him after Lee's surrender during the first year of his imprisonment in Fortress Monroe. She was permitted to remain with him, however, during the second year, and after his release they lived in England for three years. After their return to this country Mrs. Davis acted as her husband's amanuensis when he wrote his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Mrs. Davis was known throughout the South as the "first lady of the Confederacy," and even before the war had been a brilliant leader in Washington society. She has written a memoir of her husband, and has contributed various articles to magazines.



DRILLING BY HAND FOR ARIZONA COPPER.

THE STORY OF COPPER.

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE.

THE romantic, sensational, modern history of the metal, copper, has been made in America, and is still being made there. The United States is the largest producer (65 to 70 per cent. of the world's supply) and the freest consumer of it. Copper mines all over the world are becoming exhausted, while those in this country are each year giving up a greater quantity of the metal. Europe is now as dependent on our copper as she is on our cotton. A famine of the one would stop electrical progress in Germany, France, and Holland as completely as a curtailment of the Southern staple checks the looms in the mills of Manchester. Only a generation ago Europe supplied her own needs. Then she took but a paltry \$800,000 worth of copper from us. In 1905 her bill for the metal was \$86,225,000. At the present rate of expansion it will be \$100,000,000 before 1910.

In the same period the American yield

has grown from 27,000 long tons a year to 421,982 tons. Reduced to the trade unit of measure, this means a growth from 60,000,000 to 925,000,000 pounds. Ten years ago the value of our copper was a round \$50,000,000. By 1899, the birth year of the great "Copper Trust," it was \$101,000,000. It dropped to \$76,563,000 in 1902, when the bubble burst, and the metal fell nearly 10 cents a pound, but was up to \$146,000,000 in 1905, and will be nearly \$185,000,000 this year. Coal and pig iron are the only two products of the American mines that realize a greater value than copper. The money difference between copper and gold in 1905 was \$60,000,000.

CAN THE WORLD USE ALL THE COPPER BEING MINED?

With this enormous expansion in production,—470 per cent. in twenty years,—it would seem as though an oversupply of cop-



CALUMET & HECLA MINE BUILDINGS, MICHIGAN.

(These mines have returned nearly 4,000 per cent. to shareholders. Several of the shafts are almost a mile deep.)

COPPER MINES AS DIVIDEND PAYERS.

On the financial side of the copper question we have to deal with something like sixty producing and dividend-paying mines in the Lake Superior and Butte regions, as well as in Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico, capitalized at \$525,000,000, and with a market value many times as great. These mining companies pay stockholders nearly \$40,000,000 annually and have made a contribution to the wealth of the country, in dividend disbursements

per is inevitable. As a matter of fact, the American consumers of it are absorbing, month by month, more of the metal than is mined. Old stocks are being called upon to fill the void. It is predicted that, the world over, 1,500,000,000 pounds will be worked up into different shapes in the twelve months ending next December; also that, until 1912, production and consumption will be practically equal, with, perhaps, consumption a little in the lead. For the next twenty years the total use of copper is reckoned at 12,000,000 tons, compared with a total consumption in the last century of 10,000,000 tons. Altogether, the question of the supply of copper for future generations is one of the most interesting in economics.

COPPER AS A BAROMETER OF TRADE.

This is an electrical age. Therefore, copper is one of the most accurate barometers of trade. In some respects it is a better gauge of developments in the industrial world than are iron and steel. Between 1895 and 1905 the production of it increased 150 per cent. In the same ten-year period the output of iron and steel rose 145 per cent. Copper, as a medium, is doing in many ways what iron and steel used to do. Its position is somewhat analogous to that of concrete as related to brick. The new form produces the same results as the old, and at a lower rate of cost.

alone, of about \$300,000,000 since copper first began to attract the American investor. No "get-rich-quick" scheme has ever quite equaled the record of the premier Calumet & Hecla, which in thirty-five years has paid out nearly \$95,000,000 to shareholders on a capitalization of \$2,500,000. In 1899 it disbursed 400 per cent. It will pay about 300 this year. It has laid the foundation of many notable New England fortunes. Senator William A. Clark's United Verde mine, in Arizona, the richest gem in his collection of valuable mining prizes, pays at the rate of 60 per cent. annually, with a record of \$20,000,000 returned on a \$3,000,000 investment since 1899. When the final quarterly payment of the Amalgamated Copper Company is made this year, that concern, even with its irregular dividend history, will have paid back to stockholders over \$40,000,000 in seven years' time, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the capital stock, while the old Boston & Montana, which the Amalgamated absorbed, has already yielded up \$45,000,000 in dividends, or twelve times its original capitalization.

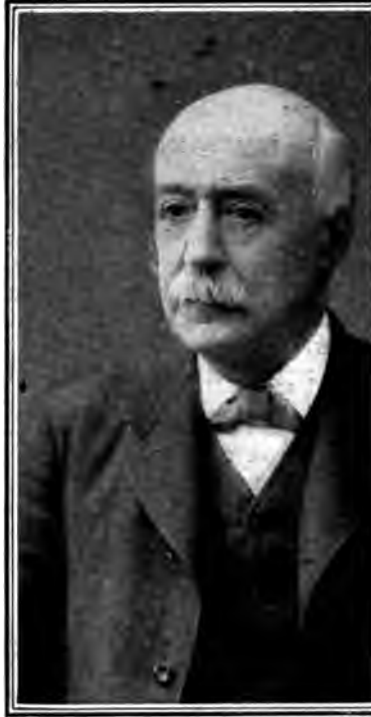
HOW WE FOUND OUR COPPER MINES.

It was a Greek who first used copper; a descendant of the Incas who uncovered it in the mountains of Peru; a North American Indian who made it serve him for bar-

THE STORY OF COPPER.

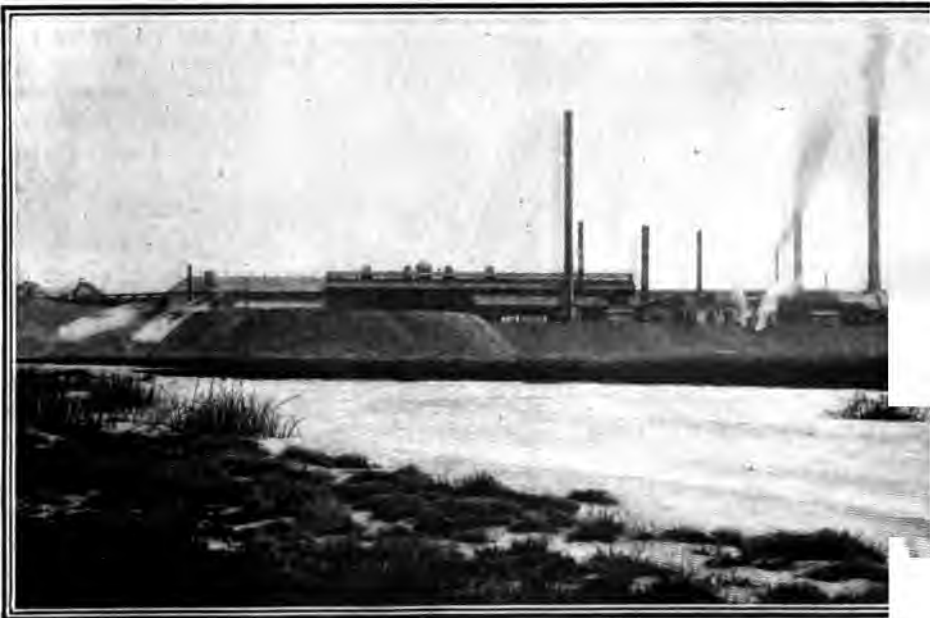
ter; a Jesuit missionary, with mind more material than religious, who found it on Isle Royale two and a half centuries ago; an army officer of the '40's whose accidental discoveries in Michigan attracted the Agassizes to the Peninsula, and every-day miners and prospectors whose picks first struck ore in Mexico, Arizona, and Montana. Copper is one of the oldest of the metals; commercially it is one of the most valuable. Consequently, the romance of copper is as intense as the romance of gold. The human passions have burned as fiercely over the one as over the other.

In the United States it is claimed that the location of every paying site west of the Ohio was discovered by officers of the army in the course of the Indian campaigns. But, like the Jesuits, they had to pass on without touching, and the value of the information they gave enriched some other man. It was well into the '70's, however, before the Michigan Peninsula saw a great deal of activity. In those days Montana was a wilderness: few persons ventured far from the beaten paths in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, where now there are flourishing camps, and Mexico had not reared her Colonel Greene. The old pioneer mines, like Calumet & Hecla, Atlantic, Quincy, and Osceola, satisfied the demands of the country. The telegraph was in its infancy; telephone and traction lines were unknown, and practically none of the



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

(The engineer who developed the Calumet mines and was enabled to make from his the output gifts to Harvard University aggregating more than half a million dollars. Mr. Agassiz showed unusual abilities as a mining engineer.)



THE SMELTING WORKS OF THE BINGHAM CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY,

electrical engineering trades of to-day, with \$3,000,000,000 of capital and an annual output of power apparatus valued at \$275,000,000, was conceived.

THE MINERAL IS FOUND NEARLY EVERYWHERE.

Copper is one of the most universal of mineral deposits. A little of it, at least, can be found in nearly every country on the globe. While all but 60,000,000 of the 925,000,000 pounds produced in 1905 came from four regions in America, nearly 50 per cent. of the States are represented in the list of copper producers.

South America has long been a rich field, but the deposits there are greatly overestimated. Mexico has gone through a similar experience. Her mines are still an unknown quantity. It is evident, however, that copper did not play much of a part in the wealth of the Montezumas. The Canadian deposits are thin and have not figured to any extent in the world's production. It is only fair to say, however, that the Dominion has been poorly worked, and that the bulk of the enterprise so far shown has been in the way of extracting capital from gullible British investors. The promoter was the pioneer in Canada, unfortunately for her mines. Australasia once had some very good deposits, but they are not expanding, and will do little more than hold their own in the next

ten years. Algeria, which has figured as a sort of will-o'-the-wisp in copper affairs, is out of the running as a producer, and French investors in African mines are millions out of pocket. In the best of the copper districts of South Africa,—Namaqualand,—production is at a standstill. The general inertia of China restricts the proper workings of her mines, and now China is one of our best customers.

THE OUTLOOK IN JAPAN.

Her neighbor and tutor, Japan, has about six square miles of copper-yielding area, but the prospective industrial development in the empire of the Mikado in the next decade will absorb more than it can give up. Great Britain's mines, once foremost, are exhausted. Cornwall is a memory, so far as the trade is concerned, and Cornish miners have long ago found Michigan and Montana their most lucrative base of operations. With Spain and Portugal the story is about the same. There has been in both countries a steady shrinkage from year to year. Since 1900 the outturn has contracted 20,000 tons. Possibly better results could be accomplished with modern machinery and some American enterprise, but Spain is still living in the time of the Inquisition, and commercial developments follow lines of least resistance. Great things were at one period expected of Venezuela, but they never materialized.

That revolution-ridden country no longer enters into the copper situation. Alaska holds out brilliant promises.

THE UNCEASING SEARCH FOR NEW DEPOSITS.

With the commercial value of copper so immense, it will be readily seen why men go to such lengths to discover the ore. Mining engineers and geologists are to-day examining the surface of the earth for it in every civilized country on the globe. There may be more excitement and romance in the discovery of gold, and men may face



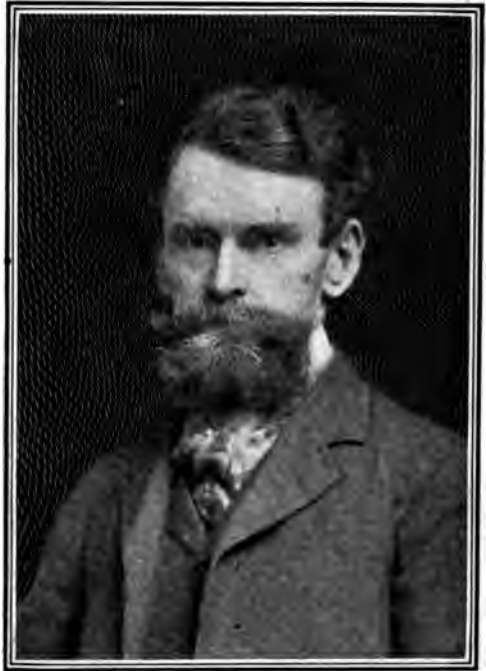
PURE COPPER MADE IN NATURE'S LABORATORY.

(A lump of native copper cut from a mass of 72,000 pounds found at Rockland, Mich., a few weeks ago.)

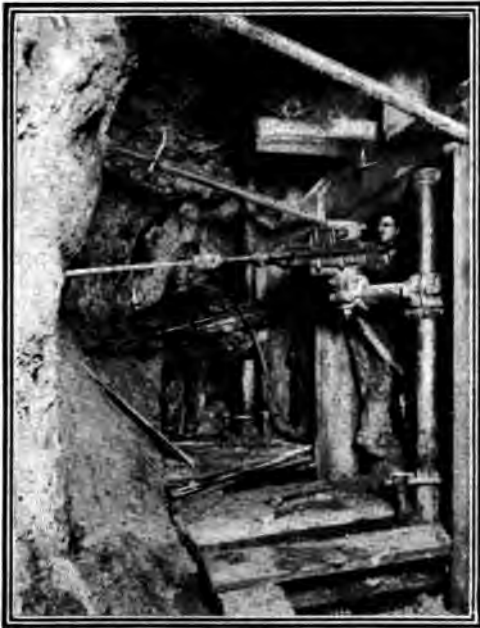
death in more forms to be the first to reach a new camp, but there is equally as much solid satisfaction among manufacturing interests in the opening of a vein of virgin copper. How careful the search is for new mineral is shown by the yearly expenditure by one corporation of half a million dollars in its exploration work alone. So far this outlay has yielded nothing.

THE ENORMOUS PRODUCTION OF MONTANA,
MICHIGAN, AND ARIZONA.

From the facts enumerated concerning copper yields the world over, it will be seen that production simmers down to the part the United States is taking in it, and how far this part is to be a permanent one. To-day the American mines, with those of Mexico and Canada, which in turn are controlled



SENATOR WILLIAM A. CLARK.
(Whose fortune was largely made from the copper
mines of Montana.)



INGERSOLL COMPRESSED-AIR DRILLS IN ANACONDA
MINE, MONTANA.

(Boring receptacles for high explosives in copper ore
3,500 feet below mine surface.)

by capitalists from the States, yield five-sevenths of the whole supply of the world. Coming down to zones of production, it will be found that the Montana camps supply 36.7 per cent. of the total; those of Michigan, 25.6 per cent., and the Arizona mines, 23.6 per cent. The remaining 14 per cent. is scattered over many States and Territories.

Copper mining in the Lake Superior re-

gion is an entirely different proposition from that at Butte, and Butte, again, has peculiarities of operation that are not duplicated at Bisbee, in Arizona, or at the Greene mines, at Cananea, Mexico, thirty miles over the border. In the famous Lake Superior camps, such as Calumet, Houghton, and Hancock, the metal is found in a state of wonderful refinement. It is only by a laborious and costly process that it approximates this acme of perfection elsewhere. In the early days of the Peninsula great blocks of copper, of a weight of 420 to 600 tons, were discovered, and the Jesuit Father Dablon tells of the abundant deposits on Isle Royale as far back as 1671. "A day's journey from the head of the lake, there is," he says, "a rock of copper weighing from six hundred to eight hundred pounds, lying on the shore, where any who pass may see it." Parkman, the historian, who cites the incident, tells how the missionary looked with envious eyes on the ore, and how he could get little information from the Indians about it, as they feared the wrath of the manitou on any who should attempt to move the copper from the island. In those days the value of the metal came from its use as spear heads and for cooking utensils.

"LAKE" COPPER SETS THE WORLD'S PRICE.

Because of its virgin character, the Superior ore is rated higher than any mined. "Lake" copper establishes the price throughout the world. It is always demanded by



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

(Who has been for many years an active factor in Montana copper interests.)

the mints and by navies. Large quantities are used in the construction of battleships. "Lake" generally commands from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound more than the electrolytic grade,—that is, copper brought to a state of refinement through various electrical processes.

What "Lake" is to the trade, the Calumet & Hecla mine is to the Superior district. With Anaconda and Boston & Montana it runs a race to be entitled the world's largest producer. It is as reliable as "Old Faithful" in the Yellowstone. It seems inexhaustible. In the year ended last April it turned out over 101,000,000 pounds, or one-ninth of the total production of the country. In the past twenty-five years it has yielded nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, and probably 2,500,000,000 pounds since it was first tapped in 1871. It is safe to say that it has already produced copper of a market value of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000. There are few gold mines with a better record. And the Calumet has many fat years ahead of it. Its

shafts are now sunk to a great depth. Some of them are being operated at 5,000-foot levels. The ledges are narrow ones,—from six to eight feet,—but the virgin character of the ore compensates for its seams, which are thin as compared with those wider ones in other localities.

Geologists have come to the conclusion that the portion of Michigan known as the "Peninsula," a district about eighty miles long and twenty wide, was subject to very early and very severe glacial and volcanic influences, for only the action of ages could have brought copper ore to the state of refinement in which it is found there now.

SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION ALREADY APPEARING.

Signs of exhaustion, it must be admitted, are to-day apparent in certain sections of the Lake Superior zone. Some of the older mines have been closed, after half a century of productivity. A few new camps have been opened at the northwest extremity of the Peninsula. But the total output shows, periodically, that the section, as a whole, is not keeping up with the pace set by the camps further west and southwest. In July, for instance, the yield was below 18,000,000 pounds, compared with 19,313,000 pounds in June. A trade estimate of the 1906 production of the United States, made quite recently, gives Lake Superior a probable yield of 230,000,000 pounds, the same as in 1905, while Montana is expected to jump from 314,750,000 pounds to 340,000,000 pounds, and Arizona, from 236,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds.

BUTTE THE GREATEST COPPER CAMP IN THE WORLD.

Butte, Montana, is undoubtedly the greatest copper-mining camp in the world. It produces copper, silver, and gold estimated at an annual value of \$80,000,000. It is a fearful place in which to live. I have yet to meet the man who expects to die there. It is a flowerless, grassless, godless town. But it turns out tons and tons of copper, and that is its main business. All of the big Amalgamated mines, such as the Anaconda, Boston & Montana, Butte & Boston, Parrot, and Washoe, are located there. The North Butte, the Cole-Ryan project, adjoins them. Here, also, are the Heinze claims, or such of them as are left, since the young mining expert, who cost Rogers \$1,000,000 a year in lawsuits, disposed of a good share of his property to the Standard Oil interests. The remnants of his mines Heinze has gath-

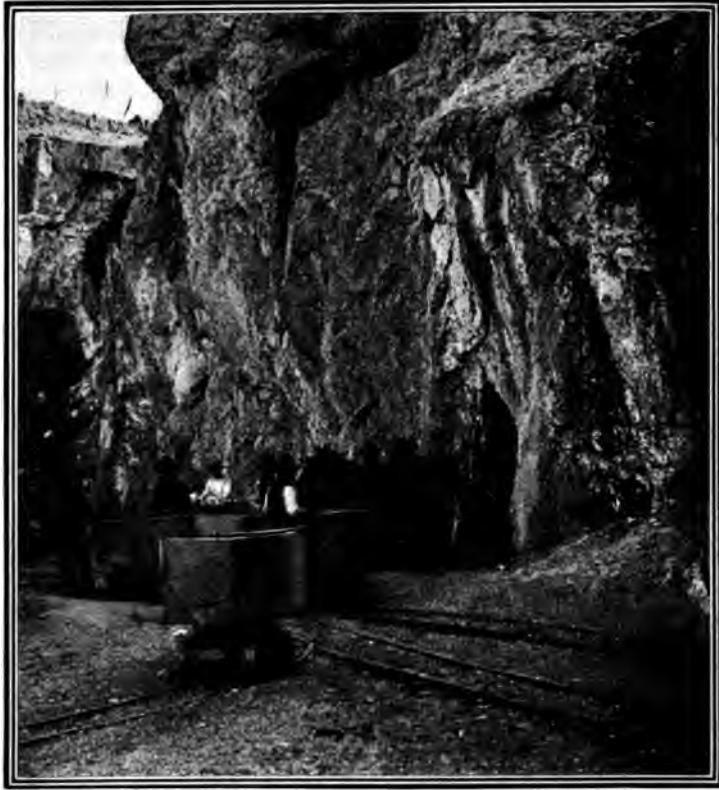
together in a coalition known as the Coalition Com-

It is likely to hard from in the e. Heinze is not ort of man to sit and twirl his bs.

e woeful physical t of Butte is the ty science des. The alchemy turns confused conglomerates ore of great comal value at the time robs Nature r most beautiful estations. Mon-copper has to be d before it is of narket worth. It to pass through is processes, in other ores, less ble, are separated it. In the course is refinement the ers give off va- that destroy all ation for miles id. The streams polluted by the

matter. The slag is cast up in mounds into the streets. It is a ery of the Life Beautiful that one n Butte; the apotheosis of the mate-ife. But it is merchantable ore that eople out there are seeking, not lilies retty landscapes. When they want luxuries they take the train and go a undred miles in any direction. It does natter that there is no grass in their yards so long as the ground underneath is giving up from 17 to 20 per cent. r, that sells for 21 cents a pound.

tte copper ledges, unlike those of Lake ior, are very wide. Some are 200 But the shafts are more shallow. n the Anaconda mine had reached 2,000 t began to show signs of playing out, ross sections at a 2,400-foot level uned some of the richest ore that had yet met with. Butte ore carries with it a amount of silver. It was for this al that the mines were first worked in the early '80's.



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

TERMINAL OF AN ARIZONA COPPER-MINE RAILWAY.

(The walls at mine entrance are deposits of rich ore averaging 8 per cent. of pure copper.)

THE COPPER FIELDS OF ARIZONA.

Going to the Southwest and into Mexico, we find conditions even different from those just described. The United Verde, in the Black Hill range of Arizona; the Copper Queen, at Douglas, producing from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds monthly; the various Bisbee camps, where considerable native copper is found and the sulphides are of splendid character, and the Greene Consolidated mines, at Cananea, Mexico,—all turn out ore that demands extensive treatment before it is ready for the market. Arizona is probably the most promising field. Its ratio of increase of production is greater than that of the others. Copper is found in practically every county in the Territory. Twenty-five per cent. of the copper companies of America are located in Arizona.

The geological formation is quite similar throughout the Southwest, and the methods of mining practised vary little from district to district. The ore lies in "blankets." Instead of the shafts employed at Calumet and

at Butte, tunnels are driven, through which the ore is extracted. The lenticular ore bodies,—kidney shaped,—are often deceptive as to mineral content. This is the great problem surrounding some of the well-known mines of Arizona and Mexico. It makes them more precarious as investments than the properties farther to the north.

THE MEXICAN MINES AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

It was only five years ago that Mexico began to produce sufficient to make her a factor in the American markets. Her mines were worked on a very low scale of operating expense, and the ore, after refinement (of the Mexican production of 160,000,000 pounds this year, 120,000,000 pounds will be shipped over the border for treatment), stood at such a small average cost per pound that it stirred up quite a rumpus in the trade. The first shipment of copper "matte" from the Greene mines was made in January, 1901. It was of 43,000 pounds. Now the

monthly output of the property is 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 pounds. In 1900 Cananea, the seat of the Greene project,—embracing 144 square miles, compared with the two square miles in Silver Bow County, Montana, from which most of the Butte ore is drawn,—consisted of a few shacks in a beautiful valley, surrounded by lofty hills. There was some vegetation then. There is little in the immediate vicinity now. But the population has grown to 20,000 persons, and a city of substantial buildings, clubs, banks, and fine schoolhouses has sprung up out of the chaparral. The riots of last June indicated that the lawless element has not been entirely removed. Where Americans and Mexicans work side by side at different wage schedules there is likely to be trouble.

In Butte, which has been pronounced the mostly highly unionized town on the face of the earth, labor holds the key to the situation. It is very well satisfied with its treatment. The pay is good, ranging from \$80 to \$350 a month for various classes of help.



THE COPPER QUEEN MINES AND PART OF THE TOWN OF BISBEE, ARIZONA.

(One of the world's greatest copper-producing districts adjoins the rich Sonora belt of Mexico.)

It has to be, as the living expenses of the individual or family are nearly as high as in some of the cities of the East. In the Lake Superior section strikes are rare. Some of the Finlanders, who "tram" it at \$60 to \$80 a month, get discontented occasionally, but the miners always side with the companies; the sheriff and his aides shoot a few of the foreigners, and peace reigns again. As a whole, the Northern camps are very well ordered places. The copper companies have done a great deal for the men, in the way of making a hard life more livable. Schools, libraries, hospitals, and colleges for mining engineers have been estab-



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

COL. WILLIAM C. GREENE.

(The American exploiter of Mexican copper deposits.)



HAND-DRILLING IN ADVANCE OF AIR-DRILL WORK.
(The beginning of a tunnel one mile below mine surface in Arizona.)

lished, and the unit of civilization is rising. In Houghton, I was told, the third generation of miners who originally came from England is doing the bulk of the work. In the Southwest social standards are different, the population a more restless and less stable one, and the six-shooter is often the advance agent of judge and jury.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN COPPER MINING.

In copper mining, as in all present-day industries, the secret of success lies in low operating costs, combined with the extraction of every ounce of by-product. Science

is entering the field with its economies and great expanding powers. To it is due the fact that both refining and mining charges have been radically reduced in the past few years. The former high record of 33 tons a day per stamp head has been increased to 260 tons. It is calculated that, in both underground and surface work, in the treatment of products in smelters and at the refineries, costs have been cut down from 40 to 75 per cent. of those ruling prior to 1900. It is even now difficult, however, to place one's finger on the exact costs from week to week, or from month to month. They vary greatly. The large number of fluctuating conditions in mining make it impossible to size up expenses accurately. A mine may turn out a good profit for a few months, and then drop to zero through the depreciation in the metallic content of the ore, while strikes, accidents, and fires jump up the operating ratio very quickly. Different mines conduct their operations in different ways. A company with half a dozen shafts may use six different methods of extracting the ore. It will be readily seen how difficult, under the circumstances, it is to get at an exact statement as to mining and treating costs.

THE COST OF MINING A POUND OF COPPER.

As a general proposition, it is reckoned that all above 10 to 12 cents per pound represents profit to the copper producer. Stamping and placing the ore in the smelter

is calculated, in the West, at $26\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton. The smelting charges are something like $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. With one mine last year the cost of the refined copper, when delivered to the consumer, was 12.82 cents per pound, as compared with about $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents the previous season. The additional charges, in the first instance, were due to the smaller proportion of copper content found in the ore. The Calumet & Hecla can produce metal at 7 to 8 cents, the Boston & Montana at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the Anaconda at 11 cents a pound. Costs average lower in the Southwest, where one group of mines reports a total charge of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. It used to be the boast of Colonel Greene that he could deliver copper to New York consumers for less than 10 cents a pound and make a profit on it. The mining costs in the Greene project have been abnormally high the past year, on account of heavy rains, which continued for months and raised the average from \$3.50 per ton to \$3.75 per ton of ore. However, plans are in preparation which will reduce these charges 50 per cent. and save a couple of millions a year for the company. This was actually done in the fiscal year just ended, when charges declined from \$8,159,638 to \$6,075,890.

NEW PROCESSES OF SMELTING AND REFINING.

It is in the copper smelting and refining processes that the greatest advancement has been made in recent years. In the former the ore is separated mechanically, and the mineral concentrated by hydraulic means.

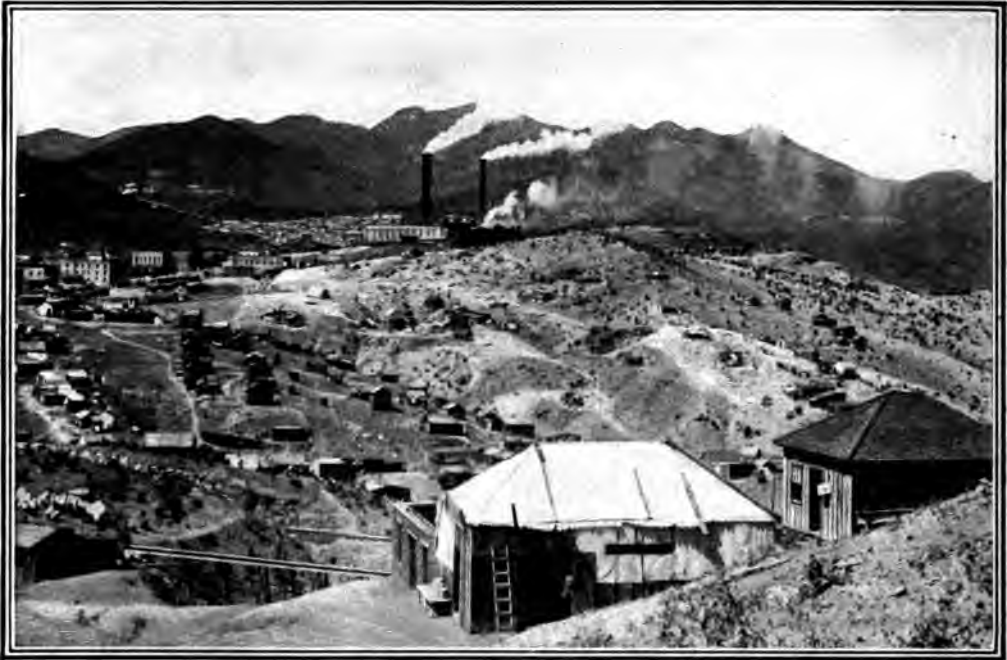
The elements found with copper, such as sulphur and iron, have to be freed from it. This is done by melting the ore in blast furnaces, along with slag. The sulphur passes off as vapor into the air. It is this which devastates all growing matter in the neighborhood of smelting works. The iron combines with the slag, leaving the copper free. The "matte," the product of this process, is from 15 to 70 per cent. pure copper. By an additional blowing up the metal is converted into what is known as "blister" copper. This is from 96 to 99 per cent. pure. The value of copper being largely reckoned from its electrical conductivity and ductility, it is necessary to go even farther in the process of refining and rid the ore of such impurities as are shown after the smelting. These consist of bismuth, arsenic, lead, antimony, zinc, tin, and some sulphur and iron. In order to dispose of them, electrolytic refining is resorted to. This consists of immersing the "matte," or "blister," copper in chemical baths which are subject to electrical currents. By this means every foreign particle is detached from the copper, leaving it as pure as the virgin metal of the Superior region.

The electrolytic process is costly, but it gives abundant compensation. It results in gathering from the copper ores the last atom of gold and silver content. This is so valuable that some of the mines are getting as high at \$5.00 and \$6.00 a ton in precious metals from what used to be refuse matter as well as obtaining the highest grade of copper, next to "Lake," known to the trade. The Anaconda is particularly rich in precious



PIGS OF COPPER RICH IN SILVER AND GOLD, AT A UTAH SMELTER.

(In the above form pigs of metal are shipped to Eastern electrolytic works, wherein the precious metals are separated from the copper, which is then cast into ingots and wire bars.)



COPPER CONCENTRATING AND SMELTING WORKS AT CLIFTON, ARIZONA.

(The best mines in this district were discovered by army officers. The deposits are practically inexhaustible.)

metals. The refining of copper, which is such a vast industry in the United States, is practically unknown in Europe. The reason is that foreign coppers have an infinitesimal content of the precious metals. Some copper has been brought here from as far away as Australasia and Japan to be smelted and refined, and practically all of the Mexico production is brought over the border to be treated. This accounts for our large imports of the metal.

CAN SCIENCE KEEP UP WITH THE DEMAND FOR COPPER?

It is well that science has made such strides in the matter of squeezing out all of the copper that the earth gives up in a conglomerate form. For the outlook for future supplies is none too promising. The electric zones of various transmitting agencies are widening with too great rapidity to allow of any wastage of the metal. If electricity is to continue as the leading medium for generating power, transmitting sound and doing many of the services that enter into the day's work, copper will have to be mined in even larger quantities than now. Sixty-five per cent. of the total consumption of the metal is by the electrical interests. It is patent to all how great expansion has been in the past five years in telephone construc-

tion, traction development, municipal and private electric lighting, leased telegraph wire service, and use of the cable. Then there are the further phases of copper demand, as the building of battleships, requiring from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds each of the very best copper metal; the erection of skyscrapers with their manifold forms of electric device demanding copper by the car load, and the change on the railroads of the country, and particularly those of the East, from steam to electric traction at their terminals and for suburban service. The utilization of natural water power for the transmission of currents of electricity over a wide radius of territory is in its infancy. The traveler in northern Italy or in our own Northwest and in Canada is quickly made to see the scope of it. This all means tons and tons of American copper wire. Even with these developments electric energy has just begun to be developed. It is calculated that only 7 per cent. of the industrial machinery of the United States is to-day impelled by electricity. The doubling of this ratio in the next five years means an enormously increased copper consumption.

THE GREAT CONSUMERS OF COPPER.

Seven concerns consume 50 per cent. of the total copper production of the country.

The largest individual user of the metal is the American Brass Company, which took 125,000,000 pounds last year. Their employment of it is as a constituent of brass. It is very widely used in the arts and sciences. The Western Electric, General Electric, and Westinghouse Electric absorb from 225,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds annually, or 25 per cent. of the total production. The quantity of telephone wire that they turn out in



MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON.

(Since 1899 a conspicuous figure in the market manipulations of copper-mining stocks.)

a year might be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of miles. Telephone expansion alone calls for 150,000,000 pounds every twelve months. There is probably no phase of prosperity to-day more striking than the adoption by families of moderate means, as far west as Denver, of the telephone. Every new trolley project, and there are dozens of them in each State, means the probable use of tons of copper. It is difficult to calculate what the electrification of the suburban lines of the New York Central, New Haven & Hartford, and the Pennsylvania Railroad mean in copper consumption. Tens of millions of pounds undoubtedly. The Pennsylvania, with creditable foresight, purchased its supplies for the New York terminals several years ago when the metal was at a discount, and selling far below its price to-day.

THE HEYDAY OF THE COPPER INDUSTRY.

Copper, like iron and steel, is likely to be "prince or pauper." Just now consumers are willing to pay any price for it. The big producers are making hay while the sun shines. Some of them realize profits, at present quotations, of from 75 to 125 per cent. No wonder they are using every effort to increase their output. They have doubled the capacity of their refineries in the past few years. Copper metal and copper stocks are so closely allied and the control over the trade held by the Amalgamated, through its United Metal Selling Company, so firm that many are skeptical of current prices. It is argued that men like H. H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, and James Stillman could afford to create artificial conditions in the trade at a considerable loss to themselves, with their counter operation in the stock market very sure to bring them in a far greater balance of profit. Ever since the Amalgamated put up prices in 1899 and 1900, while its leading directors were distributing the stock of the company, letting copper metal seek its natural level after the *coup* was consummated, there has been a natural suspicion of all copper metal prices. But the present price seems legitimate enough with famine conditions obtaining. Twenty-five cents a pound may be realized before prices react. To-day prices are higher than for forty years. Just after the Civil War copper touched 50 cents a pound.

THE "KINGS" OF THE INDUSTRY.

The average man knows more of "coppers," that is, the stocks of the producing companies, than he does of the metal, its uses, or the methods of mining and refining it. Amalgamated Copper and H. H. Rogers are names familiar to every reader of newspapers and magazines, but the character of this \$155,000,000 concern; the location of its claims; the scope of its very wonderful charter,—as elastic as the marvelous one drawn for the Bay State Gas Company,—and the relation it bears to the trade, are matters of limited knowledge.

The fact that the leading captains of industry did not themselves appreciate the commercial value of copper until late in the last century shows how experimental electricity was then and how little importance was attached to the world monopoly that the United States has of the copper metal. Such strong men as Alexander Agassiz, A.

S. Burrage, A. C. Bigelow, and the Higginsons, Shaws, and Hunnewells of Boston, with the Dodges and Stantons of New York, had been prominent in Lake Superior for years. They were giving their energies and capital to producing as much copper as possible at the smallest costs and not paying a great deal of attention to the stock-market side of the matter. In Montana, Marcus Daly, Senator W. A. Clark, and the Lewishohns were the prominent figures. They had their own arts of manipulation. Production did not always seem to respond to set economic laws, nor prices accommodate themselves to trade conditions. In 1899 Henry H. Rogers, the most powerful man in the Standard Oil Company next to John D. Rockefeller, with William Rockefeller and James Stillman, his business allies, and Thomas W. Lawson as their lieutenant, injected the virus of speculation into the copper trade in homeopathic doses, and created conditions that have changed the whole complexion of the copper business and made the stock-market side of the industry fully as conspicuous as the trade end of it.

THE ROMANCE OF "AMALGAMATED."

It is only within ten years that there has been any broad interest in the shares of the copper companies. The market for them had always been limited to Boston. State Street was a giant and Wall Street the pigmy in the financial affairs of the producers. New England capital for generations had been promoting the mines of the Lake Superior district. The stocks of the Calumet & Hecla, Butte & Boston, and Boston & Montana were as good as a bond in the eyes of the investors. They ranked with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Boston & Albany, and Boston & Maine, shares that were about as "gilt-edged" as anything in the investment line could be. Boston & Montana had a magnificent dividend record. It was paying 144 per cent. the year the Amalgamated absorbed it and forced stockholders to accept terms as unjust as any recorded in the history of financial reorganizations. There was a tragic sequel to this in the miserable little payments the old shareholders received a few years later when Amalgamated distributed 2 per cent. and Boston & Montana was turning the proceeds of 256 per cent. dividends into the treasury of the Rogers concern.

It was in 1899, a few months before and about six months after the Amalgamated



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. H. H. ROGERS.

was incorporated, that the great American "boom" in copper stocks occurred. While it lasted the rank and file of copper shares gained in value from \$250,000,000 to \$275,000,000. Calumet & Hecla touched 895. Stocks doubled, trebled, and quadrupled in market worth. All New England was afire with the fever of speculation. Fortunes were won in a twinkling. Aladdin's lamp never shed rays more alluring than those "tips" that went out daily over brokers' wires. There were coachmen who made \$200,000; widows who played their last card, a mortgage on their house, perhaps, and won a prince's ransom. New England, generally so conservative, gambled like an inveterate at the race track. In April the Amalgamated Copper Company was formed. The excitement reached its height then in the wild scramble for subscription rights to a corporation that promised a permanent 8 per cent. stock at par. There was the supplementary bait held out in the shape of a semi-official intimation that immediate profits from 30 to 60 per cent. would be available to purchasers. Soon after prices reached their loftiest level.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Once since and then as recently as last winter there has been a "boom" in coppers. It developed on different lines, however. It was the outgrowth of trade rather than of

speculative conditions. With the collapse of Amalgamated stock the price of the metal fell from $19\frac{1}{4}$ to 11 cents a pound, touching its lowest point in 1902. It had risen from under 11 cents to $19\frac{1}{4}$ cents between 1898 and 1899. The price of the metal was as inflated as the price of stocks. Production was 261,000 tons then compared with twice that now, and consumption 50 per cent. less. With the recovery in the metal there was no response from stocks for several years. The average prices of shares in 1903-'04, with copper back at 15 cents, were lower than they had been with it at 11 cents. It was only in the early part of 1905 that a



A SCENE AT ONE OF THE CONCENTRATING PLANTS OF THE DETROIT COPPER COMPANY, ARIZONA.

(Refined copper here produced is chiefly used for telephone, telegraph, and cable wires.)

movement in the "coppers" started. Since then at least \$225,000,000 has been added to the value of the shares listed in Boston, New York and minor exchanges throughout the country. Just now there are symptoms of another wild speculation, for the steady rise in copper metal has excited the imagination of every producer, and mines long since supposed extinct are being talked about and their shares offered to credulous investors. It is the golden age of the copper promoter.

The peculiar feature of this last "boom" was the divergence of speculation from the Lake Superior to the Montana and southwestern groups of stocks. In fact, of the

hundreds of millions of appreciation only a small percentage has been due to an advance in the old line "coppers." Wall Street fully as much, if not more, than State Street, has figured in the latest campaign. It is capital from Pittsburg, Duluth, Chicago, and Detroit that has entered the field and taken away the honors and the pecuniary rewards. Most of the money last winter was made in the Butte properties and those in Utah and Nevada. I crossed the Atlantic in the spring with a Duluth man who was going abroad for a holiday after having taken \$60,000 in a few weeks' time out of North Butte stocks. He had reached the shady side of life. His only remaining asset was his friendship with Thomas F. Cole, the North Butte promoter. There were important developments under way, and Cole gave his friend the news and indorsed his note. Dozens of other quick fortunes were made in this little boom with the Northwest, Pittsburg and New York getting the most of them. The Heinze interests sold out to the Amalgamated at about the same time, at large profits.

It will require many years to educate the public to a knowledge and an appreciation of copper shares as an investment. No doubt they are risky. They have to follow the usual trade cycles of uplift and depression and there is always the unknown quantity of the attitude of the largest producers toward the market. By raising the price of copper metal one cent a pound the Amalgamated, whose subsidiary companies yield 268,000,000 pounds a year, earns $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more on its capital stock. The seven-cent advance in the past few years is sufficient to pay 12 per cent. on its \$155,000,000. There is a tremendous leverage here which the smaller producers and the investors in their properties have to consider. Again, the risk of copper shares is that attaching to all mining securities. One never knows with certainty when the vein of ore is to cease. Year by year investors in some of the well-known producers have to charge off a certain percentage from income against the final days of exhaustion.

As for the demand for copper, it will increase one hundred fold from generation to generation. Copper will always be a commodity with a market in any quarter of the globe. To-day the chief concern of the consumer is to get the metal, regardless of price. He is face to face with a copper famine.

MEXICO'S FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

BY AUSTIN C. BRADY.

THE Mexican Republic is approaching a political crisis. Porfirio Diaz, the architect and builder of modern Mexico, will soon close his remarkable account with the nation, and the reins of government will pass to the hands of another. The momentous day has been anticipated by the creation of a Vice-Presidency and the selection of Ramon Corral, the Minister of the Interior, to fill it. On December 1, 1904, Diaz and Corral were inaugurated for terms of six years each. At the end of the six years, if not before, Corral, according to present plans, will succeed Diaz as President of Mexico. If Diaz lives until the end of his present term he will be eighty years of age.

AFTER DIAZ—WHAT?

What will follow the passing of Diaz cannot be foretold at the present time. His rule has been absolute and prolonged, and, in view of his extraordinary genius and capacity for government, it is possible that Mexico



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

(In the uniform of a general of division of the Mexican army.)



Copyright, F. L. Clarke

THE CHOSEN SUCCESSOR OF DIAZ.
(Vice-President Ramon Corral.)

may not see his equal in future years. However, the people of Mexico, generally, do not anticipate trouble, believing that the political organization built up by Diaz, and the institutions he has established, will endure. It is probable, therefore, that the coming crisis will be watched with greater anxiety outside of Mexico, particularly in the United States. Should the contending factions which Diaz has reconciled and bound together break apart after he ceases to dominate the country, with the result of civil strife, hundreds of millions of American capital, a great volume of American trade, and the lives of thousands of American citizens would be jeopardized. In speculating on the possibility of internal disorder in Mexico, the feature to be considered primarily is Mexico's fighting machine. In the event of revolution, what means would the established government have for combating opposition and

retaining power? If Mexico and the United States should ever come to such a misunderstanding as would result in war, what armed force would we have to reckon with?

AN EFFECTIVE ARMY ORGANIZATION.

In the quarter of a century that Porfirio Diaz has been enforcing peace in Mexico he has been preparing for war. In the promotion of railroad construction, the encouragement of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing, the establishment of schools, and the improvement of harbors, the question of national defense has not been forgotten. Starting with the disorganized troops that placed him in power in 1876, and those that opposed them, he has built up an army of 27,000 men,—an army well fed, well clothed, well equipped, and well officered,—and has perfected arrangements quickly to increase the fighting force to at least 60,000 in case of war. Crediting the country with a population of fourteen millions, Mexico now has a soldier to every 519 inhabitants, and within a short time following a declaration of war against a foreign foe the ratio could be changed to one to every 233.

At the present time the armed men of Mexico are not confined to the regular army. In fact, those constantly carrying arms and possessing knowledge of military organization and discipline, outside the army, almost equal in number the regular troops. They form what is known as the First Army Re-

serve, and include state police organizations, the Rurales, the Fiscal Guards, and the police of the various cities, in all about 26,000 men. In the event of war the forces composing the First Army Reserve would be immediately mobilized, and, in addition, the regular army would be placed on the war footing provided by the military law of the republic. This law requires an increase of 33 per cent. in infantry and artillery, and 25 per cent. in cavalry.

DISCIPLINED RESERVES.

The Rurales of Mexico, whose uniforms correspond to the typical riding costume of the country, constitute one of the world's most picturesque cavalry bodies. They are splendid horsemen, expert in the use of the carbine and pistol, and are the best paid fighting men in the service of the Mexican Government. They number 3,500. The Rurales are under the supervision of the Interior Department, and patrol the more inaccessible highways and mountain trails. The Fiscal Guards, numbering 1,000 mounted men, are connected with the custom houses of the republic. The police of the various states are divided into infantry and cavalry forces, and are armed, respectively, with rifles and with carbines and sabers. Their arms at the present time are far inferior to those of the regular army. The police of the principal Mexican cities are drilled in accordance with military require-



A REVIEW OF THE "RURALES," MEXICO'S FAMOUS CAVALRY RESERVES, NEAR CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE.



A HALT OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY WHILE ON PRACTICE MARCH.

ments, and could be transformed into disciplined soldiers on short notice.

ARMS FOR 100,000 MEN.

The present military law of Mexico, which was promulgated in 1900 for the reorganization of the army, specifies that a Second Army Reserve shall be formed by militia organized by the various states of the union. However, up to this time, not a single Mexican state has made a move in the direction of militia organization. But at the instance of the government, many thousands of Mexican boys are now receiving daily instruction in military tactics in the public schools of the republic, and are being thereby fitted, to some extent at least, for future military service. In this connection it must be stated that in case of war with a foreign power there would be no scarcity of volunteer troops in Mexico. The best men of the country would gladly enter the ranks, for the Mexican of the better class is by no means lacking in patriotism and bravery, and the strength of the fighting force would be limited only by the arms that could be provided by the government. To-day, in the national arsenal in the City of Mexico, there are rifles, carbines, and sabers sufficient for an army of 100,000 men, and before the end of the next five years, if present plans are car-

ried out, the reserve equipment will be doubled. It will then include a great amount of artillery, as well as arms for infantry and cavalry.

OFFICERS SCHOOLED IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Germany and France have supplied the models for Mexico in the construction of its standing army. Mexican officers have served as attachés to German and French staffs, and the knowledge they have gained has been used to advantage in the southern republic. The lessons in tactics taught the Mexican soldiers are translations, to a great extent, of those studied by the soldiers of Germany. In uniform and equipment the Mexican soldiers resemble the fighting men of both France and Germany. Some of the Mexican army regulations correspond to those of Spain, and others have been borrowed from Germany and France. The latest German feature proposed for the Mexican army is physical-culture training. It is planned to secure physical directors from the German army.

THE ARMY AS A REFORMATORY.

In Mexico military service is obligatory, a law making it so having been published in 1898. However, in time of peace, the fact has no significance to the law-abiding

and occupied citizen. The regular soldier of Mexico is the Mexican of the lower class. In the majority of cases his enlistment is not voluntary, and is the result of a misdemeanor. There are but few volunteers in the army of Mexico, and the peace officers supply the majority of the men enlisted. When soldiers are needed they are taken from the ranks of those who persist in breaking police regulations, either by intemperance or the commission of minor criminal offenses.

Chamond gun is the invention of Gen. Manuel Mondragón, of the Mexican army, and is built in the Saint Chamond gun factory in France. The Schneider-Canet cannon are the product of the Creusot factory, and hydro-pneumatic breech closing forms a particular feature of their construction. In addition to field and mountain pieces, there are a number of rapid-fire guns.

Once each month there is a long practice march, and several times each month there are target-shooting tournaments. The infantry practice with the rifle up to 1,000 meters, or 3,280 feet, and the cavalry and artillery practice with the carbine up to 800 meters, or 2,624 feet. The range of the Mauser equipment is 1,800 meters, or 5,905 feet. Mexican officers estimate that 40 per cent. of the Mexican soldiers are excellent marksmen.



DETACHMENT OF "RURALES" ON A MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.

The term of enlistment is five years, and the human transformation usually accomplished is one of the really commendable features of the Mexican army. The men leave the service possessing wholesome respect for law and order, and, in the majority of cases, a much better education. Schools are maintained in connection with all barracks, and the enlisted men are instructed in reading, writing and mathematics.

EQUIPMENT AND QUARTERING OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS.

The 27,000 officers and men of the regular army are divided to form twenty-eight battalions of infantry, one battalion of sappers and miners, fourteen regiments of cavalry, and twenty batteries of artillery. The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles of the Spanish model, manufactured in Germany. The arms of the cavalry consist of Mauser carbines, of the same model as the rifles, and sabers manufactured after a French model in the national arms factory in the City of Mexico. The artillerymen also carry Mauser carbines. The guns of the artillery consist principally of Bange, Schneider-Canet, and Mondragón-Saint Chamond patterns, all of French manufacture. The Mondragón-Saint

purposes Mexico is divided into ten zones, or districts, with three *comandancias militares*, or independent military commands. One *comandancia* is in the City of Mexico, and includes all troops in the Federal District. The Federal District of Mexico corresponds to our own District of Columbia, including the national capital and suburbs. Six battalions of infantry, three regiment of cavalry, and the entire artillery force are quartered in the Federal District. The Gulf port of Vera Cruz is under independent military command, as is the Pacific port of Acapulco. At the headquarters of each of the ten military zones large bodies of troops are quartered, and smaller bodies are stationed at convenient places within the zone's boundaries.

PAY OF THE MEXICAN ARMY.

Contrary to the impression naturally resulting from the lack of volunteers in the army of Mexico, the life of the Mexican soldier is not hard. The government provides him suitable clothing, substantial food, and comfortable quarters. His health is looked after by competent physicians attached to each battalion and regiment, and military hospitals, conducted on modern lines, are



CONDUCTING AN ARTILLERY TEST.

maintained for his benefit in fourteen cities of the republic. In the infantry he receives 35 cents, Mexican currency, a day, and in the cavalry and artillery 44 cents a day.

The Mexican army, at the present time, includes 3,259 commissioned officers. The ranking officers of the army are the generals of division. The second in rank are the generals of brigade, and the third the brigadier-generals. The other commissions are those of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, first and second captain, and first and second lieutenant. Eight generals of division, fifty-four generals of brigade, and forty-seven brigadier-generals are in active service. The pay of a general of division in active service is \$16.44, Mexican currency, a day, and that of a general of brigade and a brigadier-general is \$12.33 daily. A colonel of infantry receives \$7 a day; lieutenant-colonel, \$4.80; major, \$4.25; first captain, \$3.20; second

captain, \$2.90; first lieutenant, \$2.55, and second lieutenant, \$2.35. The pay in the cavalry and artillery is somewhat higher. A colonel of cavalry or artillery receives \$7.60 daily; lieutenant-colonel, \$5.12; major, \$4.45; first captain, \$3.65; second captain, \$3.15; first lieutenant, \$2.65, and second lieutenant, \$2.45.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHAPULTEPEC.

About one-third of the present officers of the Mexican army are graduates of the Chapultepec Military Academy, the "West Point" of Mexico. The remaining officers are veterans of past campaigns and men who have risen from the ranks. The Mexican Military Academy was established in Vera Cruz in 1824, soon after the independence of Mexico became an accomplished fact, and several years later it was moved to the Mexican capital. From the time of its establish-



MEXICAN ARMY OFFICERS (THE SIXTEENTH BATTALION OF INFANTRY).



ENTRANCE OF THE CHAPULTEPEC MILITARY ACADEMY.

ment up to the opening of the Diaz administration the career of the military academy was broken, due to internal strife, war with the United States, European intervention, and the Maximilian empire. Under the Diaz administration the closest attention has been paid to military education, with the result that the affairs of the academy have been reorganized and modernized. The curriculum now includes the English, French, and German languages. It is a fact that the Chapultepec Academy is now recognized as worthy to be classed among the world's foremost military schools.

Many of the Chapultepec students are members of the prominent families of Mexico. On an average, forty officers are graduated annually, every graduate leaving the academy with the rank of lieutenant. Students who fail to make the grades required by the technical branches of the service are graduated, at the end of three years, as tactical officers, and are obliged to serve four years in the regular army. Students who make the technical grades continue their studies for seven years, and

during the following seven years serve in the army. At the end of their obligatory terms of service the officers have the option of continuing in the army or retiring to private life. In the event of war all retired Chapultepec graduates would be required to report at once for service.

Because of the large percentage of technical officers graduated from the Chapultepec Academy, the Mexican Government some time ago decided to establish a supplement-

ary school for the education of tacticians exclusively, and the new institution was inaugurated in February, 1905. It is known as the *Escuela Militar de Aspirantes*, and is situated in Tlalpam, a suburb of the City of Mexico. Only non-commissioned officers will be graduated, but after a year of service in the regular army the graduates will be eligible for commissions. In the necessity for the establishment of the new school is found proof of the intelligence and application of the young men who enter Chapultepec.

HEADSHIP OF ARMY AND NAVY.

The President of Mexico is the head of the army and the navy. The Mexican Min-



THE PRESIDENTIAL GUARDS IN THE FOREST OF CHAPULTEPEC.

ister of War is also Minister of Marine. In the administration of army affairs the Minister of War is assisted by a general staff, composed of the generals of division and brigade in active service; a superior war board of five generals, and a corps of technical officers. The present Minister of War and Marine is Gen. Manuel González Cosío, a veteran of the War of the Reform and of the French intervention, and who previously served in the Díaz cabinet as Minister of Communications and Minister of *Fomento*, or Promotion. He succeeded Gen. Francisco Z. Mena in March, 1905. The ablest War Minister of the Díaz administration was Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who is now serving as Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon. He held the position from early in 1900 to the end of 1902, and during that time inaugurated many important army reforms and increased the pay of officers and men. Much credit is due him for the present efficiency of the Mexican army. General Reyes resigned the portfolio of war and marine as the result of political differences with José Ives Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance. During his term in the cabinet he was



GEN. MANUEL GONZÁLEZ COSÍO.
(Mexico's Minister of War and Marine.)



GEN. BERNARDO REYES.
(Minister of War and Marine, 1900-1902, who did much to increase the efficiency of the Mexican army.)

looked upon as a probable successor of President Díaz.

MEXICO MANUFACTURES HER OWN WAR SUPPLIES.

In building up Mexico's fighting machine it has been the idea of President Díaz to render the country eventually independent of other nations in the matter of military supplies. To this end the national arms factory, the national foundry, and the national powder works have been established in the Federal District. For some time the government has been engaged in the manufacture of sabers, cartridges, projectiles, and black powder, and in the repair of cannon and portable arms, and it is now proposed to manufacture rifles and carbines. Machinery for this work was recently installed in the national arms factory. The government has also undertaken the manufacture of smokeless powder, and will use it in future in the preparation of cartridges.

DEVELOPING COAST DEFENSE AND NAVY.

Mexico now possesses practically no means of defending its coasts, having neither fortifications nor a navy. The only modern coast defense guns are in the San Juan de Ulúa Fortress in Vera Cruz Harbor, and four

gunboats constitute the only modern war vessels. Two of the four gunboats, the *Vera Cruz* and the *Tampico*, were built at Elizabeth, N. J., about three years ago, and have a displacement of 1,000 tons each and a speed of sixteen miles an hour. Each gunboat carries two 4-inch, quick-firing Bethlehem guns, and six 57-millimeter, semi-automatic, quick-firing guns. The *Bravo* and the *Morelos*, gunboats of 1,210 tons displacement and a speed of sixteen miles an hour, were built at Genoa, Italy, and were delivered last year. Their armament is similar to that of the *Vera Cruz* and *Tampico*. The remainder of the Mexican navy consists of two training ships, a gunboat of 450 tons displacement, and several small vessels of antiquated pattern and armament. A naval academy, inaugurated in July, 1897, is maintained in a modern building at the port of Vera Cruz, and there young Mexicans are trained for naval service. About sixty students are now in attendance. If Mexico continues to enjoy peace, and the plans of President Diaz are followed by his successor, every port of importance along the Gulf and Pacific coasts of the republic will be strongly fortified, and additional war vessels will be purchased.

THE MEXICAN SOLDIER A WELL-TRAINED FIGHTING MAN.

In the mind of the average citizen of the United States there exists contempt for the fighting man of Latin-America, irrespective of country. The cartoonist has pictured him as half wild, half starved, half naked, and ridiculously armed, and the cartoonist's creation has been generally accepted as truly representative. It is time for opinion to change in regard to the soldier of Mexico. He is to-day, by reason of military training and modern equipment, far superior to the fighting man who opposed the American forces in 1846-47, who destroyed Maximilian's dream of empire, and who made modern Mexico possible by placing Porfirio Diaz in power. By nature he is a fatalist, and as such is not afraid to face danger and take the most desperate chances. With the present army at its command, the established government of Mexico is in position quickly to quell any possible internal disorder. Augmented by the thousands of volunteers that the government is now able to equip, the army of Mexico would present to an invading foe a truly formidable force.



COMMANDER AND STAFF OF A CORPS OF "RURALES."



HON. ELIHU ROOT AND PROMINENT BRAZILIANS IN FRONT OF THE PALACIO ABRANTES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

(The three central figures, reading from the left, are Baron Rio Branco, Minister of Foreign Relations for Brazil; Secretary Root and Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador at Washington. Immediately behind Secretary Root stands Mr. Griscom, American ambassador to Brazil.)

SECRETARY ROOT AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN.

HISTORY has been made by Elihu Root, Secretary of State, whose visit to the republics of South America has recently been completed. The trip was remarkable because unlike anything of the kind that has ever occurred. No man of his prominence or official rank has sought the men who rule these nations in their capitals and endeavored to impress them with the fact that the United States has a sincere friendship for them and a desire only for their welfare and prosperity. To establish confidence where distrust existed, to give assurances that we have pride in their independence and power, to convince them that the United States seeks neither dominion nor territory but only the advancement of these countries, was the mission of Secretary Root.

How far he has succeeded time alone will demonstrate, but that the Secretary is satisfied with the results of his tour there is no question. He did not expect to obtain from South American statesmen promises that all he sought would at once be performed. But he did expect, and he has the satisfaction of knowing, that South America to-day has a better conception of the attitude of the United States toward those nations than before. Prejudices that have grown up in the last half-century are not easily eradicated. Illusions as to the desire of this republic to be the overlord of the Western Hemisphere cannot be banished in a day. The bad impression created by the revolutionary promotor, the freebooter and claim collector, lingers among the people and years of decent

international intercourse and fair dealing do not at once change the condition. Europe, through her official and commercial representatives, has encouraged the distrust South America feels toward us and little has been done by the United States, either officially or otherwise, to establish our nation and people upon a better basis with our southern neighbors.

Secretary Root, soon after coming to the State Department, began a study of South-American politics and the commercial conditions. It did not take him long to ascertain that the United States was far behind European nations in the race for trade with the South-American nations, and that the efforts of our people to secure the commercial advantages which were our natural right had been unavailing. He learned that a feeling of bitter resentment existed among those people caused by an impression that the northern republic and the people of the United States assumed a superiority over their neighbors of less importance. He well knew what was the true state of the case. He knew that the United States as a nation had no desire to conquer the territory of the smaller nations nor to assume to direct their affairs. The official utterances of our policy were understood by some of their statesmen. The representatives of South-American republics in Washington knew that no ulterior motive lurked in the strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, and that any intervention in the affairs of any of the southern countries was in accord with our policy to maintain independence for all the American nations. To convince the South-American nations of the disinterested policy of the United States Secretary Root made an official tour, carrying with him the best wishes of the President and authority to speak for this great nation. He went in an American warship in order to emphasize his official position, and every utterance was meant to be an official declaration of the United States.

Secretary Root chose the meeting of the Pan-American Conference as an objective point and it was there that he made his speech of amity and good will. There he met the ablest representatives of all the South-American states and to them he delivered his message. For months before the assembling of this congress Secretary Root labored to shape its proceedings in the direction of bringing about a better understanding between the United States and South America.

While he attended only one meeting of the congress, and that an extraordinary session called to meet him and hear his speech, nevertheless he directed the course of the American delegates, and the policies which he formulated were carried out. These policies were not only in the interest of the United States, but manifestly so beneficial to the southern republics that their representatives were willing to accept them.

But it was not only at the meeting of the Pan-American Conference that Secretary Root was successful in his mission. By visiting other countries, by meeting the men who ruled Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, in their capitals, and by giving them the personal assurances he had extended to the representatives of all the countries at the conference, he created a favorable impression and left with them a better opinion of our nation than they had entertained previously. The Secretary was received as an ambassador extraordinary. He was given the salute of such rank, 19 guns instead of 17, which is the salute of a cabinet officer. He was officially recognized as the representative of the United States and the President's special ambassador to the South American states. That his visit under such conditions could be other than productive of the best results there can be no doubt.

In making a study of the relations between the United States and South America Secretary Root found several important facts. The United States had ceased to be a debtor nation, borrowing from Europe to carry on great industrial enterprises. It had reached the stage of a creditor nation and the vast capital of the country was seeking a safe and profitable investment outside of this country. This capital, turning to South America, the greatest undeveloped field in the world, a region of wonderful resources which have lain dormant since the discovery of America, found that the field was being occupied by the creditor nations of Europe. European brains, energy, enterprise, and money were flowing into channels which could well be filled with the surplus of America in those commodities. But the United States was checked at the threshold by the sentiment of distrust that was the growth of years and association.

The South Americans had gained their impressions of the United States from the class of adventurers who visited those lands. These consisted largely of men whose desire was exploitation, who loudly proclaimed



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

their citizenship in the great northern republic and invoked its protection to save and sustain themselves in their shady or nefarious methods. They convinced the South Americans that the only interest which the United States had in them was greed. Too often there have been jingo utterances from states-

men of standing and in the reputable press of this country, that the flag of the United States should float over one nation from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn. All this has fostered the natural jealousy which the weak has of the strong. Nations which could not maintain their independence a year without

the support the United States gives them in the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, are naturally irritated because they are thus given a helping hand.

During his tour Secretary Root, having in mind all these conditions, took particular pains to allay this feeling, and to make these weaker countries aware that the United States Government regarded their national integrity as a link in the great chain of republican governments which is the security of the Western Hemisphere for its independence and prosperity.

In the light of history it may seem strange to those people that the United States does not seek territorial aggrandizement. It has been the aim of strong nations from time immemorial to add to their territorial possessions. The map of Europe has been changed according to the development and strength of different nations. During the first century of our existence the United States acquired Louisiana, the Floridas, Texas, California, Oregon, and Alaska. A large part of this territory came by purchase, but a considerable quantity by conquest. For years we have been seeking coaling stations and strongholds beyond our frontier. As a

result of the war with Spain, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines were made subject to the United States and Cuba practically passed under our control. It is no small wonder that the nations of South America, torn from their birth by revolution and dissension, often fomented by adventurous citizens of this Republic, should look with distrust upon all our professions of friendship and really believe that the aim of the United States was to fly its flag from the crest of the Andes over the whole of South America.

To change all this Secretary Root went to South America. But he did more. To the conference of American states he presented plans which were intended to, and no doubt will, bring about the best results in the way of dispelling distrust and cementing the nations of America in a common interest. Chief among his plans is one to strengthen and improve the Bureau of American Republics, located in Washington, and he has received pledges from South American statesmen which guarantee support in making it an agency for increasing the commercial interests of the several countries, and a diplomatic exchange where many negotiations of mutual benefit may be conducted and the



From *La Nación*, Buenos Aires.

Captain Murez, Argentine Navy. Mr. Root. Senor Drago.

SECRETARY ROOT AT BUENOS AYRES, ARGENTINA.



SECRETARY ROOT AND HIS PARTY AT PANAMA.

(The rear line, reading from the left: Mr. Maltby, engineer; Lieutenant Palmer, U. S. N.; Hon. Joseph Lee, minister to Ecuador; Miss Root, Mr. E. W. Root, and W. F. Sands. In the front line: Mr. Arnold Shanklin, consul-general at Panama; Mrs. Maltby, Mrs. Stevens, Secretary Root, Master Jean Stevens, Mrs. Root, John F. Stevens, chief engineer; Hon. Charles E. Magoon, at the time Governor of the Canal Zone and minister to Panama, and Hon. John Barrett, minister to Colombia.)

general welfare of the several nations promoted.

Secretary Root's proposition that force should not be used to collect debts received a ready and hearty response from the South American nations. Secretary Root holds that money lenders should deal with nations as they do with individuals and corporations; also, that nations should maintain their credit as a sacred honor. Force is not used to collect debts in the ordinary business world. Men with capital look to their security before they venture their funds. They should use the same precaution in dealing with nations and in making their investments in distant lands. A nation which will not protect its own credit and which is not stable enough to protect the property of all persons within its borders cannot be prosperous and must fail. To compel such nations to pay their debts by force, and to use force within such nations to collect claims, means that they will be the victims of disorder, revolution,

and spoliation. It was natural that the best men of South America should agree with Secretary Root that the collection of debts and claims by force will always be a source of discontent and unrest.

THE PROJECTED PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

No question connected with South America has received more attention from Secretary Root than the construction of the Intercontinental Railway. This project, which is now under way and which it is hoped within a few years will make it possible to journey from the United States to Argentina and Chile by rail, was encouraged by Secretary Root through the American delegates to the Pan-American Conference. He found that the ablest men were also greatly interested in this steel highway. Those countries where links of the road have not yet been built have been urged to complete the system. Of course the great bulk of the traffic between South America and the

United States must be by steamship, and better facilities must follow the development of closer commercial relations, but the proposed railway will reach regions remote from the sea, whose unlimited resources have been scarcely explored. Railroad building is yet in its infancy in South America, but Secretary Root is assured that the men who are building up that continent are alive to the importance of increased railroad facilities and will use every effort to promote their construction.

IMPROVED SANITATION.

The conference at Rio embodied in its resolutions the suggestions which were prepared under the direction of Secretary Root in regard to sanitation of the principal cities and ports, in order to relieve many difficulties arising because of the spread of contagious diseases and the necessity of strict quarantine regulations during portions of the year, which greatly interrupt commerce and communication. The interests of the United States in preventing the spread of tropical diseases from ports of the Caribbean Sea and all southern countries have been enlarged by the construction of the Panama Canal. The southern republics recognize the great good that has been accomplished by the United States in improving the sanitary conditions of Cuba. This was done while Mr. Root was Secretary of War and was made a part of the Platt Amendment embodied in Cuba's fundamental law. The Rio conference readily agreed to a proposition for a sanitary convention to be held in December, 1907, where, no doubt, international regulations will be adopted which will do much to stop the spread of contagious diseases, and thus prevent the usual irritating and business-destroying regulations which are invoked every summer, not only in this country, but in other countries of America as well.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The conference also approved Secretary Root's recommendation on the subject of naturalization, to be embodied in treaties, which will prevent a person from obtaining naturalization in one country, returning to his native country to live, and exercising his naturalized rights for all time. In many instances a man obtains naturalization in the United States and returns to his native country and becomes a disturbing element there, and when trouble arises claims protection of this Government. Disagreeable in-

ternational disputes are often caused by such incidents. It is now proposed that naturalization shall lapse after a person has returned to his native country and resided there for two years.

A recommendation has been made for a better understanding of commerce, customs, and commercial relations. Of course none of the countries are expected to change their tariff laws, or to modify their revenue systems, in consequence of a further conference on this subject, but it is hoped that arrangements will be made which will result in a better system of exchange of commodities between all the countries. In this same connection there is a suggestion that information shall be collected relative to steamship lines that may form the basis of contracts between countries which will increase commerce.

Other recommendations which were covered in the program approved by Secretary Root included an international conference of jurists with the idea of formulating a code for the nations of America; to continue in force the pecuniary claims treaties; to formulate a system for the protection of patents, trademarks, and labels; and endorsing the system of arbitration.

Several other features of the Rio conference had the hearty endorsement of Secretary Root, and his presence during the meeting gave an interest to it that would have been otherwise lacking. His speech to the delegates was one of the important events of the meeting. He had one great desire, to impress the delegates with the sincerity of his utterances, and there was every evidence from the demonstration that followed and the expressions of the delegates afterward that they believed what he said and were assured that he spoke for his country.

NATIONAL AMBITIONS.

Mr. Root endeavored to impress upon the men he met in South America the greater possibilities there were for them in profiting by the experience of successful nations, and that great good could be accomplished in helping the weaker nations by pressure from the more advanced nations. No nation, he contended, can become rich and prosperous without helping other adjacent nations, because the rich nations will buy and other nations must benefit from the commerce. He endeavored to show them that disturbed and unsettled governments were a distinct drawback to progress. Backwardness in the world's progress meant isolation, which was



SECRETARY ROOT GREETED AT MONTEVIDEO BY PRESIDENT ORDOÑEZ, OF URUGUAY, AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(On Mr. Root's right stands Señor Roméu, Minister of Foreign Relations of Uruguay; on his left, President Ordóñez and Minister O'Brien.)

a most dangerous condition for any nation. To break down the isolation with which some nations of the South are handicapped was one object of his mission. He urged the stronger nations to help the weaker and to bring about a general advancement and up-building of the entire continent. He desired to impress upon them the importance of the world's good opinion, which meant as much to nations as to people. He impressed them with the fact that no nation can go far in advance of the general progress of the world and no nation can maintain its existence and integrity if it falls far behind. Secretary Root's suggestions on these lines met with a hearty response from all sections. He gave the people new thoughts as to their importance and destiny which were received with every manifestation of approval.

The Secretary found that the people of every South American country desired to take a place in the world and make their national existence noble and inspiring. These people were proud of their nationality and still more proud that they had advanced beyond the stage of constant turmoil and revolution. The integrity of their national character was as dear to them as it was to the

most advanced nations of the world. The earnest manner in which the people heard the Secretary's words and the good will which was shown him as the official representative of the United States convinced him of the success of his mission. The desire of the people of each country to succeed as nations was one of the most encouraging features of his visit.

Secretary Root knows that every movement of importance is of slow growth. He is especially aware that international reforms cannot be hurried, and realizes that all negotiations with our southern neighbors must consume much time. In view of the suspicion that has prevailed and the fear that our efforts for closer relations had an ulterior object and meant political dominion instead of commerce, efforts heretofore made have halted and only a partial advance has been effected. The Secretary believes that he has done something to dispel the distrust and that he has convinced most of the people he met that the United States in all its efforts toward closer relations is looking solely to the material welfare of the whole continent.

He did not advise and does not believe in a political union of the American republics.

He does not think it would be beneficial, even if practicable, and he is firmly of the opinion that anything approaching an alliance is not to be considered for a moment. Further than this there is no necessity for such an alliance. The United States has no desire to assume jurisdiction or power over any of the American countries. Our people are better satisfied to have them work out their destiny in their own way. Their governments are better now than they were a score of years ago. It is the duty of the United States to aid in the work of progress and to seek such international arrangements as will be of material benefit to the nations and the people of all America.

POLITICAL RIVALRIES AND ALLIANCES.

Stable governments in all the South-American states are greatly desired by Secretary Root, and he was pleased to find that such governments now exist among the most prominent nations of South America and that others that have been going through the throes of disorder are learning the advantage of internal peace and revolutions are becoming a thing of the past. Governments which can maintain themselves and can give their people honest and economical administrations are growing in popular favor. Discontent is disappearing and in its place are prosperity and advancement in civil pursuits. Of the most powerful nations of South America, such as Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, there can be no question as to their future. It was in these countries that the Secretary spent most of his time, because they naturally dominate to a great extent South-American politics. On the east coast Brazil and Argentina are natural rivals. They are the largest and most powerful of the South-

American republics. Their interests are much the same; and they are, like other nations, seeking to advance their material welfare and are struggling with each other in the commercial world. To a lesser extent the same condition prevails on the western coast between Chile and Peru. The political and commercial rivalry of these countries has caused war. As a consequence Argentina and Peru are rather closely allied and the same is true of Brazil and Chile. These alliances may be traced to the geographical positions of the countries, because the Andes are no longer the barriers they were when the Spanish colonies fought for and obtained their independence.

SEEKING CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

A tour of South America was not necessary to convince Secretary Root of its wonderful resources and possibilities, but his personal observation has made him regard them as little short of marvelous. In every country there is opportunity. It is in reality the land of to-morrow. With the enterprise and energy of Americans, with governments of stability and honesty, with capital and intelligence,—all of which must soon find a place in this vast region, Mr. Root believes there can be no question of the splendid development of every section of that wonderland.

The part the people of the United States shall have in this development is the problem that has interested Mr. Root and was a reason for his visit. To bring about closer relations in diplomacy and commerce is his aim. For this purpose he made his extended tour and sought to convince the people of South America that the United States was interested in them only for the mutual good of all.

SECRETARY ROOT'S RIO JANEIRO SPEECH.

[THE PRESENT article alludes to the address made by Secretary Root at the Pan-American Conference. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS presents herewith the full text of that important address, as delivered by Mr. Root himself.—THE EDITOR.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
THIRD CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN
REPUBLICS:

I have you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

I know from my country a special greeting to be right across in the civilization of
America

Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this, that we are all engaged under new conditions, and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the old world in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one cen-

tury can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected, and effective self-control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are many of them crude and unlovely: its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self-government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

To reach the goal toward which we are pressing forward, the governing multitude must first acquire knowledge that comes from universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence and self-respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self-control to replace that external control which a democracy rejects, respect for law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration for the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the state, loyalty to that abstract conception,—one's country,—as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, subordination of personal interests to the public good, love of justice and mercy, of liberty and order. All these we must seek by slow and patient effort; and of how many shortcomings in his own land and among his own people each one of us is conscious.

Yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone but the whole civilized world is swinging away from its old governmental moorings and entrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is to travel, whithersoever it leads. Upon the success of this our undertaking, the hope of humanity depends.

Nor can we fail to see that the world makes substantial progress toward more perfect popular self-government.

I believe it to be true, that viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, a decade ago, government in my own country has advanced, in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, in the fidelity and honesty with which they are represented, in respect for law, in obedience to the dictates of a sound morality, and in effectiveness and purity of administration.

Nowhere in the world has this progress been more marked than in Latin America.

Out of the wrack of Indian fighting and race conflicts and civil wars, strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, its dignity, its honor, has risen above partisanship for individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected and the fruits of enterprise are secure. Individual liberty is respected. Continuous public policies are followed; national faith is held sacred. Progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement in the right direction is general. The right tendency is not exceptional, it is continental. The present affords just cause for satisfaction; the future is bright with hope.

It is not by national isolation that these results have been accomplished, or that this progress can be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. Each nation's growth is a part of the development of the race. There may be leaders and there may be laggards, but no nation can long continue very far in advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation that is not doomed to extinction can remain very far behind. It is with nations as it is with individual men; intercourse, association, correction of egotism by the influence of other's judgment, broadening of views by the experience and thought of equals, acceptance of the moral standards of a community the desire for whose good opinion lends a sanction to the rules of right conduct,—these are the conditions of growth in civilization. A people whose minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress, whose spirits are not stirred by the aspirations and the achievements of humanity struggling the world over for liberty and justice, must be left behind by civilization, in its steady and beneficent advance.

To promote this mutual interchange and assistance between the American republics, engaged in the same great task, inspired by the same purpose, and professing the same principles, I understand to be the function of the American Conference now in session. There is not one of all our countries that cannot benefit the others; there is not one that cannot receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of all.

According to your program no great and impressive single thing is to be done by you;

no political questions are to be discussed; no controversies are to be settled; no judgment is to be passed upon the conduct of any state; but many subjects are to be considered, which afford the possibility of removing barriers to intercourse, of ascertaining for the common benefit what advances have been made by each nation in knowledge, in experience, in enterprise, in the solution of difficult questions of government, and in ethical standards, of perfecting our knowledge of each other, and of doing away with the misconceptions, the misunderstandings, and the resultant prejudices, that are such fruitful sources of controversy.

And there are some subjects in the program which invite discussion that may lead the American republics toward agreement upon principles, the general practical application of which can come only in the future through long and patient effort. Some advance at least may be made here toward the complete rule of justice and peace among nations in lieu of force and war.

The association of so many eminent men from all the republics, leaders of opinion in their own homes, and the friendships that will arise among you, the habit of temperate and kindly discussion of matters of common interest, the ascertainment of common sympathies and aims, the dissipation of misunderstandings, the exhibition to all the American peoples of this peaceful and considerate method of conferring upon international questions, this alone, quite irrespective of the resolutions you may adopt, and the conventions you may sign, will mark a substantial advance in the direction of international good understanding.

These beneficent results the Government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede

to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

Within a few months, for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be, and I hope will be, represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great World Congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the Liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of Justice and Peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong, and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all.

Not in a single conference, nor by a single effort, can very much be done. You labor more for the future than for the present; but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents, long after your final adjournment, long after your lives, with incalculable benefit to all our beloved countries, which may it please God to continue free and independent and happy for ages to come.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE opening of the autumn session of the British Parliament on October 23 brings the House of Lords question to the front. As it is likely to remain there for some time to come it may not be unprofitable to indicate the salient outlines of the great controversy between the peers and the people.

The House of Lords is the only legislative chamber in the whole of the territories where English is spoken which is based solely upon the hereditary principle. Leaving on one side new creations, the Lords of Appeal and the Bishops, no man sits in the upper house excepting for the reason that he is the son of his father,—although in the case of the Irish and Scottish contingent he must add to that original qualification the fact of his election by the peers of Ireland and Scotland to sit as their representative in the Imperial Parliament. As at present constituted the House of Lords contains 593 members, against 670 members of the House of Commons, all of whom are elected by the householders of the three kingdoms. Of the 593 persons who have a right to sit in the upper house, a right which the majority rarely exercises, 26 are bishops, who sit by virtue of their position as representatives of the immense landed estates of the established church. Forty-four are representative Irish (28) and Scottish (16) peers elected by their fellows, four are lords of appeal created for life, chiefly for the purpose of enabling the house to exercise its judicial functions as supreme court of appeal, and 519 are peers in their own right. As might be expected from its constitution, the House of Lords is permanently Conservative. The majority of the House of Commons to-day is Liberal, yesterday it was Conservative, to-morrow it may be Unionist again. But the House of Lords is always held by a solid stalwart majority of Conservatives. The Liberal minority may number 10 per cent. of the whole house, but not more than that.

THE CRISIS NOW AT HAND.

It is the permanence of this overwhelming Tory majority in the upper house which has at last brought about the political crisis

in Great Britain. For at the last general election, the constituencies by majorities without precedent elected a House of Commons in which the Conservatives were only 158, as against 512 of the combined forces of their political opponents. The moment the result of the polls was declared a conflict between the two houses was seen to be inevitable. The assent of both houses is necessary before any bill can be passed into law. In legislation, excepting in matters which relate to the taxation of the people, the rights of the two houses are the same. The House of Commons alone can originate financial legislation. The House of Lords may reject financial measures *en bloc*, it must not amend them. As a rule this right to reject taxing bills is never exercised. And it is the exclusive possession of the power of the purse that enables the House of Commons to hold its own in the government of the empire.

WHO WILL YIELD IN A DEADLOCK?

When two men ride on horseback one must ride behind. The great question which comes up for decision this year in England is whether a ten-to-one majority in the House of Lords or a three-to-one majority in the House of Commons has a right to the front seat. If the two houses were to vote together, as is provided in some constitutions when a deadlock occurs, the Liberals would be overpowered by the solid Tory phalanx in the House of Lords. Hitherto such conflicts have been settled in favor of the Commons either by the intervention of the sovereign from above, or by the violent agitation of the people from below. The Lords never of their own free will have accepted any Liberal measure from the hands of a Liberal ministry without menace either from above or from below.

The House of Lords in the past governed the country through an unreformed House of Commons, whose members, while nominally elected by the free and independent freeholders of the constituencies, were in reality in many cases the nominees of the titled owners of the land. In 1832 under stress of revolutionary violence, the Whigs

succeeded in compelling the peers to consent to a reform of the House of Commons, which for nearly sixty years made that house practically supreme. It became part of the unwritten law of the British constitution that whenever the constituencies elected a House of Commons pledged to any specific reform, the House of Lords would bow to the expressed will of the people with as much good grace or ill grace as it could muster. But in the year 1894 a change came over the spirit of the dream, the full significance of which has hardly received the attention it deserved.

THE LORDS SUCCESSFULLY DEFY THE COMMONS.

The Parliament of 1892 was elected on the question of Irish Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the electors was specific. He asked for a mandate to concede Home Rule to Ireland, and he got it, the majority in the house being 40. But notwithstanding the unwritten law of the constitution that the peers should under those circumstances bow to the declared will of the people, the House of Lords threw out the Home Rule bill, and faced the consequences of such a flagrant defiance of the popular will. Mr. Gladstone, despite his advanced years, realized instantly the significance of the challenge. He summoned his party to war with the peers. They shrank back from the contest. Mr. Gladstone devoted the last speech which he made as prime minister in the House of Commons to a declaration of war against the House of Lords. But when Mr. Gladstone resigned, his successors showed no inclination to accept the challenge of the peers. In the following year, on an appeal to the country, the constituencies by an overwhelming majority defeated the Home Rulers and placed the Unionists in office.

That general election was not merely a victory for the union. It was an even more notable victory for the House of Lords. The Liberal defeat was a democratic endorsement by the electorate of the resumption by the House of Lords of a right to defy the House of Commons even by rejecting a measure which, on being specially referred to the constituencies, had received a popular mandate in its favor. From that moment the center of gravity in the British constitution shifted. The House of Commons, backed by a mandate from the constituencies, could no longer expect to be obeyed by the House of Lords. It might or it might not. And if it were dis-

obeyed there was at least an even chance at the next general election that the popular vote would endorse such action. From 1895, therefore, the importance of the House of Lords as a factor in legislation increased. The House of Commons elected in that year and its successor elected in 1900 were preponderatingly Conservative. They had neither the disposition nor the occasion to seek to vindicate the claims of the popularly elected chamber against the hereditary house. The House of Lords, therefore, still enjoys the prestige of its successful challenge of 1895. What happened then, may happen again. It is true that the majority behind the Liberal ministry to-day is larger than that which Mr. Gladstone could command eleven years ago. But as it is admitted even by the Liberals themselves that it would be impossible to return another such majority on a dissolution, the peers may persuade themselves that they may fearlessly assert their independence and exercise their prerogatives by rejecting the bills sent up by the House of Commons.

WILL THIS DEFIANCE CONTINUE?

A keen observer, himself one of the most distinguished members of the Liberal minority in the upper house, told me that it all seemed strangely unreal to him. The majority he said seemed to imagine that the last general election had altered nothing and that they were justified in expecting that the same old machine would go on in the same old way. They never seemed to realize the volcanic forces which had at last found an outlet in the new House of Commons. A curious smell as of decomposition and putrefaction seems to linger about the chamber. But all unheeding of their doom the little victims play. That is the view of a Radical, a Radical who believes that the next House of Commons will be more Radical than the present, and that if the Lords challenge a conflict with the Liberal government they will be rushing upon destruction. But that is not the view of the peers taken as a whole. They believe that the decisive majority polled by the Liberals was due to the joint operation of a number of causes, some of which have ceased to operate, and they pretend to believe more or less sincerely that the constituencies have already changed their minds, and that a new general election would reduce the Liberal majority to one-half, even if it did not wipe it out altogether. Hence the peril of the present situation.

CONFLICT OVER THE EDUCATION AND TRADES
DISPUTES BILLS.

Parliament on reassembling this autumn will take into consideration the Education bill, which has been passed through all its stages in the House of Commons, and has been read a second time in the House of Lords. The Education bill will be considered in committee and the majority of the peers, led by the bishops, make no secret of their determination to turn the bill inside out, to transform its whole character, and send it back to the House of Commons so transfigured as to be unrecognizable by its authors. The House of Commons, it is expected, will reject the Lords' amendments and send back their original bill for the acceptance of the upper house. Then, if the peers have the courage of their convictions, they will refuse to assent. The bill will be lost and the two houses will be in open collision. After the Education bill, there will come the Trades Disputes bill, the object of which is to secure the trade unions from the liability to have their funds seized to compensate employers for injuries suffered by the illegal acts of any members of the unions. Although the measure only seeks to restore what for thirty years was believed to be the law of the land, it is hateful to the majority of the peers, and if they were free to act upon their instincts they would undoubtedly mutilate the bill so as to render it useless to those for whose benefit it was introduced. There are other measures on which the two houses may come into conflict, but these are the chief danger points. The Education bill and the Trades Disputes bill were introduced in fulfilment of the explicit pledges given by the Liberal candidates, at the election, without which they could not have won.

The most powerful political forces operating against the late government were the Nonconformists and the trade unions. They constitute the backbone of the Liberal party. No Liberal ministry which quarreled with either could hope to face the ordeal of a general election. When the polls were opened last January, it was recognized by both sides as common ground that no one could vote for the Liberals who was not prepared to support the substitution of a national for a denominational system of education and the restoration of the law as to the legal liabilities of trade unions to the status which they had enjoyed without dispute from 1870 to 1900. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has

at his back an absolutely unanimous party on the Trades Disputes bill. On the Education bill the unanimity of the ministerial coalition majority is broken only by the defection of the Irish Roman Catholics, whose devotion to the cause of denominational education is, however, tempered by their dread of weakening a ministry avowedly friendly to Home Rule.

Ministers, therefore, can plead that they have a mandate from the country for both the measures which the Lords are about to mutilate and possibly to reject. On the other side the peers by a majority of ten to one are opposed to both the bills, and if they dared, would reject them both without ceremony.

WILL THE PEERS RISK A CONTEST WITH THE
PEOPLE?

The question is, will they dare? The prevalent opinion is that they will try it on, but that when the crux comes they will find some compromise by which they will be able to avoid a collision with the people. Those who take this view rely chiefly upon the character of the leaders of the opposition in the peers. The Marquis of Lansdowne is a Whig rather than a Tory. He joined the Unionists on the question of Home Rule, but he has never publicly abandoned his Liberal principles. He is a shrewd, cautious, and experienced statesman, who is not very likely to lead his party on a frontal attack upon the Liberal position. Even if he were as zealous for the denominational schools as he is believed to be lukewarm, the fact that ministers intend to bring forward their Irish reforms next year would make him,—a large Irish landowner,—doubly careful not to risk a decisive battle over what after all appears to him a question of secondary importance.

The other leader of the opposition in question is the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace is a Scotchman and therefore capable of looking at things ecclesiastical with a more dispassionate and judicial eye than are Anglicans born south of the Tweed. He saw clearly enough years ago that the consequence of putting the church schools on the rates would land the Clerical party on the slippery slope that led to national and undenominational control. But he could not resist the temptation of clutching at the opportunity afforded by the Unionist victory of 1900 of saddling the rates with the cost of the church schools, therefore provoking the inevitable reaction which he has now to face. That he will endeavor to amend the

bill is certain. He has already given notice of a series of amendments which if carried would make a bill introduced in order to satisfy the Nonconformists, a measure confirming and consolidating the denominational system of education against which the constituencies rose in revolt. Lord Lansdowne and the Archbishop will ask for much more than they expect to get, in the hope that in the conferences between the two houses it may be possible to extort better terms for the Church than those offered by the bill. They bank upon the natural reluctance of the Liberals to sacrifice the first fruits of the first session of the new Parliament, and if good, strong, vigorous "bluff" can do it they will succeed. It is, however, doubtful whether ministers will consent to be "bluffed" into accepting a mutilated bill rather than none at all. If they have to fight the Lords they had much better do so at once and have done with it. They will never be in a better position than they are to-day. And if they showed any disposition to yield to the menaces of the majority in the Lords, farewell to any hope of passing any radical bills this Parliament!

The same arguments, *mutato mutandis*, apply to the probable attitude of the peers in the Trades Disputes bill. This, however, does not touch them so closely as does the Education bill, nor have employers of labor a special cohort of representatives to defend their interests as the bishops defend the interests of the denominational schools. What is expected is that the Lords will amend the bill at first, but will reconsider their own amendments when it comes to the pinch, and allow the bill to pass with sufficient verbal modifications here and there to save their prestige. It is hardly likely that the leaders of the peers will challenge both the Nonconformists and the trade unions at once to a trial of strength. If they pass the Education bill they may throw out the Trades Disputes bill, or *vice versa*. Their enemies can hardly hope that they will throw out both.

THE COMMONS HOLD THE MONEY BAGS.

The usual method of meeting obstructive action on the part of the peers is by an appeal to the country. But the present House of Commons is in no mood to be dissolved merely because five hundred hereditary legislators choose to thwart the will of the people. Other methods of coercion will be sought and found. The ministry will be driven to take up the crusade against the

House of Lords by means of popular agitation on the one hand, and by well considered measures of administrative and legislative interference on the other, which are within their control. The House of Commons has the power of the purse. The House of Lords has not even power to raise funds to pay its own doorkeepers, and its own clerks. In the case of the church schools, on whose behalf the fight is being waged, it is within the power of the House of Commons by a single division in Committee of Supply to suppress the educational grant to all schools which are not placed under public control under the conditions laid down in the Education bill. This would no doubt be a drastic measure, inflicting great hardship upon thousands of schools, and suspending for a time the education of the children. But as the burden would fall exclusively upon the church schools to whose supposed interests the Education bill may be sacrificed, the Liberals might contrive to support with equanimity the misfortunes of their opponents.

Should it be decided to begin a campaign against the peers on a comprehensive scale, ministers will be driven to attack the citadel of hereditary legislation by financial measures affecting the land which the peers cannot amend and which they will hardly dare to reject. The power of the purse exercised by a resolute Radical House of Commons is as a noose round the neck of the House of Lords. To levy double income tax upon all members of the House of Peers would be an unprecedented innovation, but it is within the power of the House of Commons, nor would the injustice of the measure be severely felt if the income tax collector were authorized to accept proof that the peer had not voted in the House of Lords for a year as equivalent to payment of the extra tax. There are, however, many other fiscal expedients of bringing the peers to reason which would be tried before this method of extinction by taxation was resorted to.

GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT—A REMINISCENCE.

It may be well to remember that the last occasion on which the House of Lords ventured to assert its right to interfere with money bills, the exclusive right of the House of Commons was upheld by both parties in the state. In the year 1860 Mr. Gladstone, who was then Chancellor of Exchequer of Lord Palmerston's government, sent a bill repealing the paper duties up to the House of Lords. The repeal involved a loss of

£1,500,000 per annum to the Queen. The old Tory party disliked the measure because it was introduced and ordered to remove the taxes on knowledge and to facilitate the popular education of the masses. When the bill repealing the paper duties reached the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst, a famous fighting old Tory lawyer, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday by moving its rejection. He maintained that it was no unusual thing for their lordships to exercise their constitutional veto upon bills repealing, as well as on bills proposing taxes. His arguments encouraged the peers to reject the bill. Instantly protest was made against their action as a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons. John Bright was the spokesman of the popular discontent.

A committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider and report upon the precedents. Mr. Bright submitted a draft report, which, however, was not adopted, arguing that if the Lords cannot begin a tax,—if they cannot increase or abate a tax,—yet if they may prolong a tax by refusing their assent to its repeal when that repeal has been voted by the House of Commons,—then “it appears to the committee” that the fundamental and inherent right of the House of Commons to an absolute control over taxation and supply is not only menaced, but destroyed.”

After the committee had reported Lord Palmerston moved and the House of Commons carried the following resolution, which may be regarded as the last word on the subject:

That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone; as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants as to matter, manner, measure, and time is only in them. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercising of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply. This house has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate.

If the power of the purse be thus exclusively lodged in the lower house, not less indubi-

table is the fact that it is the House of Commons, and the House of Commons alone, which is master of the ministry. The King can act only through his ministers. No ministry can exist without the support of the House of Commons. Therefore, in the last resort, the leader of the majority in the House of Commons who is not afraid of a dissolution has always got the King in his pocket. Now the King is the trump card in this constitutional game. He can, on the advice of his ministers, create as many peers as may be necessary to outvote the opposition. It was a threat to do this which broke the Tory opposition to the Reform bill in 1832. No doubt the King would struggle against making such a use of his prerogative. But if the Liberal majority in the Commons were to insist upon it he would have to yield. He might try whether a dissolution would result in the election of another House of Commons of a different temper. But if the majority were reelected he would have no option but to submit.

WANTED: A BRITISH SENATE.

The chances are that, however warily the peers try to evade the decisive issue, the collision will come between the two principles of hereditary legislation and popular representative government. When that time arrives, and it may be nearer at hand than we imagine, we may look forward to a gradual transformation of the hereditary chamber into a Senate of Notables. The Liberals are more or less pledged not to create new hereditary peerages. But by a judicious selection of bachelors and childless men, a number of life peers have been introduced who will if steadily increased permeate the upper house with a Liberal element. At present we have practically no senate, no chamber of revision. In the House of Lords we have only a party caucus which says “ditto” to every decision of the House of Commons when the Tories happen to have a majority and which not less automatically says “veto” to every measure brought forward by the House of Commons when the Liberals are in the ascendant. What is wanted is an assembly of experienced and capable men representing all parts of the empire who could act as a competent and dispassionate senate. No one nowadays demands the *ending* of the House of Lords. But of its *mending*, and that in right drastic fashion, there is indeed most urgent need.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS HEARST?

WHAT was a mystery in American politics yesterday stands clearly revealed to-day. The "Hearst myth," as it was called for a time, has been dissolved by the sunlight of publicity that surrounds every candidate for public office in this country. Whatever else may be said of the Independence League's candidate for governor in New York, there is nothing essentially mysterious in his make-up. Several industrious magazine writers have been engaged for some months in demonstrating for the benefit of the American reading public that Mr. Hearst is a living, breathing, human personality,—that his interests are identical with those of his fellow men. That it should have been deemed necessary to write these expository articles about a man who owns newspapers having aggregate circulations of two million copies a day shows that until very recently Mr. Hearst was really very slightly known to his fellow citizens. The campaign has changed all this. Thousands of New York State voters have seen the candidate and heard his voice. His two terms in Congress as a Tammany Representative had contributed practically nothing to his political reputation, but four weeks of active campaigning in the Empire State have made him known as a force to be reckoned with not only in the State, but in the nation.

Mr. Hearst's ablest lieutenant, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, in describing the personal characteristics of his chief in the *North American Review* for September 21, lays emphasis on Mr. Hearst's physical bigness. This bigness, he says, "gives him the strength to stand the worries of many newspapers and the worries of many faithful followers and foolish enemies. He is more than six feet two in height, very broad, with big hands and big feet, and a strong neck that will stand up for a long time under a heavy load." Mr. Lincoln Steffens, in the portrait of "Hearst, the Man of Mystery," that he sketches for the November *American Magazine*, also dwells on this physical quality of bulk, but asserts that Mr. Hearst, while a tall man, does not assert his height and, although he is strong physically, gives no impression of physical force. "He never

throws his chest out or his shoulders back. He uses his physical strength only for endurance. He is one of those tireless workers who work with the body at ease; intermittently, but without nerves. In the West he is credited with courage, but the stories they tell are all of fearlessness, not bravery. All is repose. Nothing is asserted, not even his authority." Everything about Mr. Hearst, continues Mr. Steffens, is elusive.

His blond hair is brownish; his blue eyes are grayish; his clean-shaven face is smooth; his low voice speaks reluctantly and little, and then very slowly. But it does speak and by and by, when it has been speaking, you begin to notice that his straight, strong nose strikes straight down from his forehead; his straight mouth is thin-lipped and hard; and his eyes, cold, sharp and curiously close together, can look straight into yours. A smile blurs these features at first, a sober smile which disarms without winning you.

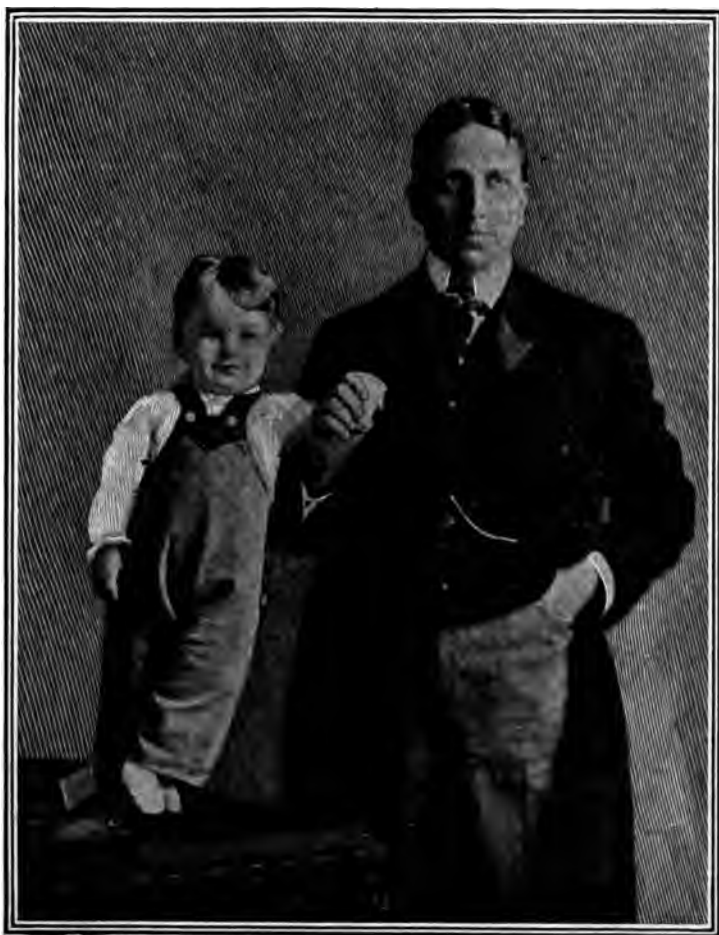
But Mr. Hearst does not want to win you. He is not in the least magnetic or kind; he is generous, yes, but with his money and power, not with interest, confidences or affection. And he is most loyal to his own; but there is no warmth. And the reason there is no warmth seems to be that there is no sense of need of friends. Mr. Hearst is not only a silent, he is a lonely soul. But earnest. The strongest impression I carried away from my talks with him was that he was a man who was in deadly earnest. Many doubts remain, none of his slow, dogged determination to get done the thing he wants to do. Soft-voiced, slow-minded, lenient morally, loose about details and cold-tempered,—this man has a will. His very ability seems to be that of will rather than of mind.

According to Mr. Brisbane, the next impression that Mr. Hearst gives one, after that of bigness, is ability to be a good listener. "Those who see him invariably talk to him a great deal more than he talks to them. When the man is through, Hearst is apt to know more about the other man than the other man knows about him."

WHAT DOES HEARST REPRESENT IN PUBLIC LIFE?

As summarized by Mr. Brisbane, the principal achievements of his chief up to the present moment are as follows:

He has created what was essential to his work, a powerful machine for influencing public opinion.



WILLIAM R. HEARST AND HIS BOY.

(A popular campaign picture in the New York mayoralty contest of 1905.)

He has built his newspapers up to a daily circulation of two millions. And that circulation is increasing constantly.

Every day Hearst is able to talk with two million American families scattered everywhere in this country. His newspapers are published in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. And they will soon be published in many other cities.

With this enormous circulation Hearst is able every day to spread the truth and reply to falsehood. The constant bitter efforts that are made to misrepresent him fail, for his voice reaches farther than the voice of any other man in the country. There has never before been assembled in this world an audience such as that which Hearst commands and therefore it is safe to say that there has never been a man possessing his peculiar influence and power for good.

The building up of this tremendous engine of publicity is his greatest accomplished work, undoubtedly. And with that engine his real work is still to be done.

He has made dishonest wealth disreputable throughout the nation. He has convinced the

people that the rule of organized capital is not American government or honorable government. He has been the greatest creator of intelligent dissatisfaction, the basis of improvement, this country has seen.

Hearst has made innumerable fights in the interest of the people at his own expense, with great expenditure of money and of personal energy. Various trusts have been fought by him through the courts and up to the Supreme Court. He certainly has the honor of being hated more deeply by the public enemies of this country than any other man in it. A mere enumeration of the lawsuits that he has begun and prosecuted on behalf of the public welfare fills out a considerable pamphlet.

Mr. Hearst is already the greatest awakener and director of public opinion and of public anger against injustice that the country has seen in many years.

MR. HEARST AS A BUSINESS MAN.

A sketch of "The Real Mr. Hearst," from the pen of James Creelman, appears in

the September number of *Pearson's*. Mr. Creelman states that Mr. Hearst has invested \$12,000,000 in his newspapers and that it costs him \$12,000,000 a year to support them, every dollar of which,—and more, too,—he gets back from the public. Without the support of the business men who advertise in his publications and furnish many millions of his income, he would be bankrupt in six months, in spite of his wealth.

Mr. Hearst began his journalistic experiences as editor and proprietor of the *San Francisco Examiner*, a paper that had been owned for some years by his father. Before Mr. Hearst had spent \$750,000 in this venture the *Examiner* had been converted, says Mr. Creelman, from a newspaper wreck into a profitable business and a recognized power on the Pacific Coast. In 1895 Mr. Hearst came to New York and bought the *Morning Journal*. He paid \$150,000 for the paper, and in the next few years he invested in the enterprise more than \$7,000,000. It is declared that in the short campaign of the Spanish-American War Mr. Hearst spent \$800,000 above ordinary expenses in covering the news for his papers. In 1900 Mr. Hearst started the *Chicago American*, and since that time has established daily papers in Boston and Los Angeles. Counting the morning and evening editions as distinct papers, Mr. Hearst now owns nine newspaper properties, besides the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, *Hearst's Home and American Farmer*, and *Motor*, a periodical devoted to automobile interests. There are more than 4,000 persons on the pay rolls of Mr. Hearst's various publications, not to speak of something like 15,000 correspondents who write "out spots." "He has more than \$2,000,000 invested in his printing plants, and uses at least four hundred tons of white paper a day or 150,000 tons a year, which, in the form of newspaper sheets joined together, would stretch more than ten times around the earth."

As to the salaries paid by Mr. Hearst to his editorial retainers, Mr. Creelman says:

"He does not pay \$122,000 a year for the services of his editorial retainers in his New York office. That is the amount which the United States pays for the services of President Roosevelt and the members of his cabinet. The highest salary paid to any editorial retainer is \$52,000, the next \$40,000, and the next \$30,000. Besides this he has a retainer of \$20,000 a year each for eight captains of industry, and \$100,000 more than any other man in the United States for the President and his whole cabinet."

MR. HEARST'S LIEUTENANTS.

During the present campaign great interest has developed in the personalities of the men who are associated with Mr. Hearst in his newspaper enterprises and to whom credit is given for the skillful organization and direction of his various political activities. These men are catalogued in Mr. Creelman's article as follows:

Solomon Solis Carvalho, general manager of all the Hearst newspapers; a highly trained journalist and shrewd business man; said to be a descendant of a famous Portuguese statesman. Mr. Carvalho owns a notable collection of Chinese blue and white porcelain.

Arthur Brisbane, editor of the *New York Evening Journal* and writer of its remarkable editorials. He is the son of Albert Brisbane, disciple of Fourier, the French socialist, and was one of the most highly-paid writers for Charles A. Dana and Joseph Pulitzer.

Samuel S. Chamberlain, managing editor of the *New York American* and supervising editor of all the Hearst newspapers. He is a recognized master of bright and entertaining "make-up" in a newspaper, a brilliant news-feature editor. He is the son of a former chief editorial writer on the *World* and *Herald*, and was for many years the friend and secretary of James Gordon Bennett.

Morrill Goddard, editor of the *New York American Sunday Magazine* and the inspirer of its lurid and fantastic sensations.

Max F. Ihmsen, Mr. Hearst's political manager; once a member of the *New York Herald's* staff.

Clarence Shearn, Mr. Hearst's lawyer and the thinker-out of his costly injunction suits and other litigations against corporations and "oppressors of the common people."

Hearst as a Political Problem.

A writer in the *Outlook* (New York) for October 20 shows how real is the political problem presented by Mr. Hearst's career up to the present time. With the conservative sentiment of the Democratic party against him he was able to vote 200 delegates in the St. Louis convention in 1904. He polled a larger vote when he ran for Congress in 1902 than any man who ever ran for Congress in New York City. In a three-sided contest for the New York mayoralty he was officially beaten by McClellan by only about 3,000 votes and received 88,000 more votes than Iwins. He was powerful enough to force the Democratic State convention at Buffalo to nominate him. His influence compelled the Massachusetts Democracy to nominate John B. Moran. He has a following in many States, and in most of them men are fighting in his interest to obtain control of the Democratic party organization.

THE NEW PHASES OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

DURING the pause in revolutionary activity on a large scale in Russia, which marked the months of September and October, the serious reviews of Europe and America contained thoughtful studies of the more permanent, less sensational phases of the movement for Russian political and economic reform.

In the last number of the *Vyestnik Yevropy* (St. Petersburg), Mr. Schilder-Schuldner points out the causes of the present unfortunate condition of the Russian peasants. The destitute condition of those who live on allotted lands is an indisputable fact. This has now reached the acute stage, where the slightest shrinkage in crop-yield brings famine in its wake. The chronic underfeeding, moreover, leading to physical degeneracy of the people; and the devastation of proprietary estates by hungry mobs at the slightest pretext, are growing into a national calamity.

This destitution is primarily due to the very low yield capacity of the peasant allotments as compared with private holdings, the average yield per dessyatine (2½ acres) for the central belt on lands of the former type being about 21 bushels, while for the latter type it amounts to 32 bushels. Any broad effective scheme of government intervention to ameliorate these deplorable conditions must be based on thorough investigations of the facts and their causes.

The appalling inefficient state of peasant farming, this writer insists, is not due, as is usually claimed, to inadequate allotment. Small allotments are usually more productive than larger ones. Small holdings allow intensive farming, repeated applications of capital and skilled labor, and are, therefore, more profitable than large estates,—contrasting thus with the law that large, concentrated capital in *industrial* production is superior to small capital. The peasants who plead for more land have not so far furnished any proof that an increase in the allotments is necessarily followed by higher productivity.

The plea for more education among the peasants, very just in itself, is irrelevant here, since the peasants, in spite of their illiteracy, know their business well, and no college-bred agriculturist can surpass them in practical sense and grasp of technic. The peasants know very well that poor tillage and insufficient manuring are responsible for their deplorable farming. They need more live-stock and more manure, and modern methods for attaining this, namely, the growing of clover and other fodder grasses, as well as of rhizo crops.

But progress along these lines of efficient farming is blocked by the grave defect by the two types of peasant land tenure.

In the communal "*mir*" system of land tenure, all the land in a commune is owned jointly and subject to redistribution. The allotment of one peasant, sliced up in land strips, intersects the strips of another peasant. Meadow lands are redistributed yearly, with the consequence that the peasant allows them to be overrun by underbrush, hillocks and stones. Improvement of plow-land requires even more labor and outlay of capital,—things incompatible with insecurity of ownership under this system of land tenure. Such land parcels widely scattered in the form of narrow strips are not susceptible of effective tillage, as they cannot be replowed across even once, and a considerable portion of such land is taken up as boundary marks between the allotment strips, remaining thus untilled and choking up the adjoining land. Finally, each one's holding proves thus to be not a strictly personal and permanent possession, but only until the next distributions.

Under such conditions no enterprise and initiative are to be expected, no improvements even thinkable. To this is therefore due the very prevalent wholesale flight of all the adult male population from their farms; they flock into the most poorly paid lines of employment and leave their allotments to be poorly tilled or untilled altogether.

Their lack of interest in their farms is so pronounced that they welcome every sort of holiday, national, church, and local, during which, when every hour's work is priceless, they let their hay crops rot from the rains, their unharvested rye run to seed, and idle away completely entire days. This indolent attitude is probably also a result of their former serfdom.

Equally objectionable, because practically the same in form as well as in its effects as communal tenure, is the second type of farms, the so-called "court-yard," or habitation, allotment of the northwestern provinces. The land, nominally granted to the village, as a whole, and not to each habitation, was allotted, as shown by title deeds, an indefinite acreage to each habitation-working peasant family.

The location and boundaries of each allotment are not given in the deeds, and such allotments were, in fact, never officially surveyed, so that arable land is divided, as in the communal system, into strips scattered for each owner at different places. The whole village land is also divided into three fields (three-crop tillage), with common meadow land, pasturage, and woodland. Legally each court owner does not own personally his lots and cannot will his rights to them.

The owner of the lot is the abstract impersonal "court"; it is not an individual, nor an organized stock company, and has no responsible directorate or attorney. The members of the peasant family, generally exceeding and never coinciding in number with this fictitious collectivity, have no definite right in this common holding, or in its income; they cannot hold the court head accountable, as they did not elect him.

Essentially, then, the same defects occur in court tenure as in the "*mir*": vagueness and looseness of property rights, lack of a clear and secure system of legally established rights. The results are, first, a perceptible shrinkage in the productivity of land, and, secondly, demoralization of the peasants, fostering in them a spirit of general indifference and slovenliness in managing their own business, and creating a disregard for property rights in general.

The advantage so often claimed for the "*mir*," that it prevents the "proletarianization" of the peasants, is untenable, as it is the "*mir*" which is responsible for the very poor farming of each allotment, and the consequent impoverishment of the peasant family, which are thus compelled to abandon their land and enter the ranks of the proletaires in quest of employment.

Equally untenable is the argument of the communists that the "*mir*" is rooted in the racial character of the Russians. Many peasants are unwilling to give up the commune because they are not aware as yet of all the harm it brings, as they lack information in regard to other forms of land-use, owing to their ignorance and general inertia. The Russian laws are very defectively framed and the Russian court procedure complicated and costly with regard to a peasant's transition from communal, habitation, or other forms of joint land-tenure to full individual ownership in land. Again, the so-called positive prescription tenure or the right to hold land on the ground of long usage, amounts to legal sanction of land-grabbing, which in its turn makes ownership of realty very insecure.

Is German Intervention in Poland Possible?

More than once, during the past year, have appeared reports that the German Government is contemplating forcible intervention in Russian affairs and the occupation of at least some part of Russia's Polish provinces. These reports have invariably met with strong denial in the official and the semi-official press of Germany. Finally, the *Rossia*, a semi-official Russian organ, categorically declared in explanation of an article in its columns by "Diplomaticus," about

German-Austrian armed intervention, that, toward the close of last May, Berlin officially asked Vienna for its views in the matter. All German denials will hardly be able to efface the political fact that it was a semi-official Russian journal which published this news.

Why should the German Kaiser wish to intervene? To save the Holstein-Gottorp dynasty of Russia, is the usual reply. Polish observers, however, point out that the anarchy at present prevailing in Russia, not only is not dangerous to Germany, but, indeed, is, "in many respects, very desirable to her; since it renders Russia almost entirely impotent in the sphere of international politics, and is very advantageous to German commerce and industry." This is so apparent, says the *Slowo Polskie* (*The Polish Word*), of Lemberg (Austrian Poland), that the German Government has been suspected of indirectly promoting the anarchy in Russia. "And it has not been suspected without foundation."

We have already said, and we again repeat it, that the German Government has facilitated the importation of firearms to Russia. We have in our hands proofs showing that German factories remaining under the strict control of the government, have offered to supply the required quantity of revolvers and guns to specified places on the Russian frontier on the basis of a confidential agreement with those giving the order. Historical investigators will some day discover what part German politics took in the revolutionary movement in Russia. To-day it can be said, on the basis of various proofs and well-grounded hypotheses, that that part will turn out to be a prominent one.

The real immediate object of Germany in this matter,—at least, such is the opinion of the Polish political leaders,—is to prevent Russia coming to any clear understanding with her Polish subjects. Indirectly Berlin has gained a collateral, but hardly less important object,—“she has rendered very difficult, if not impossible, the reconciliation of England with Russia.” Is Germany merely trying to prevent Polish autonomy, or does she aim to occupy the Kingdom of Poland, by virtue of an agreement with the Russian Government, or in the way of plain conquest, or under pretext of protectorate?

How Does the German Kaiser View the Question?

Berlin has never ceased in its endeavor to obliterate the Polish character of Silesia, East Prussia, West Prussia, and the Grand Duchy of Posen, in its own domain. Since 1886, especially, the government has been

making extraordinary efforts to weaken materially and morally the population that it has not been able to win for the state idea. With regard to Emperor William especially, says M. Czechowski, a writer in the Warsaw *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* (*Illustrated Weekly*), "it is known that, at the beginning of his reign, he tried to obtain the sympathy of the Poles."

The aid of the Polish deputies was at that time necessary to him for the passage of the commercial treaties as well as for the appropriation of funds for the increase of the army and navy. Nevertheless, the Emperor did not, by any means, go far in his concessions. He did not want a decided war with the Polish population; but he also did not want to abandon the policy of Germanization. He aimed, like Bismarck, to Germanize the Polish population; to win it for the Prussian state idea. But, while Bismarck wanted to gain that end by malice and violence, the young William II. thought that he would gain it more easily by the effacing of antagonisms, not the most important, but the most irritating. The huge majority of the Polish population quickly understood this policy of the Prussian King, however; and, seeing that only apparent, worthless concessions had been made to it, it protested positively against the policy of reconciliation with the Prussian Government.

The disenchantment of the Emperor found expression in several violent speeches, of which the one at Malborg [Marienburg] attracted special attention; in the appropriation of new millions for the colonization of the Polish provinces by Germans; and in the systematic persecution of all manifestations of Polish nationalism.

How is this Germanizing persistence to be interpreted?

From speeches of Chancellor von Bülow, and similar declarations, it follows that Emperor William's government foresees and long

has foreseen the possibility of such a change in the political relations of Europe as would lead to the resurrection of some form of Polish state entity; and "it is filled with the fear lest, in that case, it should come to the demand of the restoration of the lands taken by the Prussians from the Republic of Poland."

In anticipation of such a development of relations, the Berlin government spares neither expense nor toil to strip the Polish provinces of their original character; to bestow on them a German character by the buying up of the land out of Polish hands, and by the mass colonization of Germans; and thus to deprive pretensions to the restoration of those provinces of the basis of reality. For, the fact of the accomplished Germanization would be, even in the most unfavorable conditions for Prussia, almost an irrefragable guarantee of territorial inviolability. An autonomous Russian Kingdom of Poland, even though it were possessed of a very limited right of deciding about its affairs, would be a certain kind of that Polish state entity the apparition of which so appals Emperor William and his chancellor. Of course, it is idle to talk of such an autonomous Kingdom of Poland becoming in any respect dangerous to the big Prusso-German power; but this autonomy would be the expression of an improvement of the relations between the Polish nation and Russia,—popular Russia, moreover, which is by no means favorably disposed to Germany. Russia regenerated, reformed on constitutional principles, would be a far greater power than the Russia that crumbled under the blows of Japan. Such a Russia, besides, might become in truth that which long ago already some statesmen desired to have her,—a center of the Slavonic movement; and in that case, the long anticipated encounter between the Slavonic world and the Germanic world, would no longer be such a fancy as it is hitherto; and in such an encounter Germany might easily lose her provinces with a Polish population.

RUSSIAN WOMEN MAY NOW STUDY AT HOME.

RUSSIA to-day affords meagre university training only for the insistent male. In the past still less has been offered the women. Therefore, the custom has been for many Russian women to obtain their education abroad, and the Russian female student has been a well-known figure on the streets of Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Zurich and other continental centers. The correspondent of the Vienna *Zeit*, however, tells us that this state of affairs is undergoing a rapid change. Courses for women are being opened in many Russian universities, and even special colleges for women have been erected.

In a long letter to his journal the correspondent says:

In a short time university freedom for Russian women will be an accomplished fact, and in St. Petersburg and Moscow,—to mention only two cities,—neither strikes nor revolutions have been able to arrest the movement. The conclusive proof of this latter statement is offered by a new university for women, The Petersburg Technical Institute for Women, which will shortly be opened in the Russian capital. This university will have courses in engineering and architecture, and others in electro-technics and technical chemistry. The college term will be four years and the fees \$25 per quarter. But the movement will be given still greater emphasis

by another college to be opened in the coming fall. This institution will be known as The Free University for Women, and it will be directed by the celebrated scholar Professor Rajew. This gentleman will be assisted by a corps of experienced instructors and the lectures will include the history of Russian law, general literature, Russian literature, philosophy, logic, psychology, international law, and so on.

The agitation for wide dissemination of the principles of culture among women and the people in general is, however, not confined to St. Petersburg or Moscow. Indeed, the country is flaming with the thirst for knowledge, and in every section, even in Siberia, prodigious efforts are being made to collect money by private subscription for national universities. In Moscow the cause was saved by a large legacy, left for the purpose of establishing a college for the people free from state control or state aid. According to the terms of the bequest the governing committee will be composed partly of Moscow citizens, partly of a number of trustees appointed by the testator, and partly by a so-called "culture committee," the membership of which is not limited in number or class. In fact this committee may not only include persons of both sexes, but also foreigners of distinction and ability. It is also provided that lectures may be held in other languages than Russian, so that we really have an international university.

The correspondent adds that the entrance age limit for students is "fixed at seventeen years, and the college will admit all applicants without distinction of sex or race. At first the fees will be some nominal sum, but later they will be abolished and the courses will be free."

The progress made in the development of medical courses for Russian women is particularly interesting. Thus the state recently created a medical branch for women in Moscow, "and the Moscow city authorities at once placed six of the largest city hospitals at the disposal of the women students, in consequence of which the women have a greater amount of material at their command than the men students."

This may surprise foreigners, but we must not forget that the Russian woman's thirst for knowledge is unusual, and in addition the woman physician in Russia is a very popular individual. This is particularly true for the women physicians who work among the peasants, and who display in their work the most admirable self-abnegation. The woman physician is also indispensable as a gynecologist for the numerous Mohammedan women who live in Russia, as these women are forbidden by their religion to consult men physicians.

THE MEAT INDUSTRY IN HOLLAND.

THE Chicago packing-house revelations have occasioned an immense amount of comment in the European press. Numerous articles have appeared in the continental reviews describing the methods employed in various European packing-houses and instituting comparisons with the American methods,—invariably to the disparagement of the latter. An article of this character appears in the *Hollandsche Revue* for August, and while it is useless to quote its animadversions on Chicago packing-house abuses, it may be profitable to summarize a portion of its description of the modern Dutch packing-houses.

The article in question cites an account given in a Dutch trade journal, the *Industrial Weekly*, of a visit made to the plant of a Rotterdam firm which, we are assured, may be taken as a sample of all Dutch establishments of this kind. We are reminded at the outset that no slaughtering is done at the packing-house. This takes place at the city, or communal, abattoir, where the strictest official inspection guarantees that only pure, wholesome meat shall be put on

the market. The Rotterdam abattoir contains a great number of mechanical devices for the handling and moving of heavy carcasses. The most practical machinery is employed for all purposes required, while in the section where hogs are slaughtered great stationary vats are kept constantly filled with hot water for cleansing and for the removal of the bristles. The meat, having been duly inspected and approved, is taken from the abattoir to the ground floor of the packing-house and is there hung up on hooks, which by means of trolleys are carried along a suspended rail.

The visitor to this Rotterdam packing plant was impressed by the extreme cleanliness of the establishment,—all the more since the visit had been entirely unexpected. The walls, floor, implements, and machinery were all found spotlessly clean, except, of course, where they were soiled by the work immediately in hand. In the pork and sausage departments of this packing-house the visitors paid special attention to the ingenious and effective rocking-chopper there employed. The meat is laid upon a large

disk-like block; the nine knives of the chopper are set in rocking motion, while at the same time the disk turns in an ellipse, so that constantly a different part of the meat receives the action of the knives.

In the rear of this part of the buildings are the boiler and engine rooms, where the entire system of machinery employed in the establishment is operated by means of a Laval steam turbine. The surplus steam is utilized for the heating of the water needed for washing and rinsing. A steam pump conveys water required for cooling and scrubbing from Norton cisterns to every floor of the establishment. Under the factory, and also partly under Victoria Street, which is the private property of the concern, are four great vaults or cellars. By means of refrigerating machines the temperature of these vaults is kept at from 37 to 39 degrees Fahrenheit. This firm was the first among Dutch packers to apply this system of refrigeration for the cooling of meat. In each of these vaults, which are provided with marble-topped tables, great vats have been built in masonry, all lined with white glazed tiles, in which the meat,—whether beef or pork,—is salted down or corned.

The canned meats are prepared in the upper stories. The ovens in the kitchen of this department resemble those found in first-class hotels, so that the odor of boiling or

roasting meat is scarcely perceptible. The cooking apparatus,—kettles, and so forth,—is entirely stationary, and the heating is done wholly by steam or gas, so as to avoid the dust of coal fires. Other kitchens were especially furnished with means and appliances for roasting and for the preparation of delicacies manufactured from flesh or fowl. The choicest dishes were here prepared by expert cooks. The visitors saw great receptacles containing toothsome cutlets, sweetbreads, kidneys, fricassees, sauces, and so forth, all looking as if prepared under the eye and direction of the tidiest housewife.

From these kitchens the prepared articles are conveyed to another department, where the cans are filled and hermetically sealed. Each man seals nearly eight hundred cans per hour. A special employee is specifically charged with the duty of seeing to the perfection of the sealing,—a matter of the first importance. The different meat products are put up, of course, not only in tins, but in bottles, jars, pots, and so forth, but all sealed with equal care and security.

The visitors submitted sample canned meats from this establishment to inspection at the chemical laboratory of Dr. J. P. S. Borgman, at Rotterdam, where they were subjected to a thorough chemical test. The reports of this examination made by the laboratory were flattering to the packers.

THE "PROFESSIONAL" COACH IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

IN the general movement for the reform of college athletics the doom of the "professional" coach has already been sounded. An editorial article in the *Outing Magazine* for October indicates a healthy consensus of opinion among those who have the best interests of American college athletics at heart, and this article places the responsibility for the retention of the worst features of professionalism, not upon the undergraduates themselves, but upon the mistaken supporters of college athletics among the graduates and other outside backers of athletic interests. The article goes so far as to assert that the head of the whole objectionable system of commercialized athletics is the professional coach, "who must maintain his place and reputation, because the man in the street believes that coaches and not players win games and races. His job depends upon winning. If he can get the men he will win and

fatten his pocketbook." The first step in the general house-cleaning, according to the *Outing* program, must be the extinction of the professional coach.

The coach is not working for the good of sport; it is nothing to him if only a small fraction of the undergraduates are obtaining any exercise or benefit from the game that he controls. He was hired to make winners, not to preach doctrines, and, once he has found his men, all other candidates are a nuisance and ought not to be allowed on the playing field or in the boats. This is a natural position for the coach; he knows that his salary depends on victories and he is going to have them. If it happens that a few more or less ethical principles come into the way, they are easily surmounted. If an exposure occurs, the coach sinks out of view and the committee answers.

There is no wrong in the principle of professional coaching; it is a matter of expediency, and we have never questioned that a coach is needed in racquets, cricket, or the like, but the false position that the individual has come to

occupy in college makes his presence a bar to clean sport. From the true position of a servant, he has become a director, framing the policy in many of our institutions. The committees are mere figureheads, taking their advice and ideas from the coach. His sole and unanswerable argument is that if this or that thing is not done, he will not be able to turn out a winning team. The coach did not spring at once to his high level; he started as an instructor in athletics and then discovered that he needed men. Winning teams roused enthusiasm and gave him more power, until gradually the precept was laid down that winning coaches must have no interference. Thus the coach developed from a servant to a master and athletics from a sport to a business with a hired supervisor. The primary fault was with the college man himself; he obtained a false idea of the importance of a coach and then connived at schemes for obtaining good players, blindly believing victory to be the end and that the coach, as the sole road to victory, ought to be supported.

A moment's thought will show that the coach has his standing by virtue of the interesting fallacy that coaches rather than players win. If X University happens to have a bad season, then the coach is blamed, and again, after a successful time, he is a small deity. He knows that he will be held responsible by the unthinking college public for the failure of a team or crew, and he also knows that only players will sustain a reputation. Therefore he gets them.

While it is perfectly well known that the coach does not make the team or crew, yet,

as the system has been developed, he is, in fact, asked to do this thing, and, knowing his own limitations, he is put in positions where the temptation to win at any cost is very great. It is hard to blame him, says the writer in *Outing*. He is employed to win, not to foster sport; and when sport interferes with his clear duty he has no choice. The professional who was once a university player stands on an equality with the players and committeemen, and, with a greater knowledge of college ways, he can work more harm than the out-and-out professional, who assumes to be nothing more than a teacher of athletic sports. In the opinion of this writer, a system of paid graduate coaching is the worst possible. It is bad, because it is of the essence of commercialism, in that the coach is veiled with a certain respectability, and his excessive salary paid in the guise of an honorarium to compensate for time lost in devotion to *alma mater*. The article concludes with this frank and pointed, if somewhat cynical, inference: "A system of sport that depends on one hired man or a few hired men is primitive; it shows that the sport is not in a healthy condition, or more men would be able to understand and to teach."

THE POWER OF MEMORY—HOW EXPLAINED.

A THEORY of memory and its relation to the nervous system is suggested in the last number of the *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Physiologie* (Jena), by Dr. Max Verworn, who states that he and the scientists engaged in his laboratory have been busy for many years studying the processes going on in the nervous system during its different conditions of rest and activity.

By memory is understood the power to recall impressions, or memory pictures, from the association of ideas or at the impulse of the moment and not merely through repetition of the stimulus which first produced the impression.

The only explanation offered for this power has been the old one that repeated stimulation of the nervous system through the senses produces certain effects upon the neural elements which at first are only slowly impressed upon them. But the difficulty here seems to be in getting a satisfactory conception of the nature of these effects which, as far as we have any knowledge of them, are

wholly latent as long as the cells remain at rest.

The nervous system is made up of masses of irregular cells with branched fibers that grow out for some distance and place the main body of the cell in communication with other cells, all the elements together forming a tissue of cells and fibers that in some way, not well understood, has the power of transmitting and transforming impulses, and of carrying on all the activities that find expression as the intelligence of the individual.

The full number of ganglion cells making up the nervous system is always formed before birth, but the further development of individual cells with their fibers continues during the greater part of life and consists in the enlargement of the central cell body together with an increase in the number and length of the fibrous branches. In the brains examined it was interesting to note the development of the cells of the cerebellum during the first few days after birth, in response to the stim

the reflex movements necessary for maintaining equilibrium. In the course of six days the cells had both increased in size and acquired a much greater growth of connecting fibers than appeared at first, the development corresponding with the perfection of these reflex movements, showing that a close relation exists between the amount of material in the ganglion cells, and the activities which they exercise in controlling the processes of life.

The writer believes that the activities of the senses produce certain cumulative effects in the nervous system which become evidenced by an increase in the mass of the ganglion cells.

This increase in mass, in turn, brings about the development of greater intensity of nervous energy, which, on one hand, means an increase of the specific energy production of the individual ganglion cell, and on the other

hand, a general increase of power as a result of overcoming resistance in associated areas of the nervous system.

Memory is a specific sequence of the use of the nervous system, and depends upon the working out of definite association tracts by the continued action of specific impulses coming from the ganglion cells and being conducted along certain tracts of fibers and cells, until their inherent resistance is overcome. Use strengthens the memory, while disuse weakens it as a result of a gradual loss of nervous matter through atrophy due to inactivity.

In a mechanical explanation of memory it is necessary to consider not only the increase of intensity of nervous power through increase in the mass of nerve elements, but also the gradual working out and development of association tracts through the nervous system.

THE ETHICS OF BOOK REVIEWING.

EXTREME severity on the part of reviewers is no longer encouraged, or even countenanced, by the reading public, as was formerly the case. It has been discovered that this kind of reviewing does very little to prevent the dissemination of inferior literature. There still lingers, however, a tradition in the reviewer's craft that it is the critic's chief business to point out the defects, rather than the excellencies, of the work under review. This notion is vigorously combated by Arthur C. Benson, in the October number of *Cornhill* (London). He takes the ground that unless a book is "distinctly misleading, or controversial, or one sided, or militant, or insolent, or pretentious, or of immoral tendency, there is nothing to be gained in the interests of the public by making it stand in the pillory."

If a book is a feeble and worthless book, the less said about it the better. If a book sets out to decry and misrepresent some figure in the history of literature whom ordinary people have a right to admire, then a reviewer is perfectly justified in making a spirited defence of the maligned person. If, on the other hand, a book is an intemperate panegyric, then a reviewer may warn his readers that the view is a partial one. If a book is bombastic and pretentious, it may be judiciously pricked, like a bladder. But if a book is harmless and sincere, there is nothing to be gained by deriding its amateurishness or its faults of workmanship. To publish an unsuccessful book is an expensive business, and

there is not much danger of an author repeating the experiment; and even if he does, the publisher benefits, and the author pays.

Of course, if reviewers could really suppress and restrain the publication of feeble and second-rate books, so as to throw readers upon the study of classical masterpieces, the case would be different; but, as a matter of fact, the public seems to want a vast supply of not very masterly novels, and there is no reason why they should not have what they want.

Editors should, I believe, resolutely suppress manifestations of this spiteful and ill-natured spirit in their columns. They are of no practical utility, and such reviews do not in the least help us to a true criterion of values.

The criticism which does help us is when a trained critic, who is generous and appreciative, gives good reasons for admiring or respecting a book, and induces readers to make the acquaintance of a volume of character and quality, which they might otherwise never see. But too often criticism, even of books that are on the whole satisfactory, is written in the spirit of a schoolmaster correcting a boy's exercise. It may conceivably do the writer good, but it cannot possibly assist and clarify the popular taste that this faultfinding performance should be given a wide publicity.

Mr. Benson no doubt expresses the feeling of many readers of a certain class of critical reviews when he says that such writings are often vitiated by the impression left on the reader that the reviewer is not trying to weigh the merits and demerits of the book, so much as to show others how smart and trenchant he can be.

GERMAN EDUCATION UNDER FIRE.

IN England, especially, there is a noticeable reaction against German educational methods, long held up as models. Mr. J. Ellis Barker writes in the *Contemporary Review* on education and mis-education in Germany. He points out that in Germany and especially in Prussia, education was from the first used by the government for the purpose of keeping the people in a state of subjection and of mental servitude.

THE PEOPLE'S SCHOOLS TWICE A FAILURE.

The German elementary schools, which contain some nine million children, were intended, according to Dr. Falk, (1) to promote patriotism; (2) to foster religion and morality; (3) to fit the young for practical life. The failure of the first is seen in the three million votes cast by the Social Democrats in 1903, whom the Kaiser described as "fellows without a fatherland, enemies of their nation." The second aim is said to be also unattained, for the Protestants of Germany, who form two-thirds of the nation, are "not at all religious." Church-going is not a social obligation. The yearly average of illegitimate births in Germany is 180,000, against 50,000 in Great Britain. There are 12,000 suicides in Germany, as against 3,000 in Great Britain. Toleration is in Germany conspicuous by its absence. The third aim is better served. "The German child learns a few necessary things fairly well. The English child learns many things ill, of which most are unnecessary." The German child learns in the elementary schools perhaps too slavishly to obey. The English "board school" education errs perhaps in the opposite direction. The English board school encourages the child to become a pauper by giving everything for nothing. The German parents, who have to pay, value more what they get. All classes join in the German school. The English board school is still the charity school of the poor.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—CRAMMING SHOPS.

After these concessions to the public elementary schools of Germany, the writer proceeds to attack the secondary schools. He says that they are in the main cramming establishments of the worst type, treated by parents and children as a great but inevitable evil. Even the Kaiser denounces the mis-education given therein, saying: "We ought to educate young Germans, sons of

the nation, not young Greeks and Romans. We ought to desert the program received from the ancient monasteries." Bodily exercise in schools has been until very recently disparaged. "Germany is by nature a gameless country." "As regards physical education, the German schools are worthless."

UNIVERSITIES—FACTORIES OF MEDIOCRITIES.

Of the twenty-two German universities, with 3,000 professors and lecturers and 40,000 students, the writer has little good to say. He admits the number of students is increasing by leaps and bounds, but he says, "It may be doubted whether it is a matter for congratulation that the German universities are turning out an army of unemployed lawyers, doctors, theologians and teachers," to form "a huge learned, and therefore the more dangerous, proletariat." The writer ventures to affirm that "the average British doctor, lawyer, schoolmaster, or clergyman is distinctly superior to his German colleague." "The output of books, mostly worthless, has enormously increased in Germany."

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—TOO THEORETIC.

Though Germany is held to be no longer the model in elementary, intermediate and practical education, the writer admits she is far ahead of Great Britain in technical education. Yet "German technical education is more extensive than intensive, more showy than practical and thorough." He quotes Felisch, who wrote, "we pay for our greater theoretical knowledge with diminished practical ability." The writer emphatically refuses to attribute the industrial success of Germany to the general education of its workers. Belgian industries, he says, are comparatively more flourishing than those of Germany, yet in Belgium 128 of every thousand recruits are unable to write.

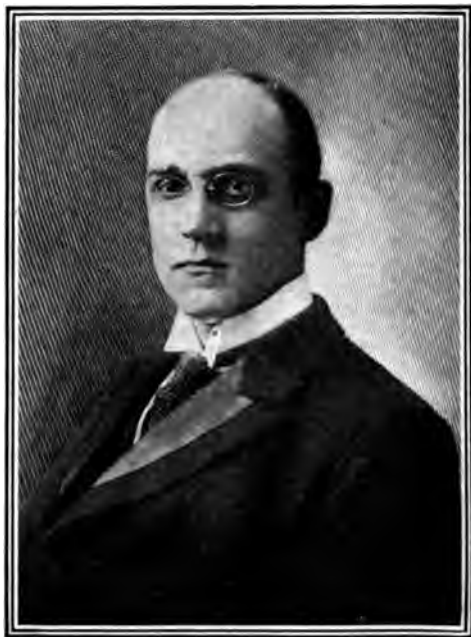
The chief practical value of the German schools consists, he maintains, not in the knowledge disseminated, but in the discipline instilled. Germany has learned the lesson of national coöperation, coördination of all the national forces, and has developed it to a higher extent than any other country. Mr. Barker ventures to assert that Germany, with all her schools, and with her army of 300,000 teachers, is a less intelligent and less cultured nation than Great Britain.

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA.

THE recent visit of Secretary Root to the more important of the South-American republics has tended to stimulate the interest of North-American readers in affairs of the southern continent. While all may not be ready to admit that a serious crisis is at hand in our relations with the Latin-American republics, it is certainly true, as is pointed out by the Hon. John Barrett, American minister to Colombia, in the *North American Review* for September 21, that the people of the United States might profitably give more attention to our sister American republics.

OUR DIMINUTIVE TRADE WITH THE LATIN-AMERICAN STATES.

In his appeal to American readers to give more consideration to the affairs of Latin America, Mr. Barrett relies, to a great extent, on the striking showing made by the latest trade statistics. He shows that the total foreign trade of Latin America, exports and imports, amounted in 1905 to more than \$1,700,000,000. Of this aggregate, the exports totaled an even billion dollars, and the imports seven hundred millions. It appears that the United States bought of Latin America goods to the value of \$350,000,000, while our exports to Latin America amounted to \$189,000,000. The balance of trade against the United States, therefore, approximates \$160,000,000. Although these figures show that the United States buys 35 per cent. of Latin America's exports, and sells, in turn, to it 27 per cent. of its imports, Mr. Barrett reminds us that such statistics would be misleading if not analyzed. For instance, the 27 per cent. is made up principally by the group of countries bordering on the Caribbean, and, among them, chiefly by Mexico and Cuba. Brazil, on the other hand, the empire republic, with an area equal to that of the United States and a population greater than that of Mexico, bought from the United States only 11 per cent. of its imports. Argentina, whose foreign trade is now larger than that of either Japan or China, purchased only 14 per cent. of her imports from the United States. Chile, which has quadrupled her commerce in a decade, bought only 9 per cent., and Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia only 6 per cent. Peru, which is much nearer the United States, being distant only ten days from New Orleans, took no more than 18 per cent.; and Ecuador, two days from Panama and eight from New



HON. JOHN BARRETT.
(United States Minister to Colombia.)

York, but three weeks from Europe by the shortest route, required only 25 per cent. Leaving out Colombia and Venezuela, with Central America and Mexico, Mr. Barrett finds himself face to face with the disappointing truth that the major portion of South America bought only 14 per cent. of its imports from us.

OUR STRANGE MISCONCEPTIONS OF OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS.

In seeking to account for the apparent lack of real understanding between the United States and the Latin-American nations, Mr. Barrett is impressed by the fact that "the average North American insistently ignores the Latin point of view and too often undertakes to impose his own ideas where they are not acceptable." He says:

The North American overlooks the fact that the Latin American has been schooled from childhood in an entirely different environment from his own, in the study of a different national history, literature, philosophy, politics, and business. As a result, the American does not understand the Latin, nor the Latin the American. Despite our vaunted Yankee adaptability, there is no doubt that the average European more readily accepts the Latin-American point of view than does the North American.

As corollary to this suggestion, there should

be emphasized one feature of the North-American attitude which is most harmful to our prestige and influence, especially in the powerful and progressive republics, like Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. As described in one of the writer's recent official reports, it can be rightly called our "Holier than Thou" attitude toward everything Latin-American. Nothing is more irritating than this; and, although the Latin, schooled in politeness, says little about it, he resents it at heart. The constant and even perhaps unintentional or unconscious assumption on the part of our press, of our ministers and statesmen, of our investors and scholars, and of our business and professional men, that we surpass Latin America in every respect cuts to the quick and does immeasurable harm. It is an undeniable truth that five-sixths of the North-American newspapers and general comment that reach the press and public of Latin America reveal a tone, note or suggestion of patronage that the Latin American detects as quickly as the pointer scents his quarry. In addition to this, there is the almost total disregard by North-American newspapers of important Latin-American news, political movements, and national development, while the same papers record in exaggerated terms incipient and abortive attempts at revolution. On the other hand, London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, and Rome newspapers publish more Latin-American news despatches in one week than the papers of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans do in a month. The editorial comment also in North-American papers often shows such total ignorance of real conditions that excerpts are often reprinted in Latin-American papers and referred to as evidence of Yankee carelessness and lack of real interest.

Very few North Americans realize the spirit of national pride and patriotism that characterizes the Latin American. The commercial sentiment of the times has not deadened his sentimental side as much as it has that of other races. He is proud of his country's history, its heroes, its past and present achievements, and of its opportunities; he is chagrined to see that the North American knows little or nothing of such things, and he contrasts therewith his own knowledge of the history and progress of the United States. It is a pity that our common schools and colleges do not give more time and attention to Latin-American history and development, past and present. How few American boys can tell anything of the achievements of Bolivar and San Martin, and yet it is a grave question if these men did not show qualities of courage and persistency in their field of operation equal to that of George Washington. How few North-American scholars and men of culture or breeding realize the existence in the South-American countries of excellent universities, advanced scientific and commercial institutions, literary societies and groups of progressive thinkers, writers, poets, historians, editors, painters, sculptors, architects, and professors, as highly gifted, and as numerous in proportion to population as those of the United States and Europe.

In every capital of Latin America, declares Mr. Barrett, there is a greater proportion of highly educated people, in the true

meaning of the term, than in the average city of the United States, and it is astonishing to find the number of men and women who have been trained in the best schools of Europe. High-class Latin Americans, whether professional men or merchants, as a rule, speak French fluently as well as Spanish. The Latin Americans, according to Mr. Barrett, have shown a far greater practical capacity for government than they have received credit for in this part of the world. In the matter of municipal government, for instance:

Buenos Ayres, with one million population, is better governed, at half the cost, than any city of similar size in the United States, while Rio Janeiro, with seven hundred thousand people, spends five times as much money on public improvements as St. Louis or Baltimore, and yet governs itself at smaller cost. Mexico City is a model to many of our large cities in good government, in attractiveness and economy of administration. It would be a good idea if some of the representatives of our American municipal-study societies would visit Latin America as well as Europe.

OUR INFERIOR LINGUISTIC EQUIPMENT.

As a means of improving our relations with Latin-American countries, Mr. Barrett puts much emphasis upon the necessity that all Americans having dealings in those countries should master either Spanish, Portuguese, or French. He estimates that 95 per cent. of European business men, travelers, or scholars who go to Latin America are able to speak or write Latin or French. In Brazil it is necessary that either Portuguese or French should be spoken by all who would successfully do business. The ignorance of North Americans in respect to these languages is said to be a matter of frequent comment among intelligent Latin Americans. This ignorance of the ordinary languages of communication, together with the lack of steamship facilities between North and South America, has undoubtedly done much to retard the growth of cordial social and commercial relations between the people of the United States and those of Latin America.

It is estimated that not 1 per cent. of North Americans who travel abroad include South America in their itinerary, while not more than 20 per cent. of Latin Americans traveling abroad visit the United States. Thus the interchange of travel is so small as to have slight beneficial effect. The lack of steamship facilities, already alluded to, is doubtless the chief cause of this condition.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SPELLING REFORM.

IT is interesting to note the reception in England of President Roosevelt's endorsement of the Simplified Spelling Board's recommendations, to which allusion was made in the October number of this REVIEW (page 402).

In the *Fortnightly Review*, writing on "The President's English," Mr. William Archer avows himself an advocate of spelling reform, though rather than spell "fonetikal" he would "at once go over to the stagnationists" and write "programme" and "prologue" to his dying day. "We have made our cheap jokes at the President's expense," says Mr. Archer; "now it is time to be serious":

I believe the matter to be a momentous one,—more so, perhaps, than the President himself fully realizes. I believe that the future of the English language hangs in the balance, and that there lies before us, during the next few years, a decision of world-historic import.

The Simplified Spelling Board has been too timid in its recommendations, and Mr. Archer does not believe that reform will make any real headway until their present proposals have been enormously extended and amended. English opposition to them, so far from preventing their adoption, will much more probably hasten it.

THE STOCK ARGUMENT.

The "stock argument" against spelling reform is, of course, the "etymological" argument. This "has long been abandoned by all who have given any real thought to the subject."

It is disowned by the very people who, were there anything in it, would be the first to insist upon it,—namely, the philologists and language-historians. The history of the language is written in a thousand volumes, and can never be really lost or obscured; and the idea that our current spelling is, in any effective sense, a course of instruction in etymology, is patently false.

Even supposing that current spelling were a very ready key to etymology, it is a monstrous pretension that a hundred million people who have no use for this key ought to be encumbered with it throughout life, merely for the sake of the few thousands, at most, who have some use for it.

THE PRESENT PROPOSALS CRITICISED.

Admitting the desirability of spelling reform, Mr. Archer thinks the value of the



THIS DOES SETTLE IT.

President Roosevelt positively cannot accept the nomination for a third term: he has undertaken the introduction of spelling reform, and that is trouble enough for one man.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

President's proposals more than doubtful. He especially remarks that nothing is done to remove that perennial rock of offense to shaky spellers,—the large group of words ending in "ieve," "eive," "eave," and "eeve." If the Spelling Board's recommendations are adopted and put in practice, we shall have a long period of constantly changing language, and, consequently, of constantly changing dictionaries. Moreover, when the Simplified Spelling Board is at length satisfied, it does not follow that the rest of the English-speaking world will be satisfied. Chaos alone is likely to result.

A STANDARD OF SPELLING REFORM.

Mr. Archer insists on

the advisability, nay, the necessity, of a definite pronouncement on spelling reform by a special body, so constituted as to command the respect of the whole English-speaking world. The question should be referred to an international conference, congress, or commission, which, fairly representing all the communities and all the interests concerned, should speak with as near an approach to authority as is possible or desirable in our democratic world.

This conference President Roosevelt might invite to meet at Washington, and delegates from the British Islands, the Brit-

ish Colonies, and the United States should attend it, to the number of thirty to forty-five in all.

Phonetic spelling is obviously impossible, for the reason that what Aberdeen considers phonetic London does not, and (sad to say) Australia might now hardly do so either. Perhaps, however, in the course of leveling centuries, phonetic training and travel "may beget a composite international pronunciation which will dominate the whole English-speaking world."

Mr. Frederic Harrison's View

Mr. Frederic Harrison, writing in the *Positivist Review*, says:

There is, of course, much in English spelling which is vexatious and absurd. Many useful changes are being gradually introduced, and many American innovations are quite right, and are being slowly adopted here. But to introduce by a sudden public order an entire new dictionary would be, even if successful, a cause of endless confusion and division amongst the reading world. The elder generation would never consent to learn a new language, nor would they ever read a new book spelt in a way as troublesome to them as "Chaucer" or "Piers Plowman" now are to the average youth. A

young generation which had been brought up on *fonetik* literature would not read our existing books. Many millions of books would become waste paper. So far from the *Rusfelt-Karneggy Nu Stil* bringing together our two nations, it would rudely set them by the ears. The laughter which the President's order caused would become an angry growl, if we thought it serious, here. We may learn many things from America, but their literature is the last thing we should take as a model.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING REUNION — JINGOISM!

This, from Mr. Harrison's point of view, ought surely to be regarded as a point in favor of President Roosevelt, for he goes on to say:

A far deeper question remains. This dream of welding into one the whole English-speaking people is a dangerous and retrograde Utopia, full of mischief and false pride of race. It is a subtler and more sinister form of Jingoism. We all need to have our national faults and weaknesses corrected by friendship with those of different ideals and without our special temptations. The English race is already too domineering, ambitious, and self-centered. Combination with America would stimulate our vices, our difficulties—and our rivals. But this is too big a topic to treat in a paragraph.

A REVOLUTION IN WEATHER PREDICTION?

PROBABLY the most serious objection to our "weather indications" (great an advance as they are over none at all, which was the position not so many years ago) is the shortness of their look ahead. Many vain efforts have been made to improve this particular. Again, what a difference it would have made to Johnstown, San Francisco, and Valparaiso, if timely notice could be given of floods and earthquakes! To Pompeii and Courrières, if volcanic eruptions and liability to mine-explosions might be foretold! The ability by one means and, as it were, at a blow, to remedy *all* these defects, is the startling claim of an Austrian meteorologist, J. F. Nowack. In these days, practically no assertion made in the name of science can be summarily dismissed as incredible; and, if it be true (as is stated) that the Austrian government after thorough investigation has for years been supplying Herr Nowack with funds for perfecting his system, we may be sure "there is something in it." At all events, the matter is worth noting. In a foot-note to an article on the subject in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*,

September 16, the editor says: "The investigator is on his way to London, to establish there a central station for his weather predictions. If practical success crown his expectations, further offices are to be opened in Tokio, New York and a fourth city, from which the predictions over the whole surface of the earth will be cared for. The discovery of Herr Nowack, in case it works practically, is of such widespread importance and at the same time of so sensational a nature, that not only the scientists but the whole world must look forward to the further developments with the greatest interest." Herr Nowack, the article says, at the time of its writing, was in New York, on his return from an exploring trip in Cuba. The article goes on:

The sole reliance of Herr Nowack, his barometer (if one may so say), is a West Indian plant, *Abrus precatorius* L. nobilis N., the so-called *pater noster* pea. By an accident Herr Nowack came into possession of this plant, and he soon made the observation that its leaves (which perhaps resemble the leaves of the acacia or vetch) rolled up apparently without any perceptible reason and seemed to die. This condition, however, lasted but a few hours; then

the leaflets returned to their normal state. Herr Nowack satisfactorily ascertained that this striking phenomenon was dependent upon neither the light nor the moisture or temperature conditions, but was connected with a severe storm that occurred three days later. This observation, which Herr Nowack made in the year 1886, forms the basis of his further, unspeakably careful and remarkably comprehensive investigations.

The result of his observations, extending through years, made with quite special precautions, in various botanical gardens, but especially in the Kew Gardens, London, upon the "weather plant," is briefly as follows:

To make the predictions, let the leaflets and the leaf-midribs (to which are attached 12 to 17 pairs of leaflets), as well as the color of the

the motion of the leaf nerves upward, and its rising (barometric maximum) by their motion downward, two to three days beforehand, and therefrom the rain-districts also to a distance of about 3,000 kilometers (1,864 miles) be predetermined.

The most important part, however, of the dis-



THE "WEATHER PLANT."

(*Abrus precatorius* L. nobilis N., in the uncultivated state.)

little leaves, be observed. The motions of the leaflets permit one to predict kind, force, moment, and direction of those phenomena that will occur in a period of two to three days, and within a radius of 75 to 100 kilometers (from 47 to 62 miles) distance from the observation-point. Further, the lowering of the atmospheric pressure (barometric minimum) may be satisfactorily ascertained by means of



THE "WEATHER PLANT" UNDER CULTIVATION.

covery is the prediction (deduced from the observations of the leaf-midribs) of great "convulsions of nature," such as storms, rough weather, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, increase in the danger of mine-explosions, etc., 24 days before in a circuit up to 7,000 kilometers (4,350 miles); i. e., from a station, e. g., Berlin, of (about) all Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, the northern half of Africa, and the north Atlantic Ocean.

The theories of the scientists, André, Zengen, Palmieri, etc., which connect the atmospheric and volcanic phenomena with the sun-spots, especially led Herr Nowack to seek the explanation of the movements of the part of the plants predicting these phenomena likewise in the "sun spots." Because these spots are not (as is often thought) places cooling, but storms of incredible violence, which cause disturbances of the aerial electricity and of the terrestrial magnetism, to which then the above-named plant



LEAVES OF THE "WEATHER PLANT."
(Drawn from nature.)

(under certain cultivation) showed itself in an especially high degree sensitive.

Herr Nowack applied himself to the observation of the sun, in order to perceive the moment when its spots are on the central meridian of the apparent disk of the sun. These spots require 24 to 28 days to complete a revolution with the sun, and then first (as Herr Nowack satisfactorily ascertained) are corresponding severe disturbances to be expected upon the earth. These disturbances, according to the observation of the investigator, take place in the direction indicated by the unusually great and quick motions of the leaf-midribs, and in corresponding force at a distance which may be known from

the shade in the color of the leaflets. To make it more comprehensible that these phenomena may be predicted so long before and at such a great distance, the extraordinary sensitiveness of the plant facing the electromagnetic forces of the sun-spots may be compared, *e. g.*, to the sensitiveness of the little magnetic-needle facing the magnetic pole, thousands of kilometers distant.

After Herr Nowack, together with several assistants, had observed and studied for many years the plants in Austria, France and England, he united his observations into a system and predicted a great number of natural phenomena, which were published, and, according to his statements, all and severally came true.

Herr Nowack has at his disposal a whole series of proofs of the correctness of his system, most of which are depositions taken down from the management of the Kew Gardens and from the observatory at Greenwich. The facts (as he adds) proved to certainty, that an inseparable connection exists between the abnormal movements of reaction made by the plant in question under certain conditions and the developing disturbances of the state of equilibrium in the atmosphere and of the interior of the earth. At the same time it was seen, further, that this connection is one of the kind that, the more powerful the critical natural phenomena resulting from these disturbances are, the correspondingly more strongly the "motions of reaction" also of the plant make themselves felt, and accordingly also as well the limits of time as the distance of the natural phenomenon "pre-indicated" are correspondingly greater. From this, naturally, it is seen that precisely those natural phenomena that (on account of the quickness of their occurrence and of the usually devastating irruption) belong to the most frightful events, against which the collective meteorological establishments, in spite of great outlay of means and brain-power hitherto, afford no or but insufficient and usually not timely protection, may most clearly and surely be predetermined by means of the indications of this plant; an advantage of tremendous bearing, as thereby timely warnings of threatened catastrophes by means of storms, cloudbursts, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, torrential rains, etc., are made possible, whereby they are wholly stripped even of their greatest horror,—the unexpected.

Hitherto also it has lain outside the realm of the power of the meteorologists to give weather indications for the oceans, since telegraphic reports are not feasible from there. Until now the indications of the barometer have been telegraphed from usually more than 100 branch-stations to a principal station, and from them the "synoptical weather charts" are composed; so that not till 12 hours behind-time can the barometric-areas of high and low pressure be published, as well as the weather predictions based upon their distribution and probable movement. Herr Nowack, on the other hand, declares that after founding the establishment for which he has been striving he will be able to publish daily the following charts:

1. Two to three days beforehand, "isobaric changes" in a circuit of 3,000 kilometers and over.

2. Two to three days beforehand, the "rain-districts" and those of "fine weather" for the same circuit.

3. Twenty-four to twenty-eight days beforehand, the "dangerous convulsions of nature"; such as hurricanes, storms, rough weather, floods, spring-tides, increased danger of earthquakes and of heavy downpours, etc., etc., up to 7,000 kilometers. And finally,

4. Two to seven days beforehand, the "local weather" for a circuit of about 75 to 100 kilometers.

What enormous practical importance such predictions must have is so clearly obvious that no words are to be wasted over it. . . . Herr Nowack is now planning shortly to reap the benefit of his observations carried on for years by opening an observatory in London, with several branches, that is to bring the predictions within the reach of all. And to this end he has collected a great quantity of specimens of the above-named plant in Cuba, which are to be taken to England on the next German fast steamer.

BALZAC ON LABOR.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) of September 1, prints a hitherto unpublished letter on labor, written by Balzac in 1848. In substance it runs as follows:

THE ORGANIZATION THEORY.

After some references to the political side of the condition of France in that year, Balzac takes up the question of private interests. The words organization of labor, he explains, signify a coalition of workmen, the laborer alone being styled a workman, while all other forms of work such as those of the intelligence, invention, travel, learning, etc., are ignored. All the wages have been dou-

bled because of the restriction in the hours of labor, and consequently the amount of production is decreased and the object produced is made dearer. As a further consequence, rents go up and food becomes dearer, and the workman with his ten-hour day finds himself in the same position as before his labor day was reduced.

Another demand is that there are to be no privileged industries. If this idea gains ground, the duties created to protect industries must be abolished, and what will then become of French trade? If the home produce is made dearer, foreign industries will inundate France with cheaper produce. Again, if the dearer home products are protected, foreign industries will reply by similar prohibitions, and France's foreign trade will perish.

TYRANNY OF INTERFERENCE.

To say to a man, "You shall work only a certain number of hours a day," is contrary to the great Christian social principle, to each one according to his labor. It is an attack on individual liberty, private wealth, and public wealth. A uniform wage for good and mediocre workmen is another false principle. Thus restrictions are placed on the amount of production and the consequent revenue to the state, and the good workman has no interest in bringing all his skill to his task. Another consequence is that the older married man is prevented from bringing up a family, seeing that he is paid no more than the young unmarried man with only himself to provide for. In this way the family is killed, society is destroyed, the essence of production is ruined. To seek to introduce equality in individual production by equal wages and hours of labor is like an attempt to realize equality of stature, brains, and capacities, which is contrary to nature.



HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

The essence and the foundation of all commerce is liberty. The state has no right to fetter or to assist commerce by interfering in the conditions of labor, concludes Balzac; its business is to protect commerce. Instead of endeavoring to organize labor by giving letters patent to mediocrity, let the state take

a lesson from England, and assist trade by favoring the sale of the national products and finding new markets for them. That is the only way to protect labor, and England has always done it admirably.

A second letter, in which Balzac proposed to set down his theories concerning labor and taxation, seems not to have been written; at any rate it has not yet been discovered.

OUR HEREDITARY TRAITS.

THE question of the inheritance of exceptional talent, or of marked peculiarities, has always excited great interest, but comparatively little attention has been given to the broader subject of the transmission of the general characteristics and every-day qualities that make up the personality of the great rank and file of humanity.

In order to draw information from as wide a field as possible, two scientists who were interested in the subject sent out printed lists of questions to all the physicians of the Netherlands, and requested them to coöperate in the plan by filling out the answers from their observations on their own circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances, describing the characteristics of families and extending the observations over as many generations as possible.

The object was not to select cases of evident heredity, but rather to find out from general observation of the best families whether there is a regular relation between the characteristics of parents and children, and to what extent it may develop.

The last two numbers of the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane* (Leipzig), gave an account of the results of the inquiry, contributed by Dr. G. Heymans and Dr. E. Wiersma.

Most of the three thousand physicians who received lists of questions took a personal interest in tracing out the reappearance of characteristic traits among the children and relatives of the families of their acquaintance, in order to give reliable answers to the questions, and in this way they made a great mass of information available.

The object of the questions was to find out whether certain characteristics were hereditary or not, how often a characteristic common to both parents appears in the child, how often a characteristic reappears when only one parent possesses it, and from these

data to determine the increase or decrease of frequency with which it appears in the descendants, besides noting whether the traits of children depend more upon the influence of the father's or of the mother's personality.

The ability to comprehend quickly appears to be hereditary, and may come from either parent, but the father's influence is stronger, while in independent thinking, which is also hereditary, the sons follow the characteristics of the father, and the daughters those of the mother.

Forty-four per cent. of the sons of men who had a talent for mathematics, and 14 per cent. of the daughters, inherited the same talent, while in families where the mother was strong in mathematics and the father was not, 100 per cent. of the sons inherited the talent, but none of the daughters did. Ability of parents along general lines frequently seems to crystallize into a talent for mathematics in the next generation, for it was noticed that there were more children mathematically inclined in families where the parents had other talents than in families where the parents showed no special ability.

Girls may inherit a roving disposition or the opposite tendency to cling to the old homestead and value family heirlooms from their mothers, and boys inherit the same traits from their fathers.

A tendency either to be irritable or good natured, or the sensitive nature that feels hurt over trifles, is transmitted, the father's influence being stronger here over both sons and daughters.

The inclination to criticise others, or to idealize people and see the best in them, industriousness, or the lack of it, are traits which girls inherit from their mothers, and boys inherit from their fathers.

The father's influence preponderates in transmitting the ability to make impromptu

addresses, or to take part in debates, and also in transmitting a spirit of self-satisfaction and superiority, or the opposite trait of self-criticism, combined with recognition of the superiority of others.

A tendency toward alcoholism is transmitted from father to son, while inheritance is less marked in the daughters. Mania, melancholia, dementia, paralysis, imbecility, epilepsy, hysteria, etc., induce similar tendencies in children, and in this, also, the father's influence is stronger, as well as in the transmission of tendencies toward vulgarity and licentiousness, or the opposite trait of an aversion to such things.

Children tend to develop their mother's traits in point of neatness, and their father's in matters of punctuality, while in devotion to sports, such as wheeling, skating, hunting, bowling, etc., also in the tendency to tell

anecdotes and long stories, the mother's influence is stronger.

The mother's influence also appears in the development of a talent for music or for speaking foreign languages, while the father's influence is greater in transmitting literary ability.

Of more than one hundred psychic characteristics, only 2.4 per cent. were not absolutely within the domain of heredity, and, on the whole, it appears that the characteristics in question, directly or indirectly, are controlled by heredity to a greater or less degree.

Individual personality seems to be a curious mosaic of ancestral traits, and in the light of the laws of heredity, recalls the jester's rhyme that

"Shape one's action as one may,
One's future lies behind one."

THE DUTCH VERDICT ON THE REMBRANDT CELEBRATION.

THE tercentenary of Rembrandt's birth, celebrated in Holland in July of the present year, was an event in the art world of sufficiently permanent interest to justify the following summary of some of its most notable features, which we gather from various Dutch publications, notably the *Amsterdammer*, the *Nieuwes van den Dag*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, and *Eigen Haard*.

Holland has at last done something like justice to the greatest in her noble galaxy of artists by celebrating on the 15th, 16th and 17th of July last the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. At this time, too, was settled once for all the proper date of that occurrence by the following inscription on a shield affixed to a pillar near Rembrandt's grave in the West Church at Amsterdam:

"Here lies
buried
REMBRANDT
Hermantz van RYN
Born July 15, 1606
Died October 4, 1669."

Holland was not alone, however, in honoring this, perhaps, the greatest of her sons. Other lands joined her in this homage. Among these, Germany stood foremost. In her great art center, "die Academie der

Kunsten," an assemblage as enthusiastic as any in the land of his birth gathered to do honor to the memory of the "prince of artists."

In his native land the celebrations were held in the cities of Haarlem, Leyden, and Amsterdam, the second and third of these being naturally most prominent in the case, the one as the place of his birth and the scene of his earliest triumphs, the other as the arena of his greatest struggles and grandest successes, and as the field of his most fruitful labors. The celebration in Haarlem was mainly confined to a special public exhibition of the rich collection of etchings and drawings by Rembrandt in the Teyler Institute. To these were added some hundred and fifty reproductions loaned for the purpose by their present owners in Holland and foreign countries, besides nearly everything ever published at home or abroad concerning the artist's life and work. The whole made a splendid impression, both as to the master's wonderful versatility and the many-sidedness of his art. Leyden also confined itself mainly to an exhibition of art-works. Of these there were two here, one in the so-called Cloth Hall, and the other in the university. Each had been arranged and was under the special direction of some of the most prominent native judges of art.

Amsterdam naturally did most in celebrating the birthday of the great citizen who brought her such honor and glory, but whom, during his life, she worse than disowned. The feasts here lasted for three days, be-

ginning with the early morning of Sunday, July 15.

This day was properly devoted to an exhibition, in honor of their unequalled chief, of their own works by nine of the modern Dutch masters whose names are inscribed in the entrance hall of *Ars et Amicitia*, the great artist home at Amsterdam. This formed a display of unusual artistic wealth. It occupied three large halls and consisted of six paintings by L. Alma Tadema; thirty-two by Johannes Bosboom; twenty-two by Joseph Israels; thirty-five by Jacob Maris; thirty-nine by Anton Mauve; seven by H. W. Mesdag; twenty-two by George Poggenbeck; seventeen by Charles Rochussen; and twenty-three by J. H. Weissenbruch; in all more than two hundred pieces. The many different languages spoken by the visitors in these halls, among which English seemed predominant,

designed for the special purpose of placing the "Nightwatch" in a light that shall bring out all its marvelous beauty. The Queen's personal presence being prevented by serious illness, the new hall was opened by the Prince Consort in the presence of the Queen Mother, the court and members of the first and second chambers, as well as the representatives of foreign courts, among whom the Chinese, Persian and Turkish ambassadors attracted special attention.

The dedicatory speech, delivered by Prince Henry, was brief but eloquent, and was uttered in almost faultless Dutch. The following two sentences awakened special enthusiasm: "The star of Rembrandt stands high in the heavens; never did it shine so resplendent as to-day, and never shall its light wane."

"Happy fatherland to which and in which great men have been born: happy fatherland that knows how to value and honor the great men born in her!"

One of the most appropriate parts of this day's celebration was the performance in the City Theater of Vondel's masterpiece, "Joseph in Dotham," a drama that most fully harmonizes with the life of the great master of the brush.

The play was witnessed by the Queen Mother and Prince Consort, at whose sides the seats of honor were properly assigned to Joseph Israels, the nestor of living Dutch artists, at their right, and, at the left, to Foco H. Mesdag and Madame Van Houten-Mesdag. The scenery and properties as well as the dress of the actors had been designed and painted, in harmony with numerous paintings of Rembrandt, by Marius Bauer, the Rembrandtesque etcher, and his younger brother artist, J. C. W. Cossaar. Before the performance the auditorium was flooded with exquisite Rembrandtesque light, while a thoroughly trained choir sent forth voices of mingled tenderness and power interpretative of suffering and joy, of trial and achievement, such as so fully characterized the life of the departed master. As the curtain rose it seemed as if all the wealth of Rembrandt's art was spread to view in all its mysterious grandeur and magic effect of light and shade, in beauty and power of line. This was brought about by the display of a series of copies of Rembrandt's etchings, greatly magnified yet retaining all the charm and beauty of the originals. At the close of Vondel's drama Rembrandt's etchings, made to illustrate Six's tragedy "Medea," was presented by living figures, whose costumes, also painted by Bauer and Cossaar, again fully reproduced all the rich beauty of the original.

The entire series of feasts wound up with a fine musical program at Scheveningen, the great seaside resort, all the parts of which consisted of works by Dutch composers.



PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT (AS AN OFFICER) BY HIMSELF.

proved how greatly the deceased master is honored abroad.

The second day was ushered in by the unveiling of the tablet in the West Church, bearing the inscription already mentioned. The tablet is in the form of a shield, and is in imitation of the cartouche above the gate in the background of the "Nightwatch." Upon this followed the dedication of the addition to the National Museum, which is to be known as the Rembrandt Hall, and was



MAP OF AUSTRALIA SHOWING THE RIVER SYSTEMS.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.

THE vast size of the Australian continent is at times held responsible for its comparatively small population. With so much land to be occupied, how can we expect the number of souls per square mile to grow, except at a very slow rate? The great distance to be covered, too, by the emigrant from Europe, with the accompanying expense in the transportation of many of the necessities of the pioneer, has operated to discourage the choice of Australia in preference to North or South America as a prospective home. Yet there is another side to the question, and a most important one. Australia lies within the same limits of latitude as South America from Bahia or Callao, on the north, to Buenos Aires or Concepcion (Chile) on the south,—for the most part a fertile region, with a temperate climate,—or as North America south from St. Louis to Nicaragua. The mountain ranges, however, cause a difference: whereas the trade winds blowing on the eastern coast of South America carry

rain as far west as the Andean slopes,—nearly to the Pacific,—they meet with a high mountain range on the east coast of Australia, and the deluge which falls there is at the expense of the central part of the continent. Hence, most of Australia is arid. The great basin of the Murray River, with an area about twice that of France, is fertile or barren, according to the extent in which the rain clouds are carried past the highest ridges of the eastern coast range to precipitate their moisture on the western slopes or on the plains below. On account of the porosity of the soil, the remarkable dryness of the air, and the rapid evaporation under a semi-tropical sun, it is estimated that not more than 2 per cent. of the water which falls as rain ever reaches the streams. Thus, the great rivers of eastern Australia, in spite of the extent of the basin which they drain, are for long stretches of time nothing more than chains of pools,—suggesting, according to a writer in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*,

the "ouddi" (ouadi) of the Sahara. Their lengths, according to this authority, are as follows: Murray, 1,750 miles; Murrumbidgee, 1,375 miles; Lachlan, 700 miles; Darling, 2,000 miles. Yet, from 1896 to 1903, there was continuous drought in all central Australia, resulting in the loss of about one-half of the immense flocks which form the country's main source of wealth.

Clearly recognizing the need of grappling with this problem of water supply in a thoroughgoing way, the Australian authorities have put themselves in a fairly satisfactory legal position with respect to the control for the public welfare of the banks of the streams and rivers. The character of these banks makes the work of constructing dams, which shall serve for impounding the water of the freshets, by no means an easy task, entirely apart from the question of the rights of the shore dwellers. Nevertheless, reservoirs have been built in the mountains capable of holding back the water falling during the rainy season, to the extent of over a billion of cubic yards; and the work is being con-

tinued. Up to the present, the farmers and herders have been compelled to depend for their supply of water during the dry season upon cisterns and artesian wells. The latter have been driven in such numbers that, in the Murray basin, their annual yield of water now amounts to a billion cubic yards. They, like the shores of the rivers, are under rigid state control. This water, originally employed for the great sheep ranches almost alone, is now being used for the irrigation of farm land devoted to crops. As the climate is very similar to that of southern California, this region is destined to become a great fruit-raising district.

One of the aims of the Australian authorities in their struggle with the problem of uncertain water supply is to increase the agricultural population and to stay the flocking of the latter to the cities. The growth of manufacturing in the large towns on the southeast coast has threatened here, as in so many other places, to destroy the balance between the rural and urban populations. It is to be hoped their efforts will succeed.

THE FOOD VALUE OF VEGETABLES.

THE perennial question of the relative value of various forms of food is once more discussed in a recent number of *Cosmos*. Written from a French standpoint, it may be that certain of its deductions must needs be modified considerably before they are applicable to American conditions; yet, with this reservation made, there is much in the French vegetarian's conclusions which we should do well as a nation to consider.

The food furnished any living being must be capable of yielding energy enough to maintain the bodily temperature and to permit of movement. From the physiological point of view, man is omnivorous: he can derive the necessary number of calories of heat-energy from any one of a great variety of foods. A slight survey of the conditions under which the different races of mankind live on the earth will suffice to show how varied are their employments and their climatic relations, and yet how close a connection there is between these and the heat-producing value of their food: some are vegetarians, some are meat-eaters only, some live on milk and cereals, some combine two or more of these. The respective regimens of these various peoples are the result of experience and

are generally necessary and also sufficient. Thus, calculations show, in the case of the food of many of the inhabitants of hot countries, that, although apparently meagre in amount, it will yield the full number of calories of heat which the conditions of life in such regions demand.

If we take account simply of the number of calories of heat demanded, it is, of course, easy to see how meat alone or vegetables alone or milk alone will yield all that the organism requires; but, man being what he is, such a diet would not correspond with a proper functioning of his organs. It is not at all a matter of indifference, in fact, whether the food is of one kind only, or even whether one kind predominates. We shall therefore consider, first, the total energy required for the maintenance of normal existence and, second, from what character of food that total may best be derived.

Quantities of heat are measured by the scientist in terms of "calories," and in the calculations about to be quoted, a caloric may be defined as the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Centigrade,—or, to put it in terms possibly more familiar, to raise the

temperature of about four pounds of water one degree Fahrenheit. Thus, ten calories correspond to an amount of heat which would raise one kilogram of water through ten Centigrade degrees, or two kilograms through five degrees, or ten kilograms through one degree, etc. Now, for an adult of 150 pounds weight, living quietly in a temperate climate, about 2,800 calories of heat must be produced every twenty-four hours from the digestion of food, to be expended as follows: Radiated from the body, 1,560; used in the evaporation of 1,200 grams (2.7 pounds) of water from the lungs and skin, 599; used in the heat of air exhaled, 80; used in the heating of water drunk, 53; used in the work of the heart and lungs, 180; for other work done, 320;—a total of 2,792 calories. To replace spent heat, it is therefore necessary to digest enough food every day to bring about the production of 2,800 calories of heat.

Foods vary widely in their heat-producing capacity, when compared weight for weight. Thus, fats yield more than twice as much heat as albuminoids. Putting it the other way round, we call those quantities of different foods "isodynamic" which produce equal amounts of heat. Thus the following are isodynamic, each being capable of generating in the process of digestion 100 calories of heat:

	Grams.		Grams.
Albuminoids	20.83	Carbohydrates	23.69
Fats	10.20	Alcohol	14.28

A food is thus capable of yielding more heat in proportion to the amount consumed, as its "isodynamic equivalent" is represented by a smaller figure. The following list contains a number of foods arranged in the order of their dynamical equivalents:

Butter	11.74	Eggs	55.22
Chocolate	21.49	Beef	64.31
Cheese	22.77	Pigeon	83.91
Ham	24.05	Potatoes	108.56
Dried codfish	25.08	Sole	110.13
Lentils	25.96	Milk	138.99
Dried beans	27.24	Carrots	210.80
Honey	31.38	Green beans	239.30
Bread	38.44	Lettuce	528.00
Chicken	54.08		

These figures may serve to fix ratios, but it must be borne in mind that, for example, we can scarcely live on meat alone, although heat sufficient could readily be obtained from that source. Such a diet would be distasteful, and would be incapable of yielding the proteids, fats and carbohydrates demanded by the body for its proper maintenance. On the other hand, if the food be entirely of meat,

the digestion of albuminoids and, especially, of albumens, brings about the production of abundant toxines, which the organism can neither consume nor eliminate. In general, it may be said that meat should not predominate in our diet. On this point our article continues: "Meat should be used in smaller quantity than is customary with people who are well to do. Muscular work demands carbohydrates, bread and vegetables. Lightly to advise meat to workmen is to produce an artificial and expensive craving. If to make meat the chief article of our diet is a physiological mistake, it is also a great error in economy. Meat is expensive. From its extravagant use comes as much injury to the public welfare as to health. Even in Paris a man can be fed in tolerable fashion at very small expense."

The author then proceeds to describe a physiologically ideal diet: it is certainly open to debate whether it is ideal except from the physiological and economical point of view, nor does the writer claim for it any other great merits. He puts the matter in this way: Given that only a small sum is available to provide food, how may it be used most advantageously? And the answer is: By the purchase of vegetables almost exclusively, especially lentils and beans, and, to make these appetizing, they should be cooked with a little lard or fat. From the standpoint of the food-demands of a normal person, a pound of lentils contains as much albuminoids, carbohydrates and salts as a pound of meat and a pound of bread together. If we calculate the food-value of these severally, in terms of calories, making use of the figures of Boussingault and Balland, we find that 100 grains of lentils yield 337 calories; while a like quantity of bread gives us but 257; and of meat, only 134. The lentils are thus almost equivalent to the bread and meat together.

ECONOMY OF VEGETABLE DIET.

Weight for weight, the food value of a diet of vegetables is much the highest. Besides forming,—as witness, in a marked degree, rice,—a matchless resource for feeding great numbers under circumstances when supplies are hard to procure, we must bear in mind that vegetables keep for a long time without appreciable change, and are not much attacked by insects; besides, they are easily dried and sterilized. They thus naturally form a part of the food-ration of all armies in the field. Martinet goes so far

as to claim that a most important rôle was played by the famous pea sausage of the German armies in the successful campaigns of 1870.

Taking up the question of comparative cost, the author shows that, from the standpoint of economy, no other foods can compare with vegetables. Thus, he notes that a kilogram ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds) of lentils, which costs in Paris 15 cents, is almost equivalent in food value to a kilogram of meat and a kilogram of bread, which together cost about 48 cents. Reubner's experiments show that the necessary nitrogenous and carbonaceous standard for a workingman for twenty-four hours can be maintained with soup made

from 520 grams (about 18 ounces avoirdupois) of dried peas. With a little lard added, the cost of this food per diem would be only 7 or 8 cents. This quantity of peas will suffice to make $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of thick soup. It must be confessed that, as a steady diet, such a ration would be hard to digest and would become intolerably unappetizing,—but so would any other unvarying fare. Finally, it is to be noted that a diet of vegetables, beans, peas, lentils, with some potatoes, bread, lard, etc., and, according to season and country, green vegetables, dairy products and eggs, serves for the food of the bulk of the agricultural population of Europe.

SHORTENING OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKING DAY.

MUCH light is thrown upon the important and much agitated social-economic question of the proper number of laboring hours, by an article in the *Berlin Nation*, from the pen of Robert Schultze. The authoritative data adduced are drawn from actual, substantial experiment, and all of them are distinctly favorable to the eight-hour limit. Following are some of the leading points:

Two questions are generally prominent in discussions as to the expediency of shorter working hours: To what extent can a diminution of time be equalized by a more intense activity, and does this greater exertion involve a more rapid waste of human working power? Usually in judging of the significance of the various movements in question, feeling rather than experience plays the leading rôle. Among the few who have exerted themselves to bring these important problems nearer to a satisfactory solution, Ernst Abbe, the manager of Carl Zeiss' optical factory at Jena, who died last year, deserves foremost mention. Two addresses regarding the importance of shorter working-hours which he delivered in that city in 1901, were based upon the results of his methodical investigations. Zeiss' optical factory,—thanks to Abbe's social-political insight,—was the pioneer establishment where a diminution of working time, and a considerable diminution, was introduced. In 1891 the working-day was reduced to nine hours, and this was continued till 1900. That year the management, after putting the question to a vote among the workmen, reduced it still fur-

ther,—to eight hours. The wages were to continue the same as for nine hours, as it was expected that collectively as much work would be done in eight as had been done in nine hours. Before the expiration of the first year it could be verified that neither a diminution of performance nor overexertion of the laborers, not even of the older ones, was to be noted. In order to facilitate investigation, it was confined to laborers who were at least 21, a year before the eight-hour rule was introduced and had been working in the factory at least three years,—the total being 233. The facts thus gleaned are very instructive. The writer gives tables which indicate that the hourly earning-capacity had increased in the proportion of 100:116.2. If the increase had been in the proportion of 100:112.5, it would signify that the workmen had earned *exactly as much* in eight as they had in nine hours. As it was, the day's performance even increased 3.3 per cent., or one-thirtieth of the former day's work.

In this increase the various ages are pretty evenly included. In spite of the great diversity in the character of the occupations, the accession maintained a comparatively uniform level. The added working intensity was not due to any passing or extraordinary conditions. If, then, the reduction of time led not to a diminution but an increase of production, the result, according to Abbe's detailed observations may be traced to the fact that workmen after a short period of transition, become accustomed,—even against their will,—to work somewhat more rapid-

ly,—the adaptation to the new conditions taking place automatically.

The experiences at Woolwich Arsenal, in England, recounted by Abbe, are likewise instructive. There, too, it was shown that the decrease of working-time from nine to eight hours involved no diminution of accomplishment, although the laborers were under the influence of the trade-unions, which sought to obtain work for the unemployed by means of reduced hours.

Into the reasons which lead to this seemingly paradoxical development, Abbe likewise instituted a thorough research. The fact that in entirely different forms of occupation and among different peoples, a reduction of working hours exhibits a like favorable effect, naturally gives rise to the presumption that it must be due to certain general causes. The division of labor, supposedly accountable for the tremendous technical advance of the last decades, has given almost all industrial labor a peculiar stamp in as much as the uniform daily activity results in a continuous fatigue of the same organs. Such recurring, uniform fatigue of the human body may, however, be endured only if it can be exactly counterbalanced by the resting-time and by nutrition, before next day's work. The least deficit in recuperative strength must necessarily lead to a gradual destruction of the organism.

The fatigue of the workman is caused by three concurrent factors: 1. The amount of daily product. 2. The rapidity with which he works, whereby it must be taken into account that an increase of energy is really perceptible only with materially accelerated intensity. 3. The expenditure of energy depending solely upon the time consumed at the place of work; the workman must remain in the same bodily position, standing or sitting, eight or ten hours, working under the same strain of attention, and so on. In consideration of these circumstances, Abbe reached the conclusion that there must be an optimum for every workman, that is, a minimum time of labor resulting in the largest output. He was convinced that at least three-fourths of all industrial workers did not attain this optimum with nine hours' labor, nor overstep it with eight, and that it was, therefore, possible in almost every domain of industry to change not only to nine but to eight hours, working at a reasonable tempo, without any diminution or deterioration of the work. Naturally he meant a gradual, not a sudden change to eight hours.

The point is to gradually accustom people who have been used to dawdling, to acquire the degree of normal fatigue, as it were, which may be balanced, by next day, through rest and nourishment.

Abbe's chief ground for repeating the demand over and over: "Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours to be a man," was that he regarded the intellectual development of the laborer as the decisive element of his proficiency. Long hours result in having the natural intelligence of the lower strata in great part lie fallow. The industrial division of labor involves beyond doubt intellectual desolation through its uniformity. The point, therefore, is to give the workmen a chance by shorter hours to use their native intelligence; to enable them, in spite of the monotony of their work, to employ their understanding, to regard with interest things outside their task. The fact that in England shorter hours have been more widely adopted than in Germany, constitutes a danger that the latter may be left behind her in the economic race.

Abbe entertained little hope of having the working-day shortened in Germany by legislative means. In the present condition of social-politics in that country, a radical measure such as a legally authorized day of even nine hours, is unthinkable. He believed further progress possible only through powerful organizations, and that such labor organizations should not stand isolated, but combine with the advanced as against the backward entrepreneurs. While in England an insight of the need of diminished hours and a higher standard of life for the workman has spread, particularly in the circle of the entrepreneurs, in Germany these, and the educated class generally, in discussing this whole question are influenced by fear of the "reds." It is all the more grateful to find a great undertaker like Abbe perfectly free from prejudice as regards social-democracy.

The article concludes with an extract from one of Abbe's addresses where he asks and answers the question: "What social demands should the Liberal party adopt in its program?"—wherein he says that it is a part of the inborn pride of the *Junker* or the acquired notion of the insolent, not to recognize that the thousands working in rusty garb are not beings of an inferior race but members of the same people, who, for want of means, lacked educational opportunity. Those who recognize this truth meet

the call for subjection and obedience in two ways,—the strong, with bitterness and hatred; the weak, with hypocrisy and servility. It is a piece of good fortune for the German nation that there is a sufficient number of the former in the lower classes, for worse than this acute poison for the soul of the people is the insidious poison of growing accustomed to hypocrisy and servility. No people has ever maintained an honorable

place among the nations, whose organization led to the cultivation of the servile virtues,—obedience and submissiveness.

A people whose regulations make the free development of the individual an impossibility, will not be able to maintain itself in the industrial contest of the nations. The shortening of the industrial working-day appears from this point of view of eminent significance, not only economically but politically.

FIRE-DAMP, AND THE PROBLEM OF MINE VENTILATION.

FOR a long period of years those who record the events of the coal-mining regions have been compelled to note the frequent and often disastrous explosions which occur as the result of the accumulation of inflammable gases in the galleries of the mines. Within a few months a terribly fatal explosion in the coal-fields of northern France has once more directed attention to the need of greater precautions against such calamities, and also to the lack, in that district, at least, of such apparatus as is now to be had for the rescue of those who may have been cut off by the explosion from the avenues of escape to the surface. In this most recent calamity it would appear to be proved that many of

the victims died, not of burning, nor even of suffocation, but actually of starvation while the slow work of rescue, carried on with very inadequate means, was making its way from the shaft openings to the more remote headings. The French authorities have been bitterly criticised for the evident lack of proper mine inspection, and deep has been the humiliation of the French press at the thought that the first efficient work of rescue was performed by a corps of German miners, with modern apparatus for working safely in the midst of noxious gases, who had crossed the boundary from the mining district of Westphalia.

A recent number of *Cosmos* returns to the



BRINGING UP VICTIMS OF THE COURRIÈRES MINE DISASTER.

discussion of the difficulties involved in the effort to end the peril that attends the worker in the soft-coal pits of Europe and America. It may be the article in question is to some extent an effort to excuse the French colliery owners and inspectors. Be that as it may, it recalls once more the many sources of danger which can hardly be foreseen; in fairness, therefore, it may be well to note some of the ways in which ingenuity has been applied to the problem in hand, and also some of the difficulties with which the inspector has to cope.

As every one knows, coal is formed through the gradual change of vegetable matter which has been subjected, in the presence of water but not of air, to heat and pressure. The longer the process has been continued, the higher the temperature and the greater the pressure to which the material has been subjected, the more its properties are unlike those of wood or of peat, and the more they resemble those of anthracite. Gradually the hydrogen compounds escape in gaseous form through cracks and pores in the mass, and the whole slowly hardens into a solid, non-volatile material, consisting almost entirely of carbon,—anthracite. Those who have noted the bubbles of inflammable gas that rise constantly through the water of marshy ponds out of the ooze of the muddy bottom have seen the first stages of this operation in progress, and the gas which thus escapes, "marsh gas," is the principal constituent of "fire-damp," the enemy of the coal miner. In all mines of soft coal, therefore, fire-damp either is in process of formation, or is confined, sometimes in enormous quantities and under great pressure, awaiting a chance to escape. The deeper the pit the greater the pressure under which the gas is being confined,—and also the greater the difficulties of ventilation, be it added, in case of its escape into the headings.

The material within which the veins of coal are found is often impervious to gas,—the latter cannot escape, and consequently may remain in pockets in the rock, under great pressure, until the pick of the miner or his power-drill provides an avenue of escape. Then the mine heading may be suddenly flooded with an immense quantity of inflammable gas, not strictly poisonous, but incapable of sustaining respiration, or keeping a lamp alight. Well for the miner if in darkness and a choking atmosphere he can grope his way back through long galleries and shafts to light and air. And well for him,

too, if his own or his comrade's lamp, or the flash of a blast, has not caused this mixture of inflammable gas and air to explode. For then escape is difficult,—those not actually burned by the flame, or crushed under rock dislodged by the violence of the explosion may find, as they choke in an asphyxiating atmosphere, that fallen rock or coal has blocked the galleries and cut off retreat.

INVENTION OF THE SAFETY LAMP.

One of the first to approach in a scientific spirit the problem of affording protection to the coal miner in his dangerous work was Sir Humphrey Davy. He showed (in 1813) that fire-damp was composed for the most part of marsh gas,—what he called "proto-carbide of hydrogen,"—mixed with a little nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. Recognizing the principle that inflammable gases when mixed with air will not take fire until their temperature has been raised far above that of even the deepest mines, he devised his famous safety lamp, in which the flame of burning oil or of a candle is surrounded on all sides by a cylinder of gauze woven from fine copper wire. So remarkable is the conductivity for heat of this metal that the heated gases produced by the flame are rapidly cooled below the "ignition point" on merely coming in contact with the gauze. Hence, though the atmosphere surrounding the lamp may contain fire-damp and air in proportions suitable for explosion, the necessary temperature is not attained. A naked flame would under such conditions produce havoc. To be sure, the explosive mixture would pass through the gauze to the interior of the metallic chimney and would burn *there*; but this flame, playing over the inner side of the gauze, would not be able to communicate its heat in sufficient degree to the mixture outside to cause its ignition. The gauze simply scatters the heat and prevents a dangerous rise of temperature at any one point. To the miner, however, the appearance of the flame playing over the inner surface of the lamp's metallic chimney is a danger signal and warns him to flee for his life.

Before the days of friction matches an automatic safety lamp,—one that could not be taken apart without at the same time extinguishing the flame,—reduced the danger of fire-damp explosions to small proportions. The miner who wished to smoke his pipe contrary to rules was baffled. But the introduction of matches and, later, of blasting powder

for use in loosening the coal have made the difficulties of the mine superintendent more serious. In practically all mines in which fire-damp is likely to appear, blasting powder is now prohibited. Its danger lay not only in its capacity to ignite an explosive mixture already in existence in the mine, but by reason of the sudden shock, in opening up many pockets and crevices in the strata in which gas has been long stored, and so flooding the headings with fire-damp.

And now once more as to the gas itself. Fire-damp, as was said above, consists almost entirely of marsh gas, or, as the chemist calls it, "methane." Its presence is not easy to detect, as it has no color, odor or taste. Occasionally small quantities of sulphur compounds are produced with it, and their strong odor is, of course, easily noticed. It should be noted in passing that vegetable decay is apt to take place in almost all kinds of surface strata, and that therefore ore mines, sulphur mines, and salt mines are apt to contain small quantities of fire-damp. Marsh gas is not poisonous any more than the nitrogen of the air, but, like the latter, is entirely incapable of supporting life. Its ignition point when mixed with air in the best proportion is about 650 degrees C., or 1,200 degrees F. The products of its combustion with air are steam and carbonic acid gas; these, with the residual nitrogen of the air, form the "choke-damp," the suffocating atmosphere through which the survivors of an explosion must work their way back to fresh air.

It must not be assumed that mixtures in all proportions of air and fire-damp will explode. The most dangerous proportion is one of about ten of the former to one of the latter, by volume. Should the proportions vary greatly from this one, in either direction, the mixture may light only with difficulty, or not at all. The question of explosion is, however, often complicated through the presence of coal-dust in the air of the mines. Mixed with air, this is very explosive, and, even worse, perhaps, is likely to produce in its combustion quantities of carbon monoxide, one of the most poisonous of gases.

The results of the explosion are many. A flame flashes through the heading, burning as it goes. The shock is apt to dislocate the mine ceiling or piers, causing their collapse and so blocking the avenues of escape; in any case, it is certain to fill the atmosphere with dust. The sudden expansion is followed by an almost equally sudden contraction, due to the condensation of the steam

formed in the explosion. Formation of the poisonous carbon monoxide usually takes place only when the fine coal dust plays a part in the explosion.

HOW EXPLOSIONS ARE CAUSED.

One of the difficulties met with by those who endeavor to discover the exact cause of a given explosion, in order to prevent a repetition of it, is the want of intelligent testimony. Frequently the only ones who could give an account of the affair are dead; often, though they may survive, their testimony is of little value, because of their effort to clear themselves of all blame for the result. So generally is the explosion due to some one's ignorance or carelessness,—at any rate, so far as the more serious outcome is concerned,—that it is comparatively a rare thing to be able to place the responsibility on the shoulders that should carry it. The "innate cussedness" of inanimate things is charged with all the blame! Accidents are due to the combination of two things: (1) Accumulation of fire-damp, and (2) its ignition. A thoroughgoing, scientific system of ventilation is the only means of coping with the first of these dangers; yet even this is at times ineffective, for the opening of new cuttings will often set free great quantities of gas very suddenly, and some time must elapse before the danger of an explosion may be said to be passed. Old cuttings, long since abandoned and hence neglected in the general scheme of ventilation, not infrequently become dangerous through the slow infiltration of inflammable gas.

Given the presence of an explosive mixture of fire-damp and air, its ignition is generally due to the use of naked lights, contrary to rule. So long as the average workman, whatever his trade, is not blessed with what we should be compelled to consider in our day an extraordinary gift of intelligent unselfishness, so long must we look for at least an occasional disaster in coal-mining regions.

Progress has been made in the matter of appliances for conducting the work of rescue after a severe explosion has wrought its havoc. The rescue party are provided with helmets and air-tanks, enabling them to work in an atmosphere that would be deadly to one not thus equipped. Tanks of oxygen and other restoratives for imprisoned miners are also carried; and the chance of rescue is nowadays far greater than in times past,—provided the mine inspectors have done their part.

MAKING WATER PURE BY OZONATION.

WITH the enormous growth of modern cities, with the vast demands made by manufacturing plants upon water supply, with the increased use of water by the individual in these later days, the problem of pure water has become one of the most serious with which the modern municipality has to deal. Of recent years effective methods have been devised with the aid of which water already contaminated with drainage can be purified rapidly and, all things considered, without excessive cost. The best known of these is the so-called sand-filter process.

Nature's method of water-purification is a combination of the mechanical with a chemico-physical one,—the latter being the action of air (oxygen) upon organic impurities in the presence of sunlight. The rapid removal of the products of contamination from the water of shallow streams flowing through open valleys, is an instance of the effectiveness of this method. Concentrated oxygen and concentrated sunlight mixed would be the ideal water-purifier. "Concentrated sunlight" is a somewhat difficult thing to collect and handle, but "concentrated oxygen" can be obtained without great trouble,—in the form of ozone. And that brings us to our present subject.

Ozone is a form of oxygen,—so to speak,—produced by the action of certain agencies from the ordinary gas.

If, for example, air passes through a vessel in which there is taking place an electric discharge of the kind called "silent," a greater or lesser portion of its oxygen is converted into ozone. The product is still gaseous, has a peculiar odor, and, under various influences, tends to return to its original condition of oxygen. Thus, a comparatively slight elevation of temperature results in the complete disintegration of ozone. During this return-transformation the gas shows extraordinary capacity for producing the combustion of all oxidizable substances with which it may come in contact,—hence it is often referred to as "active oxygen."

Ozone was discovered and investigated by Schönbein in 1840. An explanation of its peculiar relations to oxygen was afterward furnished by Becquerel and Frémy. In 1891, Ohlmüller, Siemens and Halske suggested its use for the purpose of freeing water from organic impurities; but their method was one that could not be applied to very large amounts of water,—at any rate, except at great cost. The result was satisfactory enough, from the standpoint of the purity of the water obtained: examination showed the complete destruction of all bacteria, which yield to the action of steam at

110° C. (or 230° F.). A series of articles in recent numbers of *Cosmos* describe an ozonizing apparatus which seems to be efficient and fairly inexpensive.

Devised by Marmier and Abraham, afterwards improved by de Frise, it is in use at Saint Maur, France, where, for purposes of experiment, part of the water supply of the city of Paris is being treated by the new method. The capacity of the experimental plant is 150 cubic meters of water per hour. The purified water is more wholesome and palatable than any ordinary water, in spite of the large amount of organic impurity found in the river Marne, from which the supply is drawn. In order to reduce the quantity of ozone needed, the water is first carefully filtered, and a large amount of material thus removed which the ozone would of course render innocuous, but the destruction of which would increase considerably the cost of the process if ozone alone were employed.

The ozonizer can, perhaps, best be described in its smaller form.

This consists of a horizontal brass trough with double walls, a half-cylinder in shape, with a flat glass cover. The trough is connected with the earth, so that the current flows off in that direction after it has performed its work. Between the double walls of the trough cold water circulates, in order that the temperature may not rise too high. The air to be ozonized passes slowly through the trough and then on to the purifiers where it is churned up with the water to be treated. Within the trough and at right angles with its axis are a series of semicircular metal plates whose curved edges are serrated, so that each of them looks much like the half of a circular saw. These are insulated from the trough, being fastened to the glass cover, and to them the high-potential current (one of 40,000 volts) is led through a vertical tube fixed in the cover and filled with a mixture of water and glycerin, which serves for resistance. The greatest care has to be taken in adjusting the semi-circular plates, that the points upon their edges shall all be at the same distance from the inner surface of the trough: the "silent" discharge must be uniform and smooth everywhere, as the formation of an arc immediately destroys any ozone present. As it is, so much heat is produced that, in addition to the cooling jacket, the pipes conveying the ozonized air to the purifiers contain spiral tubes through which cold water flows. The glass cover of the trough enables the attendant to see that the discharge within is of the kind desired, and, to assist in this oversight, the apparatus is operated in a darkened room.

In the larger type of ozonizer the trough is replaced by a vertical jacketed cylinder, and the semi-circular plates for the discharge within by a series of parallel circular plates projecting from an inner cylinder, insulated, of course, from the outer one. The air thus

passes from top to bottom, or *vice versa*, in its course through this ozonizer, instead of horizontally, as in the type first described. The purifier consists of a tall, cylindrical vessel, so constructed internally that the water and ozonized air are mixed as thoroughly as possible in their passage through it. In the later, and most efficient, type there are a series of compartments, one above another; the water enters the highest, and by means of syphons slowly makes its way to the lowest. Meantime, the ozonized air, entering at the bottom and passing upward through the sieve-like bottoms of the compartments, finally passes off at the top. By this arrangement the water, as it descends

and becomes more completely free from impurity, is constantly coming in contact with more highly ozonized air, so that its purification is complete. On the other hand, that air from which the ozone has been more or less removed is constantly, as it rises, coming in contact with water containing more impurity, so that little if any ozone passes out of the purifier to waste.

In a sample of the Marne water treated by this process it was found that equal volumes contained, before filtration, 2,682 bacteria; after filtration, 250; after ozonization, 3. The cost of the process is about 2½ centimes,—say, half a cent,—per cubic meter of water, or three cubic yards for one cent.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

IN the address delivered by Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, at the formal opening of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in New York City, which appears in the October number of the *Educational Review*, it is clearly shown that in order to comprehend fully the degree and character of the progress of modern medicine there is required a kind of knowledge and a breadth of vision not possessed by the average man, who is concerned mainly with the prompt relief of his own ailments or those of his family. The average man, indeed, knows little of the triumphs of preventive medicine. Such facts as the decline in the death rate by one half, and the increase in the expectation of life by ten or twelve years, during the last century, are of little concern to him. And yet it is true, as Dr. Welch takes some pains to point out, that the most brilliant advances made by medical science have been in the prevention of disease rather than in its treatment.

Before the present knowledge of the causation of infectious diseases had been secured the victory of vaccination against smallpox was almost the only achievement that preventive medicine had to show. How rapid has been the progress since that discovery is graphically set forth in Dr. Welch's address.

The establishment upon a firm foundation of the germ doctrine of infectious diseases, the discovery of the parasitic organisms of many of these diseases, the determination by experiment of the mode of spread of certain others, and the experimental studies of infection and immunity, have transformed the face of modern medicine.

The recognition, the forecasting, the comprehension of the symptoms and lesions, the treatment of a large number of infectious diseases, have all been illuminated and furthered, but the boon of supreme import to the human race has been the lesson that these diseases are preventable.

Typhus fever, once widespread, and of all diseases the most dependent upon filth and overcrowding, has fled to obscure, unsanitary corners of the world before the face of modern sanitation.

In consequence of the knowledge gained by Robert Koch and his co-workers, Asiatic cholera, to the modern world the great representative of a devastating epidemic, will never again pursue its periodical, pandemic journeys around the world, even should it make a start.

Of bubonic plague, the most dreaded of all pestilences, which disappeared mysteriously from the civilized world over two centuries ago, we know the germ and the manner of propagation, and, although it has ravaged India for the last ten years with appalling severity, it can be and has been arrested in its spread when suitable measures of prevention are promptly applied.

Typhoid fever, the most important index of the general sanitary conditions of towns and cities, has been made practically to disappear from a number of cities where it formerly prevailed. That this disease is still so prevalent in many rural and urban districts of this country, is due to a disgraceful neglect of well-known measures of sanitation.

To Major Walter Reed and his colleagues of the Army Commission, this country and our neighbors to the South owe an inestimable debt of gratitude for the discovery of the mode of conveyance of yellow fever by a species of mosquito. On the basis of this knowledge, the disease, which had been long such a menace to lives and commercial interests in our Southern States, has been eradicated from Cuba, and can be controlled elsewhere.

Another army surgeon, Major Ross, acting upon the suggestion of Sir Patrick Manson, had

previously demonstrated a similar mode of incubation and transportation of the parasite of malaria, discovered by Laveran, and it is now possible to attack intelligently and in many localities, as has already been proven, with good promise of success, the serious problem of checking or even eradicating a disease which renders many parts of the world almost uninhabitable by the Caucasian race and, even where less severe, hinders, as does no other disease, intellectual and industrial activities of the inhabitants. It is gratifying that one of our countrymen and a member of the Board of Directors of this Institute, Dr. Theobald Smith, by his investigations of Texas cattle fever, led the way in the discovery of the propagation of this class of diseases through an insect host.

The deepest impress which has been made upon the average death rate of cities has been in the reduction of infant mortality through a better understanding of its causes. The Rockefeller Institute, by the investigations which it has supported of the question of clean milk and of the causes of the summer diarrheas of infants, has already made important contributions to this subject, which have borne good fruit in this city and elsewhere.

No outcome of the modern science of bacteriology has made a more profound impression upon the medical profession and the public, or comes into closer relation to medical practice, than Behring's discovery of the treatment of diphtheria by antitoxic serum, whereby in the last twelve years the mortality from this disease has been reduced to nearly one-fifth of the former rate.

The most stupendous task to which the medical profession has ever put its hands is the crusade against tuberculosis, whose preëminence as the leading cause of death in all communities is already threatened. Sufficient knowledge of the causation and mode of spread of this disease has been gained within the last quarter of a century to bring within the possible bounds of realization the hopes of even the most enthu-

siastic, but it will require a long time, much patience, and a combination of all the forces of society, medical, legislative, educational, philanthropic, sociological, to attain this goal.

MANY SCIENCES COÖPERATE WITH MEDICINE.

Great and rapid as the progress has been, it is small, says Dr. Welch, in comparison with what remains to be done, especially in the field of infectious diseases. Even with pneumonia and other acute respiratory affections and epidemic meningitis, very little has been achieved by way of prevention. Of the cause of cancer and other malignant tumors nothing is known, although many workers are engaged in the study.

In closing this review of the practical results of scientific discovery in medicine, Dr. Welch alludes to the danger of receiving a false impression of the way in which such progress has been secured and is to be expected in the future. The advance, he says, has been by many and devious and gradual steps, leading often, it might appear, in quite different directions. The army contains a multitude of recruits drawn from its various fields, the biologist, the chemist, and the physiologist contributing their share to medical triumphs as truly as the pathologist, the bacteriologist, the hygienist, and the clinician. "In the fullness of time comes the great achievement; the leader is hailed, but he stands upon the shoulders of a multitude of predecessors, whose contributions to the result are often lost from view."

AMID SNOW AND ICE AT THE EQUATOR.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* an interesting sketch of the Mountains of the Moon. The ascent of Ruwenzori, in Central Africa, by the Duke of the Abruzzi, leads Sir Harry to tell what he has known of this mountain. He believes that it is the principal source of the old-world legends of the Mountains of the Moon, its snowy peaks seen above the clouds from the torrid plains below seeming something quite preternatural. The legends of the mountain attained their greatest consistency in the first century after Christ, but were revived when Arab travelers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries reported the existence of these snow peaks of equatorial Africa. Then learned men disproved their existence.

"THE MONARCH OF AFRICAN MOUNTAINS."

But, at the very same time, two missionaries of the English Church Missionary Society, Krapf and Rebmann, discovered Kilimanjaro and Kenia. The former was hailed by the American poet, Bayard Taylor, as the monarch of African mountains. Baker's "Blue Mountains" were but the lower parts of Ruwenzori. Stairs and Stanley guessed the snow range would reach about 17,500 feet. Then came Sir Harry Johnston. The last altitude he and his party were able to take with precision on the verge of the snowfields was 14,023 feet. He calculated Ruwenzori was about 20,000 feet, and so superior to Kilimanjaro, which has since been fixed at more than 19,700 feet.

In any case it is remarkable that such a considerable amount of snow and ice should exist actually under the equator at relatively low altitudes. Evanescent snow may be seen on Ruwenzori at 12,000 feet, while the present writer has walked among blocks of half-frozen snow at just over 13,000 feet.

Ruwenzori itself is rather, he thinks, due not to volcanic action so much as to a wrinkle in the earth's surface. He says, moreover:

It is one of the rainiest regions of the world; the upper slopes must have a rainfall of nearly two hundred inches per annum. Many of the foot-hills round the base are partially denuded of forest, as the result of long continued agricultural operations. Above 6,000 feet the permanently inhabited zone almost comes to an end, and one enters a magnificent tropical forest.

GORGEOUS COLORING.

Sir Harry describes the wonderful flora of the slopes of this mysterious mountain, and then says:

Though the color of the Alpine zone from 9,500 to 13,000 feet is in general of a somewhat somber character, with a tendency to gray-green, yellow-gray and deep brown, there is a certain gorgeous richness in some of its aspects when examined at close quarters. For instance, the trunks of many dead trees are covered with enormous mantles of moss, mantles that may be two feet in thickness. These mosses range in tint from yellow-green to red-purple, being often chestnut-brown, orange, and crimson. The short turfy grass in places is bright emerald-green, and is dotted with "lady's smocks," with mauve orchids, large daisies, yellow buttercups, blue forget-me-nots, and other flowers of more or less English aspect.

THE COMMON HOUSE FLY AS THE CARRIER OF DISEASE.

IN a well-written contribution to the *Maritime Medical News* (Halifax, Vol. 18, No. 8), Lieutenant Colonel Jones, honorary surgeon to the Governor General of Canada and professor of public health in Halifax Medical College, points out conclusively that the study of insects as the carriers of diseases is one of the most interesting subjects in the preventive medicine of the present day, and mentions malaria and yellow fever as the most prominent of these diseases.

Regarding the latter he says:

The recent outbreak of this disease in New Orleans has demonstrated, not only to the profession, but to the laity that yellow fever is not to be so dreaded, and that epidemics, so-called, can be controlled and stopped with the death and destruction of the special variety of mosquito instrumental in its spread. The same applies to malaria, and also to another disease, the sleeping disease of Uganda. The practical results of these researches have shown that it does not do to sit down and not try and find a cause of so-called infectious diseases. The gain in the yellow fever credit account has been enormous. Trade and commerce, not to mention human life, have been preserved. The antiquated ideas as to quarantine have been, or will be, done away with, and the public confidence in medical science and its power to prevent disease has been much increased.

Colonel Jones calls attention to the fact that the common fly multiplies rapidly. Its eggs, numbering about 120, are laid in any organic material, especially if it is putrid. The larvæ are hatched in twenty-four hours, and the fly is fully matured in about twelve days. It is hatched in filth and must return to filth to lay its eggs. According to

the author, there is evidence that typhoid fever, cholera, plague and tuberculosis have been transmitted by flies.

After a brief reference to the statistics of the Cuban and South African wars, and an allusion to the Japanese, as overrated from a sanitary point of view, Professor Jones cites an epidemic of typhoid fever in Chicago, in 1902, which was most severe in one ward. Flies caught in that part of the city, in the vicinity of the infected houses, were inoculated into eighteen tubes, and from five of these tubes the typhoid bacillus was isolated. Thus it was evident that this epidemic was brought about by the dissemination of the infectious material by flies.

With reference to cholera, it is perhaps enough to say that Indian medical officers regard flies fed on cholera discharges as one of the most common agencies by which the spread of this disease is brought about. It has also been shown that the fly plays a part in the infection of plague and tuberculosis.

In concluding the discussion of this subject the author says:

If, then, it is known that the fly is a conveyor of disease in these cases, is it not reasonable to suppose that in other conditions it may also be the cause? The fly may come into contact with the patient in such diseases as scarlet fever, measles, smallpox or diphtheria, and as three of these rapidly become septic diseases, is there not an excellent breeding ground for the fly in the discharges of the patient, more particularly from the mouth, which, if care be not taken, may be allowed to remain in certain parts of the room? Or perhaps the fly may come into contact with infected dust in some locality other than the immediate neighborhood of the patient.

and carry the contagion to a suitable cultivation soil in some individual. I think this is reasonable.

Is there any practical outcome of all these suppositions? I think there is. Yellow fever has been stamped out by preventing the access of mosquitoes to any patient by a careful system of screening, as well as by the destruction of the mosquito and its breeding places. I think

the same thing might be done in all infectious diseases in the summer time; the careful screening of patients and the destruction of all flies in the sick room, and always at all times as far as practicable the destruction of their breeding places. It enforces the great fundamental principle of sanitary science, as laid down from all time, which is simply the art of being clean.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.

THERE is an almost unanimous verdict of approval upon Premier Stolypin, of Russia, in the writings of the European and American newspaper correspondents who have met him or studied his career. We have already quoted from Dr. E. J. Dillon's opinion. The "Special Commissioner" of the *National Review*, writing on "Russia from Within," devotes most of his article in the last issue of that magazine to the personality of Mr. Stolypin. The Russian Premier, declares this writer, enjoys a personal reputation of which any public man in Russia might well be proud.

With him word and thought are known to stand in a certain fixed relation to each other, both emanating from motives which are regarded by his friends and acquaintances as above suspicion. He is a sincere lover of fair play, eschews base actions, and is withal tolerant enough to take men as he finds them, and to make the best of very bad bargains. In a word, he belongs to the highest type of gentleman produced by Russian civilization. The son of a chivalrous general and of a clever lady, Stolypin was brought up in the traditions of the old school of the Russian nobility. His mother was a Gorchakov, whose widespread reputation for *esprit* was by no means usurped. A princess not only in the social but also in the intellectual sphere, her double title unhappily died with herself. If intellect were hereditary and will-power were identical with honesty, the present Premier would indeed be the man to lead his people to the promised land. But inscrutable Nature endowed him with other estimable gifts. At school he was distinguished by modesty and application among his fellows, of whom many were clever and most lazy. Mediocre gifts, good conduct in its bureaucratic sense, and a happy easy-going disposition were calculated to attract the benevolent attention of his superiors, and P. A. Stolypin has uniformly enjoyed the friendship and protection of the most conservative administrators of the old régime. Thus it was by appointment, not by election, that he became Marshal of the Nobility in Kovno and later, Governor of the Province of Grodno.

To the Premier's personal friends it appears a good omen that he invariably stood well with the champions of autocracy.

He was a favorite even of the most reaction-

ary among them all. They promoted him over the heads of his seniors, suspended traditions and usages in his behalf, and, so to say, pitchforked him into high places. For example, when the Province of Saratov was greatly disturbed, disorders were of daily occurrence, and the redoubtable Plehve cast around him for an energetic man to administer it his choice fell upon M. Stolypin, who, though lacking the bureaucratic qualifications for the post, was none the less appointed.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF STOLYPIN.

As to the present policy of Premier Stolypin, the *National Review* correspondent has some doubts. He says:

But precisely because of his admirable personal qualities, his influence upon the Crown and the nation appears to unbiased Russians to be fraught with disaster to both. To the Crown because he may all the more easily persuade the monarch to fritter away in petty palliatives the precious respite bestowed by fate, which might well be used to reconcile people and sovereign and bring together a practical Duma. And on the nation his political influence appears not less baleful, because with all his sterling qualities M. Stolypin is sadly deficient in the stern moral fibre which distinguishes a genuine people's patriot from an easy-going courtier who sees everything, including his own amiable weakness, through the roseate medium of optimism. His adjoint, M. Kryshanovski recently laid before M. Stolypin a plan for the revival of the Czar's popularity by means of a great money sacrifice to be made by the Imperial family. The peasants, he said, want land, and we want the peasants' confidence and coöperation. Let the Czar distribute to those peasants who really need more land certain portions of the appanages whence the Imperial family draws the funds requisite for the support of its members. These appanages bring in two millions a year.

Mr. Stolypin adopted the proposal as his own. The Czar rejected it, but Mr. Stolypin did not resign. The scheme was a mad one:

It would have put the Imperial house in the power of the coming Duma and aroused the passions of the peasantry against the landowners. It was just the final touch which would have sufficed to send the revolutionary scale downwards and to break the monarchy.

PARLIAMENT VS. CABINET IN ENGLAND.

THE loss of influence of the English Parliament since the last half of Queen Victoria's reign, and the increasing, almost exclusive, power of the Cabinet, are discussed in a clear and comprehensive article in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*.

About fifty years ago, the writer of the article reminds us, Lothar Bucher published a controversial treatise in which, even then, he recognized the fact that certain political changes were taking place in England, and that constitutional practice and theory no longer harmonized. Since his writing those tendencies have developed still further. Says the *Deutsche Revue* writer:

The most striking innovation is the loss of power which, in the land of parliamentary government, Parliament itself has suffered. Gladstone believed in the supremacy of Parliament. It was, he often emphatically declared, "a cardinal axiom" of modern English polity. That was the constitutional theory of the first half of Victoria's rule. Liberal politicians welcomed the new development, while, on the conservative side, they spoke of the weak and pliant executive power of England that yields, and must yield, to the slightest wish of the Commons. Compare this with a member's utterance two years ago, in which he declared that England was no longer a parliamentary government but one ruled by the Cabinet, and, furthermore, it was claimed by the Prime Minister,—a government, therefore, scarcely to be distinguished from the autocracies into which the ancient democracies degenerated. Lord Salisbury, in a more critical pronouncement in 1894, remarked that a mighty change had within his own experience taken place in the Commons. The point had been reached when a debate in the lower house concerning a practical or useful object was rapidly becoming an impossibility. His younger son, Lord Hugh Cecil, went so far as to vent his satisfaction in Parliament, in 1901; at the altered conditions; he acknowledged the truth of the accusation that power was being transferred from Parliament to the Cabinet, but if, outside of the Commons, there were no complaints of the curtailment of the member's rights, it was because the people had little objection to seeing a better institution, the Cabinet, assume the rights of a worse one. Such language would have been inconceivable under Disraeli or Gladstone. But it was consonant with the facts. Parliament no longer ruled the executive branch, but was ruled by it. Theoretically, the Cabinet is accountable to Parliament for everything it does or leaves undone; actually, ministerial administration withdraws from its control. With their mastery of detail, the ministers are at an advantage over their critics of the Commons. The Cabinet initiates legislation. This befits the parliamentary organization; the Prime Minister is the leader of the house to which he belongs, while in the other chamber another prominent member of the Cabinet assumes the leadership. Any repre-

sentative may, to be sure, introduce a bill, but not since eighty years has any law of importance passed in that way. If the ministry submits a measure, it becomes at once a party question; since the opposition attacks it, the adherents of the government are bound, as a matter of party discipline and loyalty, to support it. The Cabinet, it is true, often modifies or even withdraws a bill which is criticized, particularly by its own side, but the press in such cases counts for at least as much as Parliament.

THE MINISTRY SUPREME IN PRACTICAL GOVERNMENT.

Only in a momentous conflict does a section of the party rebel against their official leader,—identical with the Cabinet,—and that because it may result in the downfall not alone of the Cabinet but of their party," the dissolution of the house, new elections, and consequently an expenditure for the individual member of thousands of dollars. And even this revolt is consequent only upon dissension in the Cabinet.

It is clear, therefore, that Parliament,—or rather the ministerial majority,—exerts no power in legislation over the government. As for the opposing minority, means are found to dispose of it. The new rules, virtually Mr. Balfour's, provide not only very effective measures against obstruction, but the loquacity of the members can be automatically checked by the same closure.

It is much the same with the control of the finances, continues the article from which we have quoted. In theory, Parliament may refuse to grant supplies. But this never happens; the estimates are always accepted as they are presented. The case is similar in all the other departments of the government. In opposing any particular branch, the press is often more effective than Parliament. As a rule, the opposition, being a minority, is powerless, and the government party votes for the ministers. The theory, therefore, of ministerial responsibility is not much more than a theory. The only way to call the ministers to account is to vote them down, but the opposition cannot and the party of the majority does not want to do this.

PROMISES OF THE LIBERALS.

The English Liberals attribute the notorious decline of Parliament to the conservative régime. Now that the Liberals, after a long interval, are again at the helm, much is heard of the revival of Parliament.

Beyond doubt the new house differs greatly in personal character from its late predecessor.

sors, and, assuredly, the development of institutions depends very essentially upon "personal moments." The average member of the late conservative majorities was little interested politically, feared overexertion, and was extremely negligent of his duties. As a result the work of Parliament was congested at the end of the session, and discussion of important measures choked by application of the closure. In contrast to this, the new Parliament, with its Liberal majority, is a veritable model of earnestness, zeal, and industry. The new members are

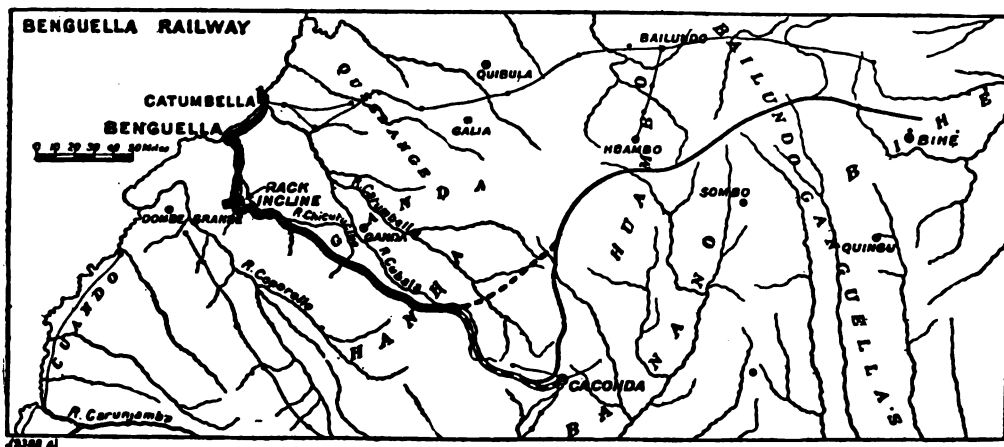
more self-reliant, intellectual, and less disciplined. The majority is divided into different groups; for the present at least there is a marked lack of cohesion. The self-confidence of Parliament has increased; the Prime Minister has, in several legislative proceedings, subordinated the Cabinet's point of view to that of the Commons, evidencing thereby that he believes, with Gladstone, in the supremacy of the house. It remains to be seen whether the restoration of parliamentary power is permanently attainable in England.

A NEW WAY TO PRETORIA.

THE distance to South Africa is growing shorter year by year. In the *World's Work and Play* (London) Mr. Ambrose Talbot describes a new railway rib that is being fitted into the backbone of the Cape to Cairo line. It begins at Lobito Bay in Portuguese Southwest Africa, it runs through Benguella, and it will extend in almost a direct line across Africa to Katanga, a point south of Lake Tanganyika, where it joins the Cape to Cairo Railway, 950 miles from the sea. The first section of this Benguella railway is now open for traffic. Lobito Bay is said to be one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It is a land-locked bay, about three miles wide and five long. The natural breakwater of sand is so steep on the inner side as to admit of the ocean liners coming within a few feet and landing passengers direct.

The great engineering feat has been the mounting of the great African divide or plateau 5,000 feet above the sea. As the gradient was found to be one in forty for several miles, it was decided to adopt the

rack railway used in the Swiss mountains. Up the gorge the railway forced its way, the work being carried on night and day. Several millions of tons of rock were blasted away, and the railway has now reached the plateau. The route continues practically throughout the rest of its length at this elevation of 5,000 feet. It will connect Bihé, which is an important trading center, especially in rubber. The first 150 miles were completed in two years instead of the three years allowed. The rest of the line will be completed in two or three years. The line will bring the rich mineral deposits of Lake Tanganyika within 1,000 miles of the sea-coast, about one-half of the distance *via* Cape Town. The copper ore already exposed is stated to be over 100 millions sterling in value. When connected with the Cape to Cairo Railway, Pretoria will be 3,000 miles nearer Europe than at present. Liners from Britain to the Cape will be able to call at Lobito, which is still a week's sail from Cape Town, and discharge and embark passengers and freight.



SKETCH PLAN OF PART OF PROVINCE OF ANGOLA, SHOWING THE NEW RAILWAY AS FAR AS BIHÉ.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

Present-Day Poland.—Mr. B. C. Baskerville's view of the present state of Poland, as expressed in the *Fortnightly Review* (London) for October, is that it is parlous. He insists once more on the limitations of that typically brilliant person the Pole. Except in occasional cases of artistic or musical geniuses, it seems as if of him it had been decreed that, unstable as water, he should not excel. The present Polish revolution is not Pole revolting against Russian, but caste revolting against caste, the proletariat against the "privileged classes." To the latter belong the civil servants, who are the product of German methods grafted on to the Slavonic nature, which generally means stringent laws laxly administered. There are from twenty to twenty-five political parties, but only five have any real importance, and of these the Realists seem the most moderate and practical. But their very moderation, their desire to bring about desired reforms by evolution rather than by revolution, makes them unpopular; and it is the noisier and hastier patriots and Socialists who have the upper hand. The Polish question to-day, therefore, is virtually a struggle between the local Russian Government, the patriot, and the Socialists, who believe in terrorism, but are well organized and tenacious. The writer sees no hopeful solution, especially as the geographical position of Poland is so unfavorable.

French Colonial Policy.—The first September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) opens with an article on the French colonial conference of 1906, in which A. de Pourville discusses the leading subjects dealt with by the congress. The first relates to the liberty of the colonies in all matters connected with tariffs and taxation, and the political and economic tyranny of France has met with universal condemnation. Another question on which all are agreed is that the method of human transport should be abolished, even if it meant the construction of a railway. This is one of the benefits which the white race ought to bring to the other races. The third is concerned with the constitution of national native reserves for the colonial army in Indo-China. Finally, the writer desires to honor the Anglo-French *entente*, which may not be a universal panacea, he says, but may aid in the solution of a thousand difficulties pending between the two first colonial powers of the universe.

Intellectual Property.—Alfred Droz, writing in the second September number of the *Revue de Paris*, discourses on intellectual property. He says people cannot fail to be struck by the increase in value of certain masterpieces, and they ask whether the artist or his heirs should not participate in the benefits accruing from such rise in value. Millet, for instance, sold his

"Angelus" for a small sum, and yet extraordinary prices have been paid for this picture. Would it not be fair to give some of it to the artist or his living representatives? It has been suggested that a syndicate be formed of artists who would engage to sell all their works, and it would be stipulated by each artist that whenever a work of his changed hands the syndicate must intervene and see that some portion of the profit paid by a new purchaser be retained for the artist's heirs.

France and Foreign Markets.—In the first September number of *La Revue* (Paris) Dr. Lotal has an article entitled "France, Russia, and Switzerland." It has reference to France's trade with the two latter countries. Switzerland, he says, takes the fifth place as a market for French goods, coming after England, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, whereas Russia takes the fifteenth place, coming after Turkey. Switzerland sells much less to France than she buys; with Russia it is the other way round. But protection, the writer continues, has wrought great mischief, especially in the matter of French exports, and in France protection reigns supreme. The protectionists in the government and in the Parliament will, he says, ruin French commerce and industry; they institute tariffs, make and unmake treaties of commerce, and destroy the spirit of initiative. A writer in the first September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) says that between 1890 and 1905 French trade increased, but not at the same rate as the trade of some other countries. In the same period the exports of the United States have been doubled, those of England have increased 26 per cent., those of Italy 90 per cent., those of Belgium 52 per cent., and those of Germany 71 per cent., whereas the exports of France have increased only 27 per cent. The writer suggests that the French Government might busy itself more with the development of the home industries.

An Italian View of our Negro Problem.—In view of the fact that there is a definite effort to force Italian immigration to the south of the United States, and that there are already several Italian colonies established there, with more in prospect, the feeling of the Italians about the negro is of practical interest. The Italians are flocking to this country in such hordes that when they do go south they will be an element to be reckoned with, in the complicated political problem of that region, and it is significant to note what seems to be their instinctive sympathy for the most extreme prejudices of the southern white population. Niccolò Roncali, writing in the *Italia Moderna* on the race problem in the United States, seeks to sum up this very general feeling among Ital-

ians which repudiates entirely any idea of equality between the races. He claims that the situation is more acute and distressing now than ever before, and characterizes the forty years of equal exercise of the ballot as a "disastrous experiment." Senator Tillman's most exaggerated utterances against the negro are denoted courageous and righteous, and the feeling of the North is condemned as purely sentimental and impractical, as well as hypocritical. "In the North no one is interested directly and practically in the question, no one is touched economically by it; and it is spoken of, publicly and privately, as ^{the} speak carelessly of Armenia, when the ^{Armenians} burn a whole village and massacre a population of unarmed Christians." The plea of the Southerners that they alone can know the situation, that the North can form no intelligent view of it because it does not concern them personally is wholly conceded by the Italian author. President Roosevelt's attitude towards the negro is denounced as a pose assumed openly for political purposes only. "A vulgar political maneuver executed in view of presidential elections." Equality of races before the law this Italian writer concedes, but "no hand in the direction of the state to the negro."

An English Mechanic in America.—Under this title (writing in the *World's Work and Play*) Mr. James Blount describes his experiences in English and American workshops. American methods and atmosphere impress him as greatly superior. Yet he believes that the British workman as a mechanic is undoubtedly a superior all-around man to his American cousin. He recognizes the educational advantages of America over all other nations. He notes that "the American looks ahead all the time—the Englishman is perfectly content and satisfied with present level." He laments the intemperance and love of gambling prevalent in England, more so than in America. In America, too, every man, whether son of a railway director or son of a laborer, begins at the bottom and works upward. He sums up by saying that as long as the present social conditions in England make it impossible for the workingman to raise himself to a higher level socially, so long will England be handicapped in competition with America.

Professor Skeat on Spelling Reform.—In the *National Review*, this eminent etymologist writes on modern English spelling, and with a douche of fact quenches the ill-formed condemnation of projects of spelling reform. He says: "Our spelling was reasonably phonetic (upon Latin models) from about 700 to 1200, and still phonetic (but upon French models) from 1200 to 1500. It remained the same, but with much interference on the part of teachers of Latin and Greek, till 1600 and later. After that, it ceased to have vitality and became a mere instrument for the use of printers." Spelling reform is, he says, quite an old thing.

What is Wrong with Oxford?—Mr. A. E. Zimmerman, a junior member of the classical staff, discusses (in the *Independent Review*) the difficulties of Oxford in the new century. He believes that Oxford is marked out to be the

intellectual capital of England, to be the home of ideas in every department of spiritual activity. To carry out this destiny only those should be admitted who have capacity to absorb ideas. But, alas! "Oxford notoriously contains hundreds of men who are and will remain totally devoid of ideas." They are only there because they can afford to come. The expense of living at Oxford is the crux of the whole problem. If it were lowered from a minimum of £90 to £60, most of the present difficulties would disappear. The other difficulties are the competition of the younger universities, the widening breach between Oxford and the professions, the deadness of classical study, and the pressure of examinations. Of the latter he says: "The system was not devised, and is not maintained for genuine students at all. It is maintained for the sake of forcing unwilling idlers to work. It is a gigantic engine of compulsion to drive the free Barbarians of England to the waters of knowledge. There is only one way of killing the present examination system. Fill Oxford with real students, and it will automatically disappear."

Why Physical Culture Fails.—Dr. Alexander Bryce, in an article in the *Grand Magazine*, begins by assuming—a pure assumption—that physical culture does fail. Here are some of his "evidences." This "fad," he declares, has become such a craze that over-exertion is now more of a danger than under-exertion. "In Norway tuberculosis is rife; in Sweden—the foremost gymnastic country in the world—one-third of the population dies before the age of twenty-one, and of the males who are left one-quarter are rejected for military service." And Germany and England show enormous numbers of young men unfit for military service. Why, then, with such enthusiasm for physical culture, is there so much physical deterioration? First, because physical exercises often lack system, and are not sufficiently adapted to the needs of the individual. Dr. Bryce evidently favors the Ling system. Secondly, wrong systems are often adopted; and there are many other reasons, among which is too great an enthusiasm for cold baths. It is not an immediate reaction and glow that test the healthfulness of a cold bath, but the feeling of glow all through the day, instead of depression and cold a few hours afterward. Dr. Bryce also comments on the prevalent tendency to adopt wrong positions in standing, sitting and walking, which helps to make so many of us lopsided.

Can China Stop the Opium Trade?—Commenting on the recently issued imperial Chinese edict against the importation of opium, the *London Spectator* remarks: The total prohibition of which philanthropists dream is simply impossible. The human race, impatient of its sufferings, seeks to alleviate them, in Europe by the use of a stimulant, and in Asia by that of a sedative, both of them temporarily diminishing, or in the second case extinguishing, painful self-consciousness. The total prohibition of opium would therefore be as dangerous in China as the total prohibition of alcohol would be in Europe, and besides diminishing the revenue, would, by increasing the

power of the local officials, increase the corruption which is already the despair of the financiers of Peking. We venture to predict, therefore, that the Commission appointed to inquire will in the end recommend that, with the consent of the Government of India, which is pretty sure to be granted, the tax upon the opium fields of China should be very largely increased, and should be levied with a severity which will render evasion very nearly impossible. This would greatly reduce the demand, as similar taxation on gin would reduce the demand for that spirit in Europe, without creating the profound irritation certain to follow compulsory total abstinence. The increased revenue—which is sure to be large, because the Chinese Government when it can plead a moral obligation will not be restrained by humanitarian scruples from killing illicit dealers—will be applied to maintain the new army, and thus all parties will alike be satisfied. Those who dislike the use of the drug will find that the poor are moderating their doses, which is from the point of view of the benevolent a great gain, the real objection to opium being the consequences which follow its use in excess.

Japan as the Schoolmaster of China.—Japanese influence is no doubt mainly responsible for the progressive movement now under way in the Celestial Empire. The most conspicuous assistance which Japan has rendered China is in the field of education. It is no exaggeration to style the Mikado's Empire the schoolmaster of the Celestials, for she is educating at home thousands of Chinese youths, while she has sent out hundreds of competent teachers to the Chinese schools. How far Japan is succeeding in an effort to reform the educational system in China is discussed in the article contributed to the *Taiyo* (Tokyo) by Prof. S. Takata, Dean of Waseda College, who recently made an extensive tour in China for the specific purpose of investigating into the existing educational condition in that country. "I was deeply impressed," says the professor, "with the enthusiasm and earnestness with which China is now seeking modern knowledge. It is gratifying that the education of the Chinese after modern principle is undertaken by the Japanese. In all the important educational centers in China, there are a number of Japanese teachers, ranging from five to fifty. Even to the remote districts of Yun-nan, Szechuan and Kwei-chow, many a Japanese teacher has been invited to teach at the provincial institutions. Heretofore the only road to the official positions in China was the time-honored 'civil service' examination, the curriculum of which contain nothing of modern learning. But now that this antiquated examination system is abolished in favor of the graduates from the new colleges equipped with modern knowledge, it is hoped that the progressive system of education will be the more encouraged and appreciated by the rank and file. During his sojourn in China, Prof. Takata, one of the two foremost Viceroy's Councilors, Chan Chi-tung, as well as many other distinguished Chinese officials, expressed the apprehension that the introduction of modern knowledge would

trail many of the generalism and ages head Chinese. CS IN THE

REVIEWS.

having gained a political school, small sum, and yet extending the Chinese dignity paid for this. As of the possibility of the agencies. Prof. Takata suggests that the Chinese students be educated more thoroughly. At present most of them attend the Japanese schools for but a brief period and bring back to their country only very superficial knowledge. The result is that they become easily fascinated with new ideas and theories which they really do not understand at all, frequently advocating such antiquated radicalisms as were repudiated long since by advanced scholars. But if they stay in school for longer terms, and receive thoroughgoing instructions, they cannot help becoming more considerate and thoughtful in their utterances.

The World's Production of Cocoa.—According to a writer in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the world's production of cocoa increased from 115,000 tons in 1901 to 147,000 tons in 1904. The states of South and Central America have profited most by the increase. Ecuador is the most important producer. Brazil's production is also very important. Trinidad, Santo Domingo, Venezuela and the island of Grenada have largely increased their production. The three first-named countries together produce half of the world's output of cocoa. Other countries produce hardly any, and they are not to be counted. Among these last are the German colonies of Cameroun, Samoa, and Togoland. Togoland produces less than 1 per cent. of the total growth. In 1905 the cocoa plantations of Cameroun suffered greatly from extreme humidity, but it may be well to look upon this as simply a temporary reverse. It ought to be so, as no country is as favorable to the growth of cocoa as the West Indies. A great deal of the cocoa of western Africa and of the English possessions is sent to Hamburg and consumed in Germany. Hamburg is one of the most important cocoa markets. It is rivaled very successfully by Havre, which is a pretty hard hit by New York. Germany is probably the second place in the world's cocoa trade, consuming more than 27,000 tons; the United States, France, England and the Netherlands follow. Their importance is not to be

ians which repudiates entirely any identity between the races. He claims that the crisis is more acute and distressing than ever before, and characterizes the failure of equal exercise of the ballot as a "great experiment." Senator Tillman's noted courageous and righteous, and of the North is condemned as purely mental and impractical, as well as having been "In the North no one is interested practically in the question, nor is it spoken of by it; and it is spoken of by the Liberal cabinet only, as the war to understand that British armament was to be limited no one believed it, but the declaration years to have been true. Not long ago (during the war) Mr. Haldane, chief secretary of the war office, conceived the project of reducing the army by 20,000. Sceptics cried out that such a move would not mean anything, because Great Britain has never depended upon her army for the defense of the three kingdoms and the colonies. They also called attention to the fact that no attempt had been planned for the reduction of the navy, which has always insured British supremacy on the seas. But again events have given criticism the lie, says this writer. The day after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made his famous inaugural speech before the Inter-parliamentary Peace Congress, the English profession of peace was again entered in action, and that time the blow fell on the navy.

A Prussian School for Policemen.—Many reasons justify a peace guardian being something more than merely strong physically and politically—he should also be a man capable of thinking and with the materials therefor. In view of this a school was recently established at Cottbus, Prussia, which only admits policemen, and in an editorial the *Berliner Tagblatt* says: "In a short time no policeman will be employed in Cottbus unless he can show a certificate from the policeman's academy. This academy prepares the public guardian both theoretically and practically, the length of the course is three months with a tuition fee of \$19, and the school provides quarters and food for the students at an average cost of \$12.50 monthly. The total expense of the course is about \$75. The trustee of the school is the magistrate of Cottbus, and Police Inspector Butner is the principal, this latter official having power to proceed with severity against any of the students for infraction of the school rules. The school also has on its faculty a physician, veterinary, food chemist, teacher of general subjects and a policeman." The daily instruction lasts from 7 to 12 a. m., and from 4 to 8 p. m., paper and writing materials are furnished free and books at cost price. The course embraces "(1) discussion of the Prussian and German constitutions; (2) general government, but particularly the jurisdiction enjoyed by the ministry of the interior; (3) the entire question of police powers; (4) rights and duties of the policeman, and the laws in reference to personal freedom; (5) private and public police service; (6) foreign police service; (7) police of the streets, tramps, etc.; (8) public health police service, precautions against epidemics, disinfection, slaughter house and meat inspection laws, regulation of use and sale of poisons; (9) laws controlling (a) manufacture of and trade in food stuffs, (b) trade in goods packed in zinc and lead, (c) use of coloring matter dangerous to health, (d) trade in butter, lard and substitutes for them; (10) the wine laws; (11) ventilation, sanitation of living quarters and water supply; (12) veterinary science, laws in reference to animal diseases; (13) building and fire regulations; (14) lodging house and excise laws; (15) press laws; (16) political laws; (17) regulation of public meetings; (18) legal position of master and servant; (19) field and forest laws; (20) hunting and fishing laws; (21) public ways; (22) discussion of the criminal code; (23) criminal police instruction, measurements, criminal photography, foot-prints, blood stains and so forth; (24) policing of trade in general; (25) various sick, accident and invalid insurance laws; (26) first help in accidents and so on."

public health police service, precautions against epidemics, disinfection, slaughter house and meat inspection laws, regulation of use and sale of poisons; (9) laws controlling (a) manufacture of and trade in food stuffs, (b) trade in goods packed in zinc and lead, (c) use of coloring matter dangerous to health, (d) trade in butter, lard and substitutes for them; (10) the wine laws; (11) ventilation, sanitation of living quarters and water supply; (12) veterinary science, laws in reference to animal diseases; (13) building and fire regulations; (14) lodging house and excise laws; (15) press laws; (16) political laws; (17) regulation of public meetings; (18) legal position of master and servant; (19) field and forest laws; (20) hunting and fishing laws; (21) public ways; (22) discussion of the criminal code; (23) criminal police instruction, measurements, criminal photography, foot-prints, blood stains and so forth; (24) policing of trade in general; (25) various sick, accident and invalid insurance laws; (26) first help in accidents and so on."

The Healthiest City in the World.—Buenos Ayres, says a writer in the *Illustration* (Paris), is the healthiest city in the world. In 1904 the mortality was only 14.6 per 1,000. The same year it was 27.9 in Madrid, 18.2 in Vienna, 17.8 in Paris, 16.5 in London, and 15.5 in Berlin. The percentage of infant mortality proves the benefit of the system of public hygiene of the favored city. The mortality of infants (up to the age of one year) is never greater than 8.3. In Paris the infant mortality rate is 11. It is 20 in Berlin, 18 in Vienna, and 40 in St. Petersburg.

Horse-Raising in Russian Asia.—The empire of Russia is rich in horses. According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there are on earth 60,455,000 horses, of which Russia alone has 33,000,000, averaging twenty-five horses per hundred inhabitants. The European regions where they are most numerous are the governments of Samara, Orenburg, and Astrakhan. In Asia, according to the *Bulletin du Comité de l'Asie Française* (Paris), they are most numerous in the Kirghese steppes and the Buriat countries. Ninety per cent. of the horses are in the possession of the rural population. In Asia, hundreds of thousands of horses are pastured on the immense steppes. They are sturdy and very brave, small, with short but somewhat heavy feet, broad breasts and broad shoulders. They are the pets of the horsemen and fondly loved. The best horses are the Kirghese and Bachire races crossed, raised near the Ural Mountains. Among the Turkomans of Turkestan, besides the Kirghesan horses, the Turkoman and Tekan races are common, the latter being blooded horses. They are beautiful and very graceful, light and fleet, with long delicate legs and delicate necks, and with their bodies finely formed. Their movements are exceedingly supple. The height and the blood of the Turkoman race of horses make them essentially fit for improving the Kirghesan variety which is related to them. By crossing the Kirghesan and Turkoman races the Karabair is obtained, considered, in Asia, the war horse par excellence. According to tradition, when Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, re-

turned from subduing Arabia he brought from Arabia five hundred pure-blooded horses, from which sprang the Turkoman breed. From the earliest times Central Asia has been renowned for its horses, and a distant relation of the ancient family of *Equus Prjeviski* still inhabits the Eastern frontier. Horse-raising is extensively practised by the nomads of Turkestan. Koumys (horse milk) is the natives' favorite drink; horse skin is used for leather, the hair is used, and the meat of old horses and of young fillies is eaten. In Transbaikalia also there are a great many horses. The horse-raising industry may be less important in Transbaikalia than in the vast territories of Occidental Siberia, but it is well developed for agriculture. In that part of the country there are nearly 700,000 horses, at least one horse to every inhabitant. Without exception, the horses of Russian Asia are of remarkable endurance. A Kirghes horse can travel from 100 to 130 kilometers in ten or twelve hours, and without feeding.

The Antiseptic Qualities of Permanganates.—Permanganate of potash and the other permanganates are superior to all other antiseptics and for different reasons. One reason is that they are in harmless quantities. The aqueous solution of permanganate is (in proportion) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1,000, although the proportion may be greater. Another advantage of permanganate is that it is practically odorless, and, says the *Revue Rose* (Paris), no matter how it is used, its products are always inoffensive. Its only drawback is that when reduced it brings out an oxide of manganese of a sallow brown, leaving a stain very difficult to remove. Nothing but an acidulated solution of salts of tin will take out the stain of permanganate of potassium. The disinfectant known as "Condy's Liquid" is a simple solution of sodium. "Kühne's Liquid" is a mixture of permanganate of soda and sulphate with iron. In 1869 Preterre discovered that a solution of 1/100 of permanganate of potash to 99/100 of water is an excellent disinfectant for the breath. Jäger is of the opinion that 1/100 part permanganate to 99 of water is sufficient to destroy all pathogenous germs with the exception of the bacilli of tuberculosis, while Miguel has adopted 1/6 to 1.285 as the right proportion. Garner and King, who are just now studying microbes and disinfectants and the properties of permanganates as applied to the destruction of germs (more especially to the bacillus typhosus), have come to the conclusion that permanganate holds a microbicidal action when used in even lesser proportions than those accepted by Miguel and by Jäger.

The Hair as an Indicator of Health.—Starting from the fact that maladies exert a notable influence on the physical body,—especially on the growth of the nails, in length and in thickness,—a Japanese doctor whose name is not given asks, in *L'Illustration* (Paris), if it may not be possible that the hair, also, is affected by

sickness. The experiments made by the doctor show that any general sickness diminishes the diameter of the hair. The medullary layer may be lacking, even the hard periphery may disappear. The influence of sickness on the hair is always more marked among races whose hair is thick and coarse. By this means it is easy to tell whether the patient has suffered from a recent sickness. After a general malady the hair is thinned in certain parts of its length, and the extent of the place so thinned gives an indication of the severity of the sickness. In cases of identification this fact may be of use. From a biological point of view, it is interesting to note that the hair seems to be affected, and to act like the nails.

Importance of the Banana as a Food.—Some years ago Sir William Crookes lectured before the British Association for the Advancement of Science in praise of the banana, calling attention to the fact that it is the sole nutriment of many millions of men. Certain English ships have specially constructed departments where the temperature is kept low for the preservation of bananas. The banana of the tropics belongs to the botanical family, says an article in the *Annales* (Paris), of the largest of all fruit-bearing trees. In size, the trees resemble palm trees. They have high, cylindrical, column-like trunks, crowned with tufts of long leaves springing from a curved spike-like trunk. Properly speaking, there is no stalk or trunk. Botanically, it is hard to describe such a tree. The "banana of Paradise" (called Adam's fig-tree) and the wise man's banana are also tropical trees. Very few Adam's figs are exported, and they are not palatable unless they are cooked. The Central Americans cook them in their skins in hot ashes, or fry them as they would fry potatoes. The fig-banana is eaten raw, and it is of a fine and delicate flavor. Below the equator bananas are eaten instead of cereals. A "recime" of bananas contains from 60 to 180 bananas and weighs from 60 to 80 pounds. A recime of 50 pounds, costing 25 cents (approximating the figures to American money) at Pourte-a-Pitre, comes to (approximately) \$1.97 when delivered in the Central Market of Paris. Paris gets her bananas from London, where they are delivered from the Canaries at about the same price (\$1.96). The expense resulting from this handling brings the price of bananas up to about \$3.02 the recime (in Paris). No plant known, occupying so little space, produces such an amount of nutritive substance. When most of the starchy substance of a ripe banana has been reduced to sugar, the fruit contains about 5 per cent. of albuminous matter, 1 per cent. fat, and more than 20 per cent. of hydrocarbonaceous matters. So much sugar is mingled with the pulp that if sugar cane were not grown in the same countries where bananas grew, the banana fruit would furnish sugar with as great profit as is gained from beets in Europe.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Frederick Trevor Hill's "Lincoln the Lawyer" (Century) is a real contribution to history. Before his election to the Presidency Abraham Lincoln had spent twenty-four years of his adult life in the practice of the law. But for that experience and the associations that it brought, it is highly improbable that the Illinois rail-splitter would ever have become a figure of national prominence. And yet his professional career has been slighted by most of his biographers and we have been led to infer that Lincoln was not much more than a second-rate country attorney. How mistaken was this view of "the first American" is clearly shown in Mr. Hill's admirable record of Lincoln's training and achievements in one of the most exacting of professions. To read this book is to be convinced that Abraham Lincoln, if he had never occupied the White House, would have fully deserved to rank among the great lawyers of his generation. Mr. Hill's researches have brought to light a vast amount of interesting data concerning the bench and bar of Illinois in Lincoln's time.



FREDERICK TREVOR HILL.

The two-volume biography of Charles Godfrey Leland ("Hans Breitmann"), by his niece, Elizabeth Robins Pennell (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), has proved to be one of the most attractive publications of the present autumn season. Mr. Leland's youthful experiences as a student at the University of Heidelberg and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, together with his later observations in Paris during the revolution of 1848, his return to America, and successful journalistic career during the period of our own Civil War, compose the substance of the first volume. The second volume includes an account of his sojourns in England and in Italy, his pursuit of gypsy lore, and the many pleasant relationships that he enjoyed with literary men and women on both sides of the Atlantic. A large portion of the text consists of letters from and to Mr. Leland, and there is an abundance of illustration in the form of portraits, facsimiles of notes, and impromptu sketches. The work by which this versatile writer is best known to Americans is his famous series of "Breitmann Ballads," written in the period of his apprenticeship to journalism during the war time.

A volume of autobiography by the Danish

essayist Georg Brandes has recently appeared, under the title of "Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth" (New York: Duffield & Co.). It is somewhat unusual for a living writer to give so full an account of his childhood days. American readers, we imagine, will find these reminiscences all the more interesting because they deal with an environment that would have been impossible in this country.

Mr. Hubert Bruce Fuller has written a scholarly monograph on "The Purchase of Florida: Its History and Diplomacy" (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company). Mr. Fuller's strictures on the conduct of General Jackson are especially severe and likely to surprise and startle those readers whose acquaintance with the facts has been acquired only through secondary sources.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

"A Wanderer in London" is the title of a new descriptive volume by E. V. Lucas (Macmillan). The title very aptly describes the discursive methods of this book, which puzzle the reader by unexpected leaps from ancient to modern history, showing at times a lofty disregard of chronological detail. For all that, many of the descriptions of streets and buildings abound in interesting allusions, and the book will doubtless have a wider vogue than

its more pretentious and ponderous predecessors in the same field.

The Parisian side of London, if such a side there be, is described under the title "In London Town," by F. Berkeley Smith, the author of "How Paris Amuses Itself," "Parisians Out of Doors," etc. (Funk & Wagnalls Company). At any rate, Mr. Smith assiduously



CHARLES G. LELAND.

sought out such bits of color and incident as might naturally attract a Parisian visitor to the British metropolis. As he states in his foreword, he has been "careful to omit all reference to the Tower and all directions how to see the cathedrals, the Houses of Parliament, the Zoo, and the British Museum, between breakfast and luncheon." Mr. Smith is at his best in bits of description of the gayer phases of London life, particularly the music halls and

theaters. Some of the drawings that illustrate the text are by Mr. Smith himself, and others by Phil May and Frank Reynolds.

Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson's "Persia Past and Present" (Macmillan) is an attempt to combine the writer's observations as a traveler with an intelligent account of the results of recent research. Dr. Jackson has long been a diligent student of Zoroastrianism. The present work suggests numerous identifications for ancient sites, and proposes explanations of doubtful passages in Zoroastrian literature. Many of the photographs used in the illustration of the volume were taken by Dr. Jackson himself or by friends in Persia.

In the flood of books about the Far East there have been, after all, comparatively few attempts to interpret for Western readers the real genius and spirit of the Far Eastern peoples. A serious and noteworthy effort in this direction is made by the well-known Oriental scholar, Dr. George William Knox, in a little volume entitled "The Spirit of the Orient" (Crowell). Professor Knox writes from long experience as a resident and student in Oriental countries. In writing about India, China, and Japan he approaches the subjective attitude more closely than is usual with Occidental writers.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

Some original views on tuberculosis are set forth in a little book by W. Pickett Turner, M. D., an English writer (Macmillan). Dr. Turner holds that tuberculosis is an animal disease and is, primarily, in all cases derived from cattle, which obtain it from the timothy and other allied grasses by natural affinity. According to this view, man acquires the disease in ingestion or inoculation, never by inhalation. It is not hereditary, neither is there any predisposition to it in the individual.

Can present methods of medical treatment be improved upon? In the form of a biography, written in an unconventional but attractive manner, the author of "Buff: a Tale for the Thoughtful" (Little Brown), who calls himself "A Physiopath," attempts to answer this question in a general way. As a student of nature he sees much in medical practice that is not consistent with what he regards as the true ideal, and he has the courage to say so. The framework for his ideas is supplied by the story of Buff, whose teachings he faithfully sets forth without evasion or excuse. Buff himself was actually a prominent figure in a southern

city for many years, and the whole foundation for the book, incidents and all, was obtained from the main facts of his life. There are no imaginary "cases" in it. In every instance the circumstances related are facts taken from actual experience.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Some months ago we noticed in these pages Dr. W. J. Dawson's "Makers of English Fiction." This was one of a trilogy of literary studies by the same author, the other two of which have now appeared. These are "The Makers of English Poetry" and "The Makers of English Prose." The three volumes are issued by Revell. Dr. Dawson's breadth of view is remarkable and his memory extraordinarily retentive. His point of view is always eminently sane, sympathetic, and impartial. His style, moreover, is delightfully clear, forceful, and smooth. He has, he tells us, continually striven for a just judgment, even when such a judgment ran counter to the established verdicts of literature.

A revised edition, for American readers, of J. M. D. Meikehohn's "The English Language: Its Grammar, History, and Literature," has just been brought out by Heath. This study of English grammar gives the proper proportion of historical setting, and, moreover, the revision has been made particularly for use in American schools.

The careful and scholarly history of "The Growth and Structure of the English Language," written last year (in Danish) by Dr. Otto Jespersen, of the University of Copenhagen, has been published in English by Treubner and imported by Stechert. Dr. Jespersen

endeavors to characterize the English of to-day as viewed by a foreigner, noting its chief peculiarities in the light of history and etymology.

Dr. Charlton M. Lewis, of the English literature department at Yale, has brought out, through Holt, "The Principles of English Verse," which is dedicated to "the general reader who enjoys poetry."

From the Old Greek Press we have still another

of Sherwin Cody's series, "The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language." The present volume appears under the title: "Story-Writing and Journalism."

Dr. Georg Brandes' essay "On Reading" has been brought out in book form by Duffield & Co.



PROF. A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON.



REV. GEORGE WILLIAM KNOX, D.D.

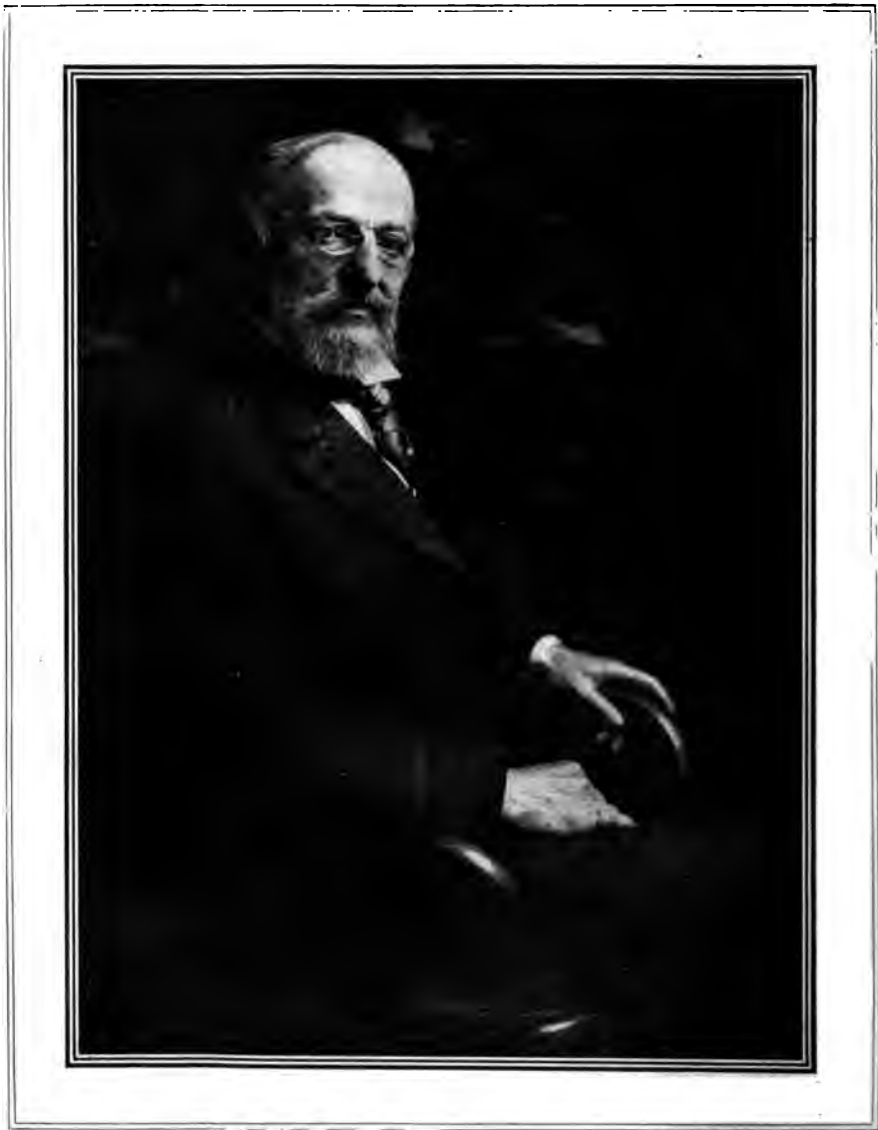
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1906.

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, of New York.. Frontispiece	American History and Mural Painting. 689 By Edward Hale Brush. With illustrations.
The Progress of the World—	
California and the Japanese..... 643	
In the Labor Market..... 643	
The Exclusion Movement..... 643	
In the San Francisco Schools..... 644	
The Legal Question..... 644	
The Real Issue..... 645	
The Conflict of Races..... 646	
The Future of the Coast..... 646	
How to Proceed..... 646	
Leave It to the President..... 647	
Chinese Workers at Panama..... 647	
Common Sense <i>versus</i> Demagogues..... 647	
The President at Panama..... 648	
Race Prejudice in the Election..... 649	
Approximate Solutions..... 649	
Race Clannishness Illustrated..... 649	
Indians and a New State..... 651	
Statehood in the Elections..... 651	
Another Republican Congress..... 651	
Some Men and Measures..... 652	
Mr. Hearst's Defeat..... 652	
Hearst's Campaign Outlay..... 653	
Elections in the East..... 655	
Some Western Results..... 655	
Warner's Success in Michigan..... 656	
Wisconsin and Mr. La Follette..... 656	
Still Further West..... 656	
Some Changes in Office..... 657	
The Currency Question..... 658	
Cuba Settling Down..... 658	
In Justice to Tomas Estrada Palma..... 658	
Mexico and South America..... 659	
Our Relations with Canada..... 659	
Parliament Opens at Westminster..... 660	
The Irish and Labor Questions..... 661	
A New Ministry in France..... 662	
Picquart and Viviani..... 662	
The Clémenceau Program..... 663	
Progress of the Church Separation Law..... 664	
The Military Fetish in Germany..... 664	
Opening of the Reichstag..... 665	
The Polish Language in Prussia..... 665	
Austria's Foreign Policies..... 666	
Progress of the Russian Revolution..... 666	
Elections for the Second Duma..... 667	
An Unusual Music Season..... 667	
Some Notes of Progress..... 668	
With portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations.	
Record of Current Events..... 669	
With portraits.	
American Cartoons of the Month..... 673	
The Most Prosperous Period in Our History. 677	
By Richard H. Edmonds.	
With many statistical tables and diagrams.	
President Roosevelt and Corporate Wealth. 687	
By Arthur Wallace Dunn.	
Eminent Foreign Composers as Guests of America..... 698	
By Lawrence Gilman.	
With portraits.	
How the Kaiser Works..... 702	
By Edward T. Heyn.	
With portraits.	
The New President of Brazil..... 706	
With portrait of Dr. Affonso Penna.	
The New National Forest Reserves in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains..... 708	
By Thomas E. Will.	
With illustrations.	
The Electrification of Steam Railways..... 712	
By William Maver, Jr.	
With illustrations.	
The Education Controversy in England... 722	
By W. T. Stead.	
Leading Articles of the Month—	
Profit-Sharing in Practice..... 728	
Russia's Gain in the Two Years' Struggle 730	
The Fraternizing of the Great Nations Through Science..... 732	
The Pygmies of Africa..... 734	
The Hohenlohe "Recollections"..... 735	
Lawyers and Corporations..... 738	
German Schools for Backward Children 740	
Strikes and Lockouts in Holland, Ger- Five Years of Strikes and Lockouts in Holland, Germany, and France..... 741	
Why Italy Should Remain in the Triple Alliance, a German Plea..... 742	
Woman Suffrage in England and France 744	
The Reading Habit in the United States 747	
Some Improved Methods of Illumination 748	
Sensations That Accompany Ballooning. 749	
Lynching and the Criminal Law..... 751	
American Novelists and Reform from a French Viewpoint..... 752	
With portraits and other illustrations.	
The Season's New Books..... 753	
With portraits and other illustrations.	
The Season's Books for Children..... 763	
With portraits and other illustrations.	

TERMS: \$3.00 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English Review or Reviews, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 18 Astor Place, New York City.



Copyrighted, 1906, by Brown Brothers, N. Y.

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS, OF NEW YORK

President Roosevelt has authorized the announcement that Mr. Straus is to be appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Mr. Metcalf, who in turn will become Secretary of the Navy when Mr. Bonaparte assumes the duties of Attorney-General. Mr. Straus has made a noteworthy record in American diplomacy, is a permanent member of The Hague Tribunal, has achieved wealth as a merchant and financier, has shown himself an authority upon the labor question in his Civic Federation work, is president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, is connected with a great number of important and useful public movements, and is generally regarded as the most distinguished member of the great body of Hebrew citizens of the United States.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXIV.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1906.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*California
and the
Japanese.*

The feeling against the Japanese in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast is not new, but it is more intense than ever before, and it has become a subject of national and international concern. It is always a concrete act of some sort that finally gives practical and immediate importance to a question that may, in its nature, have been deep-seated and of long standing. This Japanese question is merely a part of the larger one that was fought over for many years, until the policy of Chinese exclusion was accepted by the country as a whole at the demand of the Pacific Coast. When the Chinese came in large numbers to supply the demand for common labor in California, there was no movement of Japanese or Koreans, and what was in its nature and purpose a movement to keep Asiatic labor from taking a large and permanent place in the social and economic life of the Pacific Coast, was directed specifically against the only Asiatics in sight, namely, the Chinese. There could be no expulsion of Chinamen already here under authority of treaties and laws, but barriers were placed against the admission of new contingents of coolies. The privileged Chinese laborers come and go on their certificates, some fraud being practised, and a good many unauthorized comers filtering across the Canadian boundary line. But upon the whole, the Chinese population upon the Pacific slope is declining. As they reach old age they go back to China with their savings to die on their native soil. Meanwhile, the demand for labor is greater than ever, and since Chinese coolies are prevented from responding to the law of supply and demand, the labor market must look to other sources. Along with the rapid development of Japan in other regards, there has been a great growth of population, a wonderful increase

in shipping, and a wholly new tendency to swarm across seas and find profitable fields for skilled and unskilled labor.

*In the
Labor
Market.*

Thus the Japanese have been going in immense numbers to Korea and Manchuria, as well as to various islands in the Pacific. The labor problem that confronted the sugar planters of Hawaii began to find its solution some years ago in the use of Japanese sub-contractors, each of whom took charge of the cultivation of a specified acreage of land and supplied and controlled his own Japanese coolies. The system worked so profitably and well that it has gone into very extensive use in our island territory. The Japanese are rapidly becoming the predominant element in the population of Hawaii. Most of those who have in late years landed at San Francisco have not come directly from Japan but have arrived on steamers from Honolulu and other Hawaiian ports. In the past five years the increase in Japanese labor in California has probably amounted to a total of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, the corresponding shrinkage in Chinese labor being about half that amount. For a number of years the labor unions of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, which have never for a moment relaxed their vigilant and bitter opposition to the Chinese, have held the same attitude of hostility toward the incoming of Japanese laborers.

*The
Exclusion
Movement.*

They have done everything in their power to persuade Congress to amend the Chinese exclusion act by extending its application to immigrants from other Asiatic nations, especially from Japan. They have been unwilling to support men for Congress who would not agree to this view, and they have

been able to write the immigration planks of the State platforms of both parties. Thus in the election of last month Republicans and Democrats alike were on record as opposing Japanese immigration and demanding action at Washington of that nature. All this is well enough known and it might have gone on for some years to come without stirring up international feeling and creating a difficult diplomatic situation. But although a sovereign State under our system cannot meet intending immigrants at the wharves in its own seaports and prevent their landing, it can make them very unwelcome after their admittance and can, if it will, do things to them that would appear to be in violation of the rights established for them by the treaties and laws of the nation as a whole.

*In the
San Francisco
Schools.*

The thing that has happened in San Francisco has been the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools.

This has been done under authority of a law enacted some five years ago but not enforced until very recently in such a way as to attract much attention. Of late, the anti-Japanese feeling has been growing, and the labor unions of San Francisco have brought pressure upon the school board, with the result that Japanese pupils have been turned out of their places in the schools. While statements have been somewhat conflicting, it does not appear that San Francisco has intended to refuse school opportunities, but merely to provide for the Japanese in a separate way. This being the case, it is unfortunate that such an arrangement could not have been made upon a plan that would have defied criticism. It is said that most of the Japanese who desire to at-

tend schools in California are grown men taking advantage of the quickest and best way to learn the English language for practical business purposes. The nature of the Japanese immigration is such that there cannot be as yet a very considerable number of young children seeking places in the schools attended by young white children of similar

ages. The destruction of a great many schoolhouses in the San Francisco fire has naturally had an important bearing upon school methods this year.



HON. VICTOR H. METCALF, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

(Who has made an inquiry regarding the Japanese in California, and who is soon to become Secretary of the Navy.)

*The
Legal
Question.*

Under
our
treaty

with Japan the subjects of that government must be treated in this country with the same consideration that is due to our own citizens. Their exclusion from schools on the sole ground of their race, while children of other alien nationalities were admitted to the schools, would be an offensive discrimination contrary to the meaning of the treaty.

And this very sort of discrimination is what the Japanese Government regards as having happened in California. In October, a diplomatic protest was received at Washington from the Japanese Government, and the ambassadors of both countries made reports to their respective foreign offices. There were involved some important questions of law and also questions of fact and of sentiment. President Roosevelt instructed Secretary Metcalf, himself a Californian, to go to San Francisco and inquire into the actual situation, conferring with the school board and other authorities. Meanwhile the United States District Attorney was also instructed to investigate, and opportunity was taken to test the validity of the California law by an action in the United States



MARQUIS KIN-MOCHI SAIONJI, PREMIER OF JAPAN.

(With whose government our own will endeavor to maintain old-time good relations.)

court. According to the Constitution of the United States, our treaties with foreign countries are a part of the law of the land, with which State laws must not be in conflict. And under that clause it is possible that California cannot legally shut Japanese children out of the schools. But the legal question is by no means a simple or one-sided one, and since the common schools belong purely to the State, it would have to be a very clear case that would justify the Federal courts in undertaking to regulate the actions of local school boards.

*The
Real
Issue.*

If in some reasonable and fair way instruction should be provided for Japanese and Chinese in separate schools, there would seem no

proper ground of complaint on the part of Japan. If American children were present in large numbers in some section of the city of Tokio, it is hard to believe that any one would complain if the Japanese authorities should provide a separate school for such children of foreigners, rather than to scatter them among the Japanese children in the regular schools of the city. There ought not to be any difficulty in finding a workable solution for this school question in California. The important thing is that which lies back of the incident. With the immense growth of trade during the last century across the Atlantic, there came many millions of people from Europe who built up our Eastern States and permeated to the interior of the country. There has now set in a period of

great trade development on the Pacific. The western coasts of that ocean have scanty population and great resources. Its eastern coasts have a vast population and the coolie is their most valuable article of export. It lies in the very nature of those adjustments that commerce and industry are always trying to bring about, that labor should become mobile enough to flow from the places where it is superabundant to those where it is scarce. Thus it is just as natural that Chinese and Japanese laborers should come to our Pacific Coast as that European laborers should have come to our Atlantic Coast in the past fifty years. There has been tremendous agitation against these European laborers, but their assimilation has been rapid, and they have been allowed to come freely. They have brought their families, renounced their former allegiance and became American in every sense of the word.

*The Conflict
of
Races.*

If white races kindred to our own occupied the eastern shores of the Pacific, there would be no difficulty in the way of their coming to California in great numbers. The whole question is one of racial integrity and racial standards of living. Capitalists in California, as elsewhere, want a supply of labor that is cheap, abundant, and subservient. White workingmen, on the other hand, are leagued together, in order to maintain their standard of living, and they resent the importation of cheap competing labor. Many thoughtful citizens, furthermore, caring more for civilization than for dollars and cents, believe it necessary to use drastic measures in order that the Pacific Coast may remain a white man's country. They believe it would become rapidly Mongolianized if the doors were thrown open or kept open. They were once alarmed about the Chinese, and now fear the Japanese. There could be no assimilation, and the growth of a large, permanent Asiatic population would create a condition not advantageous to either race. So they state the fundamental issue.

*The
Future of the
Coast.*

Such an argument can be made without offense or disparagement. It is not a question whether our civilization is better than the Japanese, since every one must admit that it is different. Japan could not reasonably object to a general policy designed to prevent the growth of race problems in this country, because she is well aware that Japan owes her

own strength to the marvelous unity of Japanese race and feeling. The things that Japan may reasonably resent are those that affront her prestige and self-respect. More than any other country, we have always recognized the Japanese in their modern development, and it has been our policy to keep in close and friendly relations with the Japanese Government. A policy of prejudice and persecution in California could do no possible good, and could do a great deal of harm. The broader and more permanent question as to the future of the Pacific Coast should be carefully considered, and in due time treated upon its merits. The Pacific Coast should not make itself ridiculous by threatening to vote the Democratic ticket as a punishment to President Roosevelt for standing by the Constitution and the treaties with foreign nations.

*How to
Proceed.*

The courts will interpret the Constitution and decide upon the validity of California's school laws. We wish to buy many of Japan's interesting products, and to sell her some of our own in return. We wish to maintain our traditional friendly relations with the Japanese Government and people. California has more to gain by friendly relations with Japan, and more to lose through unfriendly relations, than any other State. As yet nothing alarming has happened in the way of Japanese immigration. The situation in Hawaii is a distinct one, and is under careful investigation. The subject is one for study and not for agitation. If we do our duty toward Japan, and maintain our traditions of courtesy and friendship, we shall be able to deal with the coolie question without changing treaties or enacting restrictive laws. The Japanese Government controls its subjects in such a way that it can very easily regulate their movements. It can direct them in great numbers to Korea and Manchuria, and, on the other hand, it can check their movement to Hawaii and wholly stop their direct migration to San Francisco. Japanese statesmen are broadminded and intelligent, and they can easily understand the difficulties involved in racial questions. They will be readily governed by the clearly ascertained wishes of the people of the United States in the matter of controlling emigration. In this respect their situation is very different from that of China. There were no Chinese authorities that could check the movement of coolie immigration from Hong-



INSPECTING THE DITCH.

Peace hath her trenches no less than war.—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

kong, which is under British control. Naturally, Japan cannot restrict a movement of Japanese coolies from our own territory of Hawaii to our Pacific States. But it can easily prevent the dreaded inundation of California in future time by great hordes.

*Leave it
to the
President*

President Roosevelt and the authorities at Washington understand the question thoroughly in all its bearings. The wiser citizens of California, Oregon, and Washington should counsel their neighbors that there is no cause whatsoever for agitation or alarm, and that the governments of the United States and Japan would undoubtedly cooperate, if it should ever become necessary, to prevent an excessive movement of Japanese coolie labor to our coast. If legal restrictions are needed, it may not be difficult in the near future to provide them amply in the form of a law applying in equal terms to immigrants of all races at all our ports.

*Chinese
Workers at
Panama.*

During the recent campaign in the State of New York there were constant attacks by Mr. Hearst's newspapers upon the employment of

Chinese labor in digging the Panama Canal. This was an appeal to the labor vote against the Republican party. The Republicans in turn undertook to prove that Chinese laborers were employed upon the Hearst estates in California. Most farms and ranches on the Pacific Coast have to go to the labor market and take what they can find. It is of no public consequence whatsoever whether work is given Chinese or not upon Mr. Hearst's California properties. The Panama question is a public one, and must be openly and frankly discussed. It will have to be settled in the immediate future, and the country is not likely to be misled by demagogues. It is not likely that white labor from the United States will to any extent go to the Isthmus to do unskilled work. The great army of shovelers must be made up of West Indian black men, or Asiatic so-called coolies.

*Common Sense
versus
Demagogues.*

Neither will the question of hours of labor as it relates to the United States have any proper bearing upon the digging of the Panama Canal. All these things must be worked out in practical experience on the Isthmus. The feeling against Chinese labor in this country

has led to an agitation against the use of Chinese in Panama. The two cases are totally different, and ought not to be confounded. American workmen desire labor under conditions of reasonable permanence. They could not go to the Isthmus of Panama with their families to remain permanently. In no possible way could they be made nearly as well off as they are at home. Chinese coolie labor, on the other hand, is migratory, can be secured for fixed periods in large quantities, and can be handled on the relay plan. It would be a highly foolish policy to try to create inducements that would persuade young Americans to leave their families and homes and go to Panama to perform common labor for a period of years. It was bad enough to take them to the Philippines as enlisted soldiers. It would be unspeakable folly to try to persuade them to go to the Isthmus as laborers. Common sense must assert itself against the demagogues on a subject like this.

*The President
at
Panama.*

President Roosevelt's visit to the canal will have resulted in the sending of a special message to Congress covering the entire subject of the canal in its various bearings. It has been decided to entertain bids for the construction of the great work by contract, and it is understood that the leading firms of American contractors, whether separately or in syndicates, will have submitted figures to the President through the War Department. Under the plan contemplated, the Government's relation to the work will be very intimate and constant, but along with the most complete government supervision there will be the efficiency that contractors of great resources and experience could alone supply. The contract in its terms will provide for the utmost economy in total cost, and speed in the pushing of the work. The details will be set forth in due time.

The President departed for Panama on Thursday, November 8th, two days after the elections. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, and sailed on board one of the newest battleships, the *Louisiana*, commanded by Capt. A. R. Couden. He arrived on the 14th and was received with every possible honor by President Amador and the Panama authorities. He proceeded without delay to acquaint himself with the canal region, and the conditions and problems presented by the work in hand. His return voyage began on the 18th, when he left Panama for San Juan, Porto Rico, and he was expected in Washington on the 27th. This trip is notable among other things as presenting the first occasion in the history of the country when the President was absent from American soil. Technically, an American war vessel is equivalent to American soil and the canal zone itself might be regarded as territory of the United States. But the Panama Republic outside of the canal zone is foreign territory, although a protectorate of our Government. In this day of submarine cables and wireless telegraphy, the President was able to keep in constant communication with Washington. The newspapers gave some space to a discussion of the question as to who might rightly exercise the Presidential power in the absence of the President. Under the circumstances the question had no practical bearing.



Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE BATTLESHIP "LOUISIANA."

Race
Judice in
Election.

The race question in our Southern States continues to be discussed in that intense spirit to which we called attention in these pages last month. Politicians naturally took advantage of the race feeling to make capital for their parties or their candidates in the elections that preceded the balloting of November 6. In some Southern States, as in Tennessee, race prejudice has been played up to a most unwarranted degree. In Tennessee it was merely for the purpose of bringing out the full Democratic vote, and thus defeating the Republican candidate for the governorship. The Hon. Henry Clay Evans made a good run under the circumstances, but was defeated by a majority of 18,000 given to his able Democratic opponent, the Hon. Malcolm R. Patterson. At Memphis and in the western part of the State, where the negro population is very large, the Democratic newspapers were filled with alarming tales of negro plots to capture the polls, of mysterious negro societies inflaming the minds of the colored people, of negro companies drilling by night, and so on *ad infinitum*. The stranger at Memphis would have expected a bloody and some election day; but all was as quiet and peaceful as a Sunday afternoon in rural England. It would scarcely be inaccurate to say that not a negro vote was offered at the polls in any portion of the country where the feeling against negroes had been so strongly expressed.

proximate
solutions.

In the course of time the educated negro who holds property will find his way to a share in the government of the community in which he lives. For the present he will be wise to forget politics and give his attention to those preliminaries which will make him a respected and influential citizen. There can never be an absolute solution for the difficulties which are inherent in such a condition as exists where two races totally different live in the same communities. But there are approximate solutions which cool-headed and sensible men can agree upon and which the South must accept for its own salvation. Fortunately, the governors and leading men of the Southern States are not only talking against mobs and lynching, but they are giving a great deal to give practical effect to their expressed opinions. The South will pass out of its alarmist mood; it will accept modifications about universal education, and it

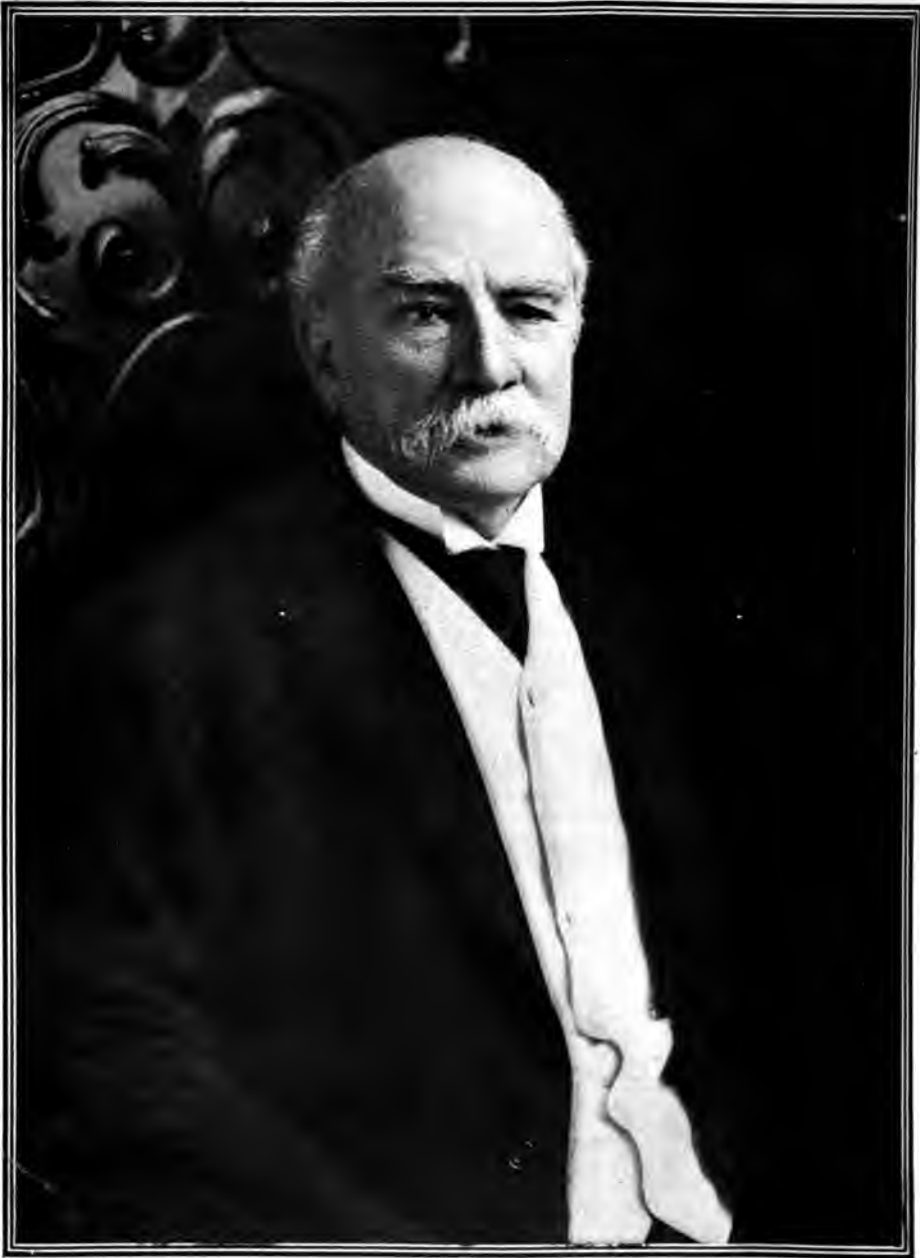


HON. M. R. PATTERSON, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF TENNESSEE.

will surmount its worst difficulties. The story of our recent business progress in this country, the amazing proportions of which are set forth in this number of the *REVIEW* by Mr. Edmonds, of the *Manufacturers' Record*, applies more especially to the South than to any other part of the country. With the change in the South from a country of poverty to a land of prosperity, there will be a growth of civilization all along the line, and this will help to lessen the causes of friction between the races.

Race
Clannishness
Illustrated.

The tendency to race clannishness, by the way, was illustrated last month in the remarkable discipline visited upon three companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, colored, of United States Infantry. These soldiers were stationed at Brownsville, Texas. There had been some local difficulties involving an attack upon citizens, which was traced to soldiers of this command. Very few of the soldiers, presumably, were guilty, but a thorough investigation showed that whole companies of negro troops would stand together to protect the guilty rather than do



HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

(Mr. Hitchcock has served continuously for eight years in his great office, and is to retire on March 4. His work has been of the highest public usefulness.)

their duty as soldiers and citizens in a case where negroes had assailed white men. This clannishness has been shown innumerable times in the history of the black race. It is, of course, not peculiar to that element of our population. Indians would doubtless act in the same way under like conditions, and so would the Chinese. But we have not ver many Indians or Chinese in this country and we have ten millions of people with African blood in their veins. President Roosevelt has punished these companies of troops by ordering the dishonorable discharge of every man of them from the army. Thei

good record in Cuba has been urged in their behalf, and many people in the North have been signing petitions for their reinstatement. But the President would seem to have acted in the only way possible, in view of the necessities of military discipline. The incident merely illustrates the difficulties that are involved in the settlement of matters in which the race question enters as an important factor. It is necessary, however, to believe that in spite of difficulties it is well worth while to have faith in a better condition, and to work for improvement and progress. Reports from Cuba would make it appear that behind the scenes the race question has played a considerable part in the embroilments which have led to our present intervention there, and in various parts of the world,—South Africa conspicuously just now,—the difficulties between white people and those of other color are affording great perplexity to statesmen and to reformers and moralists.

*Indians and
a New
State.*

The largest single question, as respects the relations between Indians and white men in this country had centered for many years in the difficult task of providing for the future of the Indian Territory. Fortunately, we have come with considerable credit through nearly every phase of that situation. By act of Congress, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are to come into the Union as one State and by a series of enactments and administrative orders the affairs of the Indian tribes have been dealt with upon a basis of careful consideration for tribal and individual rights. A constitutional convention was elected on November 6, and when the results of its work have been accepted by the President the new State of Oklahoma will be formally proclaimed. The Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole nations have so largely intermarried with white settlers that the race question will soon disappear through processes of amalgamation. There has been some difficulty in finding a way to modify tribal customs and introduce separate ownership of land, while protecting the Indians from the greed of white men who would be disposed to cheat them out of their property. But the Government has been doing its duty in these regards under the direction of so stern and competent a department chief as Secretary Hitchcock. The State of Oklahoma comes into the Union with a present population of about a million and a half. It

is a region of wonderful climate and resources. In these last weeks the people have been harvesting a great corn crop and picking cotton in bountiful quantities. It would be hard to find another part of the country so productive in its soils, and there is great energy and high spirit in the population.

*Statehood
in the
Elections.*

For its admission with proper boundaries as one State instead of two, Senator Beveridge deserves lasting credit. Since the making of a new State is a permanent thing, there can be no excuse for the substitution of temporary arguments or for the urging of private interests, as against those facts that relate to the general welfare. In the other statehood case, the people of Arizona last month voted strongly against the proposition to unite with New Mexico and thus go into the Union at once as a single State. Undoubtedly it would be best for the Union as a whole if Arizona and New Mexico could be kept in the territorial status for a long period of years. But there will be constant attempts made to bring them in as two States. It is short-sighted to regard this question as one of political parties. Parties may come and go, but States live on. The Democrats carried Oklahoma last month and will write the constitution of the new State. But that fact cannot make broad-minded Republicans any less ready to welcome this splendid new member of the federal sisterhood. The argument for the union of New Mexico and Arizona lies in the intrinsic reason that their population and resources do not justify separate statehood.

*Another
Republican
Congress.*

It is not often that American elections are so differently interpreted in their results as were those of last month. Mr. Bryan declares that there was a strong "trend" in the direction of general Democratic victory, and selects comparisons that seem to bear out his hopeful views. The parties, however, have no great significance except in national affairs, and the simple fact is that the newly elected Congress will have a Republican preponderance of about fifty members. This is quite large enough for any party in power to have as a working majority, inasmuch as the minority party ought always to be strong enough to be felt. The victory along national lines was unquestionably one for President Roosevelt himself. The fact seems to be that so clear and decisive a victory for an

administration and a party in power has never been known in the mid-term election since the times of Andrew Jackson, under any normal or comparable conditions. The President has led his party by moral force, and through appeals to the conscience and intelligence of the people, along the lines of conservative reform. Some disappointed politicians are now venturing to call him a "boss," but all his methods are exactly the opposite of those that have built up political machines and given us the now crumbling methods in American politics known as the boss system.

*Some Men
and
Measures.*

Some prominent Republican members of Congress were defeated, but in almost every case they were regarded as men who had obstructed rather than helped the President's leading policies. Thus Mr. Wadsworth of New York, for a long time chairman of the Agricultural committee, had seriously endangered the meat inspection law by his attitude and efforts, and upon this issue his constituents declined to re-elect him. Another veteran who was left at home by his constituents is Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin. Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, was defeated by a young Democrat on the tariff reform issue. If Mr. Lacey had been willing to go as far as Governor Cummins it is not likely that he would have been defeated. Another prominent member who loses his seat is Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, a strong advocate of the protective tariff and the author of an interesting project for maximum and minimum rates. It has been said that Mr. McCleary's adherence to the "stand pat" tariff doctrine led to his defeat, but the case is not clear. On general principles, there seemed to be due a swing of the pendulum that would give us a Democratic House of Representatives. Two things prevented this, first, the broad, essentially non-partisan leadership of President Roosevelt, and, second, the continued diffusion of a widespread agricultural and business prosperity which in the nature of the case would be favorable to any party in power. Following the Republican campaign in detail, it is safe to generalize that the men who stood cordially and firmly with President Roosevelt were more fortunate than those who had opposed the administration policies. Again, although the tariff was not made an issue by the Republicans, it was plain that those leaders, speakers, and can-

didates who frankly declared for an early revision of the tariff schedules everywhere found public sentiment with them. Of all the speakers of national repute who took part in the campaign, Senator Beveridge of Indiana was the most active and prominent, making the opening speeches in a number of different States. Everywhere he opposed the dictum "let well enough alone," with an eloquent demand that "well enough" must be made as much better as possible. And he declared for a Republican revision of the tariff at an early day.

*Mr. Hearst's
Defeat.*

The Hearst campaign in New York proved in every way to be one of the most remarkable in the history of the country. Mr. Hughes was elected by a plurality over Mr. Hearst of about 53,000 votes, but the rest of the Democratic ticket, by small and varying majorities, was found to be successful. This New York fight attracted as much attention in every nook and corner of the country as a Presidential campaign. It is simple truth to say that William R. Hearst has come out of this combat a more widely recognized national figure in politics than did Abraham Lincoln after his defeat by Douglas in the memorable campaign for the Illinois senatorship. If Mr. Hearst had been elected, the country would have expected his nomination for the Presidency in 1908. Although he was defeated, and although he ran far behind his ticket, nobody can say that he proved to be a weak candidate. Certainly his opponent, Mr. Hughes, who was a wonderfully strong candidate himself, would be the last man to say that he had an easy fight against a weak antagonist foredoomed to defeat. Mr. Hearst's associates on the ticket, themselves elected, seem entirely sincere in the statement that it was Mr. Hearst who pulled them through; and there are shrewd politicians of both parties who hold to this opinion. There was much cutting of Hearst by Democratic adherents of McCarren's Brooklyn machine, and it is only a matter of opinion whether it was this element or the independent Democrats who contributed most to the result. It is also a question to what extent the intervention of the Roosevelt administration affected the voting. This intervention took the form of a powerful philippic delivered by Secretary Root at Utica. His attack upon Mr. Hearst from every standpoint was the boldest and most deliberate that was made in the campaign, and



Copyright by the Judge Co., N. Y.

ODD DEVICE EMPLOYED IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

("Sandwich men" marching through the streets of New York bearing political placards.)

almost every statement was declared to be made by the President's direction or with the President's approval. The result is certainly a difficult one to analyze. Yet Mr. Hearst's defeat will probably be accepted as removing him for at least some time to come from the list of eligible candidates for high office. His campaign nevertheless has given him a strong position in public affairs that he did not previously possess. He will be a factor with which the Democratic party will have to reckon. Mr. Bryan, in the course of the campaign, took pains to have it known that he earnestly desired Mr. Hearst's election as governor. The result seems to render it fairly probable that Mr. Bryan will be accorded the Presidential nomination.

*Hearst's
Campaign
Outlay.*

Under former conditions in New York, the Republican machine could always draw upon the public service corporations for campaign funds to almost any extent, and these same corporations reinsured themselves, so to speak, by contributing at the same time to the Democratic funds, usually through the medium of Tammany Hall. It is pretty well understood that corporations as such did not pay the bills this year. Individuals gave their own money, and the sum total of funds expended was small as compared with some former years. Mr. Hearst's own personal

expenditures in the campaign, as certified by him to the Secretary of State, amounted to \$256,370.22, nearly four-fifths of which was paid out for the carrying on of his own political party, the Independence League, while something less than \$60,000 was paid by him to the State Democratic fund. Mr. Hughes' expenses were \$618.55, practically all of which was for traveling expenses and the salaries of a private secretary and stenographers. The money paid out by Mr. Hearst does not, of course, represent anything like what his effort to become governor really cost him. The movement had been going on ever since his defeat last year in the mayoralty campaign, and the great preliminary expense of organizing the Independence League throughout the State, and other expenses of the canvass, are not included in the items filed with the Secretary of State. The use of Mr. Hearst's newspapers, moreover, in lieu of campaign documents,—the whole State being flooded with them,—does not enter into the reckoning. These newspapers may indeed earn again for their owner all that they expended in promoting his political ambitions. However that may be, Mr. Hearst's efforts to become governor have caused the expenditure directly or indirectly of an immense sum of money. So open and undisguised a use of money by a very rich man in the attempt to obtain elective office at the



HON. ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF.
(Governor-elect of Connecticut.)



HON. JOSEPH H. HIGGINS.
(Governor-elect of Rhode Island.)



HON. CHARLES M. FLOYD.
(Governor-elect of New Hampshire.)

hands of the plain people is a new thing in our politics. Many rich men, Mr. Hearst's father among them, have obtained seats in the United States Senate, but they had only to deal with Legislatures or with close party machines that controlled legislative majorities. Most people will think that it is at

least better for a man to spend his own money openly in seeking office, than to spend great sums contributed secretly by corporations expecting future favors. It is believed that the question of campaign contributions will be taken up by Congress this winter, and it is well known that the President will



HON. EDWIN S. STUART.
(Governor-elect of Pennsylvania.)



Copyright by Derry
HON. CURTIS GUILD, JR.
(Re-elected Governor of Massachusetts.)



HON. MARTIN F. ANSEL.
(Governor-elect of South Carolina.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

continue to urge the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of corporation funds in national elections, and requiring publicity in expenditures.

Elections in the East

Apart from New York, the State elections offered few surprises, and the results, while of interest locally, were not of great national significance. Generally speaking, they showed freedom from party trammels and a penetrating regard for actual State questions. The Republicans were successful throughout New England, with considerably reduced majorities. An exception, however, is the victory of Mr. Higgins, the Mayor of Pawtucket, who is elected governor of Rhode Island by a small plurality over his Republican opponent. Under the New Hampshire law the governor will have to be elected by the Legislature, in view of the fact that the



HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON.
(Re-elected Governor of Minnesota.)

Republican candidate had less than a majority of all the votes cast. Governor Guild was successful in Massachusetts by a large enough vote to satisfy his followers under the existing conditions. The great contest in Pennsylvania resulted in a majority for Mr. Stuart, the regular Republican candidate, of about 50,000 against the combination of Lin-



HON. FREDERICK M. WARNER.
(Re-elected Governor of Michigan.)

coln Republicans and Democrats. the fight in Pennsylvania was as that in New York, but it attracted slight attention beyond the bountiful Keystone State. The organization by Senator Penrose keeps its grip, but a hard fight for life and will have better behavior than ever before. Democrats gained six Pennsylvania Congressional seats by the aid of Prohibitionist Independent Republicans. In New Jersey publican success was by a narrow margin and Senator Dryden may lose his Washington.

Some Western Results.

In the middle part of the the Republicans held the surprisingly for an Missouri, which did not feel at home in the Republican column, crept back a line. As a result of the great fact preceding the nomination, Iowa ditched her usual majority, but Governor was elected for his third term. And Republicans again showed their independence by emphatically rejecting their own for governor, while electing the regular State ticket and securing the re-election of Governor Johnson, Democrat, by about 60,000 plurality. There is to be an impression that his opponent was duly favored by railroads and cor-

*Warner's
Success in
Michigan*

In contrast with their own bad luck in the matter of candidates for the governorship, the Republicans of Minnesota would do well to consider what has happened in Michigan. Two years ago the present governor, the Hon. Fred M. Warner, was carried on to victory through the general momentum of the Roosevelt wave, and in spite of some fear lest his administration should be dictated by railroad and corporation influences. He has made so strong and effective a governor that this year he has been re-elected by a majority of about 100,000 votes, which would easily have been swelled to 150,000, if there had been any Republican effort necessary in certain parts of the State. His triumphant success by a greatly increased majority is one of the conspicuous personal successes of this year's politics. Many of the newspapers that opposed him two years ago supported him this year on the ground of his approved firmness and efficiency in high office.

*Wisconsin
and Mr.
La Follette.*

After the September primaries in Wisconsin it was confidently asserted by some of the newspapers that the days of Senator La Follette's ascendancy in State politics were numbered. The November election failed to confirm

those predictions. It is true that Governor Davidson, who had been opposed by the La Follette party at the primaries, was elected by a large plurality. No one at all conversant with Wisconsin politics had looked for any other outcome. In various ways, however, the junior Senator made his influence felt at the polls. It was that influence, indeed, which accomplished the defeat of Representative Babcock in the Third Wisconsin District. Mr. Babcock had held his seat in Congress for seven terms and had served for a long period as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. The La Follette forces scored a still more notable victory in the election of Milwaukee's district attorney. The Hon. Francis E. McGovern, who had been elected to that office on the Roosevelt-La Follette wave of 1904, and had secured the conviction of an astonishingly large number of Milwaukee alderman and supervisors, was refused the Republican nomination at the direct primary in September, but was named as an independent candidate. Thus his campaign for re-election resembled that of Mr. Jerome in New York City one year ago. Mr. McGovern had the earnest support of Senator La Follette and his friends and was re-elected by a small plurality over the Social-Democratic candidate.

*Still
Further
West.*

In Nebraska the efforts of the "Great Commoner" did not avail to prevent Republican success. The Hon. George L. Sheldon was elected governor by a plurality considerably larger than that which the Republican ticket secured in the last preceding off year election. There was also a pronounced Republican victory in Colorado, Chancellor Buchtel, of the Denver University, being elected governor. An outline of the complicated situation in that State was given in our pages last month. As one result of the election, Senator Patterson will lose his seat at Washington. It is reported that one of the Messrs. Guggenheim of the Smelter trust will very possibly secure the senatorial seat. Another result of the election was to vindicate decisively the members of the Supreme Court whose decisions had availed so much to break up the régime of lawlessness a few years ago and to take Denver out of the hands of the ballot box thieves. The court was vindicated in the person of Judge Gabbert, who was re-elected by a very large plurality. The Republican candidate, Mr. Gillett, was vic-



HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON.
(Governor-elect of Wisconsin.)

torious in the triangular California fight, and he will hold executive office during a period of great importance for his State. At the very moment when San Francisco was most in need of honest and faithful management of its affairs, the country is startled with reports of every form of municipal corruption. Mayor Schmitz returns from a trip to Europe to find himself under indictment, and the district attorney's office seems in the way of making a more striking record than that of Mr. Folk in St. Louis some years ago. The government of California will have its hands full of absorbing questions and situations during the coming year. One of the questions that will come before the California Legislature is that of the school law as it relates to aliens, and there will be an effort to strengthen the statute authorizing discrimination against Asiatics. Secretary Metcalf meanwhile will have reported to President Roosevelt on that law and the United States Court will probably have ruled upon it.

*Some
Changes in
Office.*

Among impending cabinet changes recently announced is the transfer of Mr. Metcalf from the Department of Commerce and Labor to that of the Navy. The Pacific Coast has reason to be greatly interested in the growth and administration of our naval establishment, and the department will be congenial to Mr. Metcalf. There is no reasonable possibility that any differences with Japan could ever lead to hostilities. Nevertheless, in theory, the Pacific Coast cannot be blamed for looking at the immense naval development of Japan in some such way as the Atlantic Coast many years ago was wont to regard the naval supremacy of England. The completion of the Panama Canal will add vastly to the defensive strength of our Pacific seaboard. There has been so much activity all along the line of the investigation of offenses against the Sherman anti-trust law and the Inter-State Commerce law that a good many cases are now pending in the federal courts, and United States district attorneys are everywhere busy, with active encouragement from the office of the Attorney-General at Washington and with the aid of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations. The New York Central Railroad has been found guilty of granting rebates, and various other railroad corporations are under like charges. The sugar trust is under prosecution for receiving rail-

road favors, and the government is at work upon a comprehensive effort to hold the Standard Oil Trust answerable for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. In the handling of a great mass of business of this kind, Mr. Moody, the Attorney-General, is making a reputation similar to that of his predecessor, Mr. Knox. He is in the near future, however, to give up this work and to succeed Justice Brown as a member of the Supreme Court. His place as Attorney-General will be taken by Mr. Bonaparte, now Secretary of the Navy, whose experience and qualities as a lawyer give him a very peculiar



HON. JAMES N. GILLETT.
(Governor-elect of California.)

fitness for the work that Mr. Moody has been conducting. Mr. Metcalf's place is to be filled by the appointment of the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, of New York. Mr. Straus is a public man of wide note and many honors, with certain qualifications that give him a special fitness for the work of the Department of Commerce and Labor. We shall have occasion, as he enters upon his public duties some weeks hence, to give a more detailed account of his career and his qualifications. Another change in the Department of Commerce will result in the withdrawal of Mr. Garfield as head of the Bureau of Corporations, who is to be promoted to a

place in the cabinet to succeed Mr. Hitchcock as Secretary of the Interior. It is enough to say that Mr. James R. Garfield's rapid advance to so high a place in the Government is purely due to his ability, character, and merits as a man and an official.

*The
Currency
Question.*

After very active and energetic service as Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw will retire in March, to be succeeded by Mr. Cortelyou. Mr. Shaw had made a reputation as a man who could speak to popular audiences on the money question, but he was not otherwise known as an authority upon financial topics. He surprised the banking and commercial world by his quick and firm grasp upon the questions he had to deal with as Secretary of the Treasury and by his courage and resourcefulness in meeting emergencies. The money market has been indebted to him many times for measures of relief intended to help legitimate business rather than to encourage speculation. Just now he is giving much attention to the question of currency reform upon some plan to provide for the safe issue of additional notes when the demands of business are urgent. A committee of bankers meeting in Washington last month agreed upon the outlines of a plan that it is hoped may be adopted by Congress. To some details of the plan Secretary Shaw is opposed, but upon essentials all of the monetary authorities seem pretty nearly agreed. The plan is one which would allow banks to issue emergency notes for brief periods, subject to a heavy federal tax, the issues to be guaranteed by the Government and the special tax itself be collected as a guaranty fund. The subject has been so long considered and so carefully thrashed out that Congress ought now to be willing to take the judgment of the experts and pass a law. It is scarcely likely, however, that such a measure can be carried through the short session that opens December 3 and closes March 4. The President favors important future changes in the national revenue system, and the country will have to face a thorough discussion of inheritance taxes, income taxes, and tariff reform. But appropriation bills will take up most of the time of this short session. It is on many accounts to be regretted that Mr. Cortelyou is to be shifted from the Post-office Department. No other branch of the government service at the present time requires more careful and thoroughgoing management.

*Cuba
Settling
Down*

While there have been several outbreaks of lawlessness on the part of armed small bands of former revolutionists in Cuba, it may be said that, in general, the months of October and November were marked by steady progress toward complete pacification and internal peace in the island. Evidences of Governor Magoon's business-like efficiency are seen in the report on the Cuban treasury, submitted (on October 27) by Major Ladd, supervisor of the treasury; the appointment of Judge J. D. Terrell, of Michigan, to make a thorough auditing of the Cuban Government books; and, more important still, the steadily increasing opposition to the American provisional governor on the part of all the disgruntled professional politicians of all parties. An interesting development in the situation is the dissolution of the Moderate party, and the birth of a new political organization in Cuba, the National Union party, under the leadership of General Ruis Rivera. In a newspaper interview, late in October, Secretary of War Taft spoke hopefully of the future of the island. One of the sources of gravest difficulty in the past, he declared, has been the absence of efficient municipal governments. Governor Magoon will doubtless take this feature in hand and reform the situation. To quote Secretary Taft further:

Heretofore the old Spanish plan of municipal government has been followed. There has been an Alcalde in every village, and the Alcalde has been supreme. Under the new plan every Cuban city will have a government after the American form. . . . Before any elections are attempted the restoration of order and peaceful conditions will have been made complete. There is no possibility of annexation. The United States Government simply intervened so that conditions might not arise that would endanger the continuance of Cuban independence. Just as soon as there is assurance that the Cubans are restored to that tranquillity that insures capable self-government the United States will step aside and bid the Cubans godspeed.

*In Justice to
Tomas Estrada
Palma.*

There has been so much condemnation of former President Palma for what has been termed his weak course during the revolution, that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is glad to quote (from a letter received from Matanzas, Cuba, early in November) the opinion of a shrewd American observer who was in Cuba during the Spanish War and for some time afterward, and who, later, studied Spanish-speaking peoples in the Philippines. This gentleman believes that President Palma had

his choice of three policies: (1) to fight it out, which would have been to plunge his country into the horrors of civil war; (2) to turn the government over by surrendering to the other side, which would have been to "plead guilty to all the allegations made by his political adversaries and to turn over the government to persons who had not even a shadow of claim or right to it by any constitutional election;" or (3) by resigning his office to precipitate the immediate intervention of the United States, to stop civil conflict, to insure the honest administration of public affairs by American officials until such time as the Cuban people should have a chance to express their honest opinion. We quote from this letter:

To accomplish all this, President Palma performed an act of self-abnegation which has few parallels in history and which stamps him as one of the truly great men of all time, a man capable of rising above all personal considerations and of accepting with solemn resignation the bitter cup of personal humiliation in order to save his country from the inevitable consequences of civil war and foreign aggression. . . . In the perspective of history his action will stand out in silhouette against the dark skies of a troubled time as one of supreme moral grandeur and political sagacity.

Mexico and South America President Roosevelt's trip to Panama (discussed elsewhere this month), President Diaz's formal opening of the Tehuantepec Railway for Mexico, and the assumption of office by Dr. Affonso Penna as President of Brazil on November 15 (also discussed elsewhere this month) were the events of prime interest in Latin-America during October and November. The Tehuantepec Railway scheme was originally proposed four centuries ago by the discoverer-conqueror Cortez. The railway enterprise was actually begun by our own Captain Eads in his ingenious scheme for a ship railway, which, however, was finally discarded. Taken in hand in 1898 by an English company, the railway, which is about 190 miles long, has been completed and formally opened. It will undoubtedly be an important means of facilitating international traffic. As for South America, outside of Brazil,—aside from the uncertain condition of the health of President Castro of Venezuela, mild financial crises in Argentina and Peru, and the slow but sure recovery of Chile from the earthquake at Valparaiso last summer,—there are no evidences of anything but healthy, orderly national progress throughout the continent. From a re-

port as to the condition of Valparaiso immediately after the earthquake and fire, made to the Merchants' Association of New York by its secretary in Chile, we learn that the damage by the earthquake was "in proportion to the character of the soil built upon and the character of construction," the made ground suffering most. The Chilean Government plans to expropriate the ruined district and there lay out broad avenues and parks or employ part of it in building a sheltered port.

Our Relations with Canada. The Canadian Parliament, which began its sessions on November 22, is devoting its attention principally to the revision of the Dominion tariff. The government's bill, which was introduced by Minister of Finance W. S. Fielding (recently returned to his seat after an exciting political campaign), embodies the result of the work of a government commission which spent many months in investigations and hearings throughout all parts of the Dominion. Very interesting and significant in this connection was the recent speech of Mr. J. J. Hill as to the value of reciprocity with Canada. With our Canadian neighbors we are on the best of terms, and it is not to be expected that the differences of opinion between the Newfoundlanders and the New England fishing interests will result in prejudicing these cordial relations. Early in October our ambassador at London, Mr. Reid, in negotiation with Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, succeeded in arriving at a *modus vivendi* regarding the Newfoundland fisheries. The details of the agreement are not essential here, and, besides, we hope to present an article fully explaining the matter to our readers at an early date. The agreement has been commented upon in England and this country as eminently fair to both sides, but the Newfoundland Government regarded it with great disapproval, and, early in November, it was announced that Sir Robert Bond, premier of the colony, had decided to take the law into his own hands and make a test case by ordering the arrest of American fishermen violating the Bait act, an ordinance passed some years ago by the Newfoundland Government. The colonial government claims that it was not consulted by Great Britain in the negotiations, although Under-Secretary of the Colonies Winston Churchill has publicly asserted that the colonial government was fully aware of the negotiations. The Newfoundland Legisla-



CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PREMIERS AND THEIR ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Back row, standing: Hon. A. J. Matherson, Ontario; Hon. W. Pugsley, New Brunswick; Hon. W. A. Welr, Quebec; Hon. C. W. Cross, Alberta; Hon. A. Turgeon, Quebec; Hon. J. J. Foy, Ontario; Hon. C. Laclot, Quebec; Hon. A. Drysdale, Nova Scotia; Hon. C. H. Campbell, Manitoba; Hon. G. E. Hughes, Prince Edward Island.
 Front row, seated (Premiers): Hon. W. Scott, Saskatchewan; Hon. R. McBride, British Columbia; Hon. J. J. Tweedie, New Brunswick; Hon. J. P. Whitney, Ontario; Hon. L. Gouin, Quebec; Hon. G. H. Murray, Nova Scotia; Hon. A. Peters, Prince Edward Island; Hon. R. P. Roblin, Manitoba, and Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Alberta.

Photo by Fitzaway, Ottawa.

ture will meet early next month, in special session, to consider the difficulty over the fisheries.

*Parliament
Opens at
Westminster.*

The opening of the British Parliament (on October 23) was made memorable by the aggressive tactics of the "Suffragettes," as the British advocates of woman's suffrage are called, who invaded the lobby of the House of Commons and demanded the ballot. Before the sessions could be formally opened the women had to be carried out of the building. Ten of them were arrested for rioting, and, refusing to give security for their good behavior, were sent to jail. We discuss this matter more fully in a "Leading Article" on another page this month. The great, all-engrossing topic before the Parliament is, of course, the Birrell Education bill and its fate in the House of Lords. Mr. Stead tells (on page 722) the history of the education movement in England leading up to the introduction of this measure, and discusses the prospect of the bill's passage so thoroughly that no further comment is necessary here. By the middle of November the Lords and Bishops had discussed about one-third of the bill, and it was so amended and altered that it will be impossible for the ministry to accept the changes. This puts the Campbell-Bannerman government in a very delicate position, since, having made this Education bill its main



Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton.

Rev. Dr. John Clifford.

Hon. David Lloyd-George, M.P.

THREE EMINENT NONCONFORMIST ADVOCATES OF THE NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

issue, the ministry cannot afford to drop it, nor can it afford to resign and come before the country for the people's approval on this issue. As has been made evident by the recent municipal elections in London, the Liberal majority would certainly be cut down if an election were held to-day. Moreover, a new election might lose it the Irish vote.

*The Irish
and Labor
Questions.*

All England is more wrought over this education measure than it has been over any other government proposal for many years. We are presenting on this page portraits of a number of the churchmen and public personalities who are leaders in the agitation for and against the bill. Already the governme



The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Londonderry.

The Bishop of London.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS WHO LEAD THE OPPOSITION TO THE BIRRELL BILL.

has been defeated in a division in the Lords on this Education bill, but shows no sign of yielding. Mr. Herbert Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will be the government leader in the Commons in the event of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's elevation to the peerage, has repeatedly announced that there will be no recession from the decision that all schools maintained by rates and taxes must be under unfettered public control. Other important questions which will come before the present Parliament are the Irish problem, the trades-union problem, and a number of involved situations over labor disputes. Mr. Keir Hardie, leader of the Laborite group in alliance with the Irish Nationalists, is threatening to secede from the Liberal ranks unless their contention for the legal immunity of labor union funds be admitted.



MR. KEIR HARDIE, LABOR LEADER, IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.
(From the Graphic.)

A New Ministry in France.

The new cabinet in France, headed by M. Georges Clémenceau, follows the ministry of M. Sarrien, which closed its honorable career in October, not because of any change in government policy, but owing to the ill health of the former Premier, all the ministers resigning with him in order to give the new Premier a free hand. M. Clémenceau immediately reappointed M. Briand (Education and Public Worship), M. Thompson (Marine), M. Barthou (Public Works), M. Doumergue (Commerce), and M. Ruau (Agriculture). The following new personalities enter the ministry: M. Stephen Pichon (formerly French president-general in Tunis, and a colleague of his chief on the journal *La Justice*), who takes the portfolio of foreign affairs; M. Guyot-Dessaigne (Minister of Public Works in the Bourgeois cabinet of 1895-'96), that of Justice; M. Caillaux (Finance Minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet), that of Finance; M. Millies-Lacroix (a senator), that of the Colonies;

General Picquart (defender of Dreyfus), that of War; and M. René Viviani (a Socialist deputy for Paris), that of Labor. The new cabinet, which made its first formal appearance before the country at the opening of Parliament on November 5, is composed mainly of young, active men, all of whom are progressive Liberals.

Picquart and Viviani.

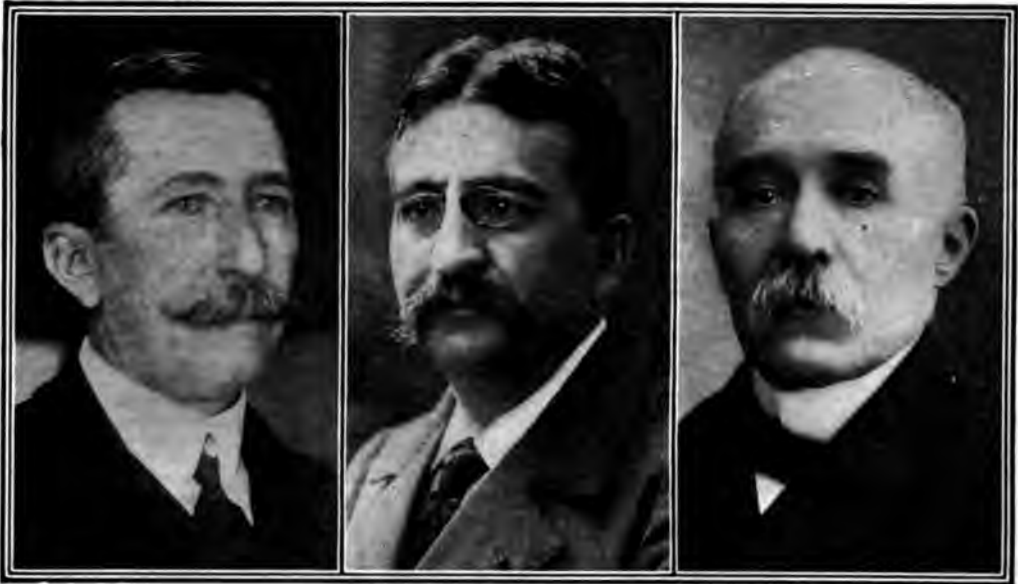
The significant appointments were, of course, those of General Picquart and M. Viviani. The choice of General Picquart as Minister of War has made an excellent impression. This fine soldier is thoroughly equipped for his duties, and by character and experience will make an excellent minister. His selection marks the final triumph of the victims of the Dreyfus conspiracy twelve years ago, the chief victim himself having just been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor and given a command in the army. M. Viviani is to have a brand new portfolio. The creation of his labor ministry is characterized

by President Fallières as "absolutely necessary in the present state of the economic evolution in France." This ministry of labor has practically existed for several years in the form of different bureaus of state administration. It is the assembling of these various bureaus under one head which constitutes the original stroke of the Premier, who believes that the new office will help to solve the social question. It will have to deal with everything concerning workingmen under contract: Labor contracts in all their aspects, whether concerning factory hands, workers in trade and industry, or agricultural laborers. Labor in mines and government forests also comes under its supervision.



"VIVE LE REPOS HERDOMADAIRE!"
("HURRAH FOR SUNDAY REST!")

(From a snapshot, by the artist of *Le Monde Illustré*, of a Parisian workman rejoicing over the passage of the new Sunday law.)



Plequart (War).

Pichon (Foreign Affairs).

M. Clémenceau.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER AND THE NEW MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

*The
Clémenceau
Program.*

Premier Clémenceau's program, as announced by himself, will include: The following-up of the church separation law, the establishment of old age pensions for workingmen, the extension of the law governing labor unions, the reform in the mining laws, the purchase of the Western Railroad, the reduction of the term of service in the army to two years,

the abolition of the death penalty and of courts martial, a progressive income tax, and measures for the relief of vine growers. The change of ministry, the Premier announced, would not necessitate any change in foreign policy. On this point M. Clémenceau said:

Founded upon peace with dignity, we can say with pride that, during the thirty-five years of the republic, there has not been one minute when



Guyot-Dessaigne (Justice).

Calliaux (Finance).

Viviani (Labor).

we could be accused of threatening the peace of Europe. At the same time, since the peace of the world is based on force of arms, we cannot disarm, for to do so would destroy the guarantee of our independence. Until the arrival of that happy but uncertain day when the régime of force will be changed, our first duty is not to weaken our defensive powers, of which our international understandings form an important element, but in cultivating good relations with other Powers. We must carefully maintain the alliances contracted in the interests of peace as well as the friendships whose value has already been proved, and we must not forget at difficult periods that moral authority and upright policy openly practiced can become dominating factors in European opinion, without which no government in future can fail to reckon.

Progress of the Church Separation Law. Regarding the church separation law, Minister of Public Worship Briand declared that the state would not enforce the law closing the churches on the 11th of the present month, as provided in the actual wording of the law, but would wait another year before doing so. Catholics, the minister said, may go on holding services in the churches even if they refuse to form "associations cultuelles." Whereas, heretofore the churches were their own property, however, and whereas they might now retain them as their own by complying with the law, the buildings where the

law is not complied with will be the property of the state, to be controlled by the Minister of Finance and administered by the priest on sufferance of the state or communal authorities. The government, M. Briand declared further, hoped that, before December, 1907, the church would find some means of complying with the law while retaining its authority and dignity. Already there are indications of a willingness on the part of the Vatican to come to some sort of a working agreement with the French state. In two test votes taken early in November the government's attitude on the church question was overwhelmingly endorsed, the Socialists voting in the affirmative. M. Clémenceau has a great opportunity. The good will and confidence of almost all Europe are with him, and the fact that the German official press expresses dissatisfaction with his selection as Premier can scarcely help making him more popular and effective at home.

The Military Fetish in Germany.

The steady-going, conservative Fatherland has been the source of a number of sensations during the past few weeks, each of which would have done credit to the more mercurial republic across the Rhine. First we had the publication of the Hohenlohe "Recollections." Then came the serio-comic Koepenick affair. The Prussian police have finally captured the pseudo-Captain Voigt, who, one fine day in October, marched into the city hall of the town of Koepenick (a municipality of twenty thousand inhabitants not far from Berlin), took command of a dozen soldiers he found in the streets, ordered the mayor and the councillors to hand him the keys of the municipal safe, carried off twelve thousand dollars which he claimed in the name of the Emperor, and then, sending His Honor the Mayor off to Berlin under an escort, disappeared. He turns out to be a shoemaker, anything but military in appearance, who had bought at a second-hand clothing store his uniform,—which, by the way, was not of the rank he assumed. The burgomaster, Dr. Langerhans, is now the laughing stock of Europe,—indeed, of the world. All the newspapers and comic actors are making fun of the incident, and the verb "to Koepenick" has become as much a part of colloquial German as the word "fake" is of English. Voigt's life has been spent chiefly in jail, for various crimes, and he is altogether a most unprepossessing soldier. It was the magical influence of the *kaisersack*,—



THE BOGUS CAPTAIN OF KOEPENICK.
(William Voigt, shoemaker, now in a Berlin jail.)

military uniform,—which gave Voigt his success, and in the incident militarism in Germany finds its *reductio ad absurdum*. The affair was, of course, possible only in Germany, where all the civil authorities are accustomed to bend the knee in all matters to militarism and blindly obey the commands of the "King's coat." No international peace conference, fraternal visit of officials and rulers from one nation to another, nor all the printed propaganda of the anti-militarists for years could have had such a salutary effect in showing the evils of great armies as this absurd affair. The German press comments gloomily on the occurrence and hopes that the incident will result in doing away with some of the stiff etiquette and social tyranny of the German military caste. "Happy," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, editorially, "are lands like America, where such things as this never happen."

*Opening
of the
Reichstag.*

Then there was the speech of Dr. Burgess, at the University of Berlin, in which the "Roosevelt Professor" to Germany expressed it as his personal opinion that the Monroe Doctrine was obsolete. This, while not of German origin, has been somewhat sensational in the commotion it has excited in the Fatherland. The resignation, also, of Herr von Podbielski, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who was implicated some months ago in the colonial-supplies scandals, has in itself caused a mild sensation among the German bureaucrats. The Reichstag was opened on November 14, with a speech by Chancellor von Bülow, on Germany's foreign relations. The Chancellor, who appears to have quite recovered from the illness which prostrated him at the close of the last session of Parliament, in reply to an interpellation (by Herr Basserman, National Liberal) as to the isolation of Germany, declared, in an optimistic speech, that Germany's relations with the entire world are now on a very friendly footing. He denied the existence of any German feeling of animosity toward the Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian understandings. The Triple Alliance, he asserted, would be maintained intact. After complimenting the part played by the United States representatives at the Algeiras conference over Morocco last spring, Chancellor von Bülow said:

Our relations with the United States continue on a most friendly basis, resting as they do upon historical and natural reasons. The frontiers of

the two countries do not touch, nor do our political interests collide anywhere. In order to smooth our economic relations it will be necessary to arrange a mutually beneficial agreement in an obliging spirit.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that the President has appointed a tariff commission, consisting of Mr. S. N. D. North, Director of the Census; Mr. James L. Gerry, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department, and Mr. N. I. Stone, tariff expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to confer with the proper German officials regarding the adjustment of American-German tariff relations.

*The Polish
Language in
Prussia.*

One of the most perplexing problems before the present session of the Reichstag is presented by the failure of the government's policy of Germanizing the Polish provinces by buying up estates for German settlers and attempting to force the use of the German language in the schools. In pursuance of this policy, the government has ordered that, hereafter, the Polish children in the schools shall receive their religious instruction only in the German language. This has aroused the intense opposition of the Polish Catholics, and, beginning October 17, a school strike involving fifty thousand children was organized by the Polish parents, who kept their little ones away from the schools and forbade them answering catechism questions in German. Thousands of children have been placed under what is known as "school arrest" for their refusal to use German and have been detained for several hours after session. Archbishop Stablewski, of Posen, head of the Polish Catholics, has pronounced in favor of the use of Polish, while Cardinal Kopp, the head of the entire German hierarchy, approves the Prussian policy, thereby offending the Polish bishops, who have prepared an appeal to the Pope against him. The irritation caused by the Prussian Government's action has awakened the race and political hostility, always latent in the Polish provinces of Prussia, and has intensified the nationalist feeling of the Poles. The government's firm determination, it declares, is to prevent the creation in Germany of another Galicia (Austrian Poland), where Germanism has almost entirely disappeared. On the other hand (we are now quoting the *Berlin Nation*), if a prize had been offered for the action which would give the Polish agitators the very best weapon for their propaganda

"nothing better than this could have been devised. Through it the school, which should be the very best possible medium of friendly Germanization, is now the place above all others in which race hatred is created and intensified." The question will be one of the thorniest of the session.

*Austria's
Foreign
Policies.*

In the resignation of the Polish Count Goluchowski as foreign minister of Austria-Hungary and the succession of Baron von Aehrenthal, students of continental European politics saw a triumph of Magyar influence at Vienna. Because of the solidity of the Hungarian "Delegation" and the heterogeneous character of the Austrian, the imperial ministries of foreign affairs and finance have, during the past few years, been forced to rely mainly on the Magyar members of Parliament for support and direction. It has therefore happened that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been more often in the hands of a Magyar than of a German-speaking Austrian. The defeat of Count Goluchowski is, perhaps, the outcome of a Hungarian attempt to capture this ministry. Baron von Aehrenthal, however, is a Bohemian and very pro-Russian in his sympathies. He may, perhaps, not fulfill the hopes of the Hungarians. It is not likely, however, that his program will depart from the traditional

lines of Austro-Hungarian foreign policy. He will, no doubt, like his predecessor, maintain a pacific rather than a negative attitude toward Western Europe, but will reassert, upon every opportunity, the claims of Austria in the Balkans. It is expected that one of his first efforts will be to draw back Italian sympathies to the Triple Alliance (see our "Leading Article" this month), from which they have been somewhat weaned by *ententes* with France and England. The sympathies of Vienna for Berlin, reciprocated from the German capital, continue to constitute one of the strong and stable facts of central European politics. The reported military convention (told of in the news dispatches late in October) between Great Britain, France, and Italy—"to become operative whenever the Triple Alliance, or rather the three treaties usually grouped under that designation, shall expire, 'either by expiration of time, or by any other cause'"—has been, of course, officially denied, but such a regrouping of Eastern powers is not at all an unlikely occurrence of the next year or so. The cartoon of the Munich *Jugend*, which we reproduce on this page, "hits off" the situation from the standpoint of the new allies who have at last succeeded in their aim of isolating Austria and Germany.



CHORUS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA (clasping hands with Italy): "At last we have isolated them!"—Germany and Austria.

From *Jugend* (Munich).

*Progress of
the Russian
Revolution.*

Because American elections news and other matters of national interest to our own people have crowded out of our press during the months of October and November, extended reference to the progress of the Russian revolution, it should not be concluded that everything is quiet in the empire of the Czar, and that reaction has triumphed completely in that country. It is true that the pendulum has swung very far away from the violence and armed uprisings which characterized the autumn of last year. It is also true that the first anniversary (October 30) of the Czar's manifesto granting constitutional liberty to the Russian people passed off without the serious demonstrations which had been expected. The energies of the Russian people, however, are now absorbed in preparation for elections to the new Duma, and it may be expected that, when this second Russian Parliament actually meets, more effective work will be done for real popular government. The Russian people have learned much and forgotten nothing. Just how illusory have been the promises of reform



DR. KARL MUCK, THE NEW CONDUCTOR OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

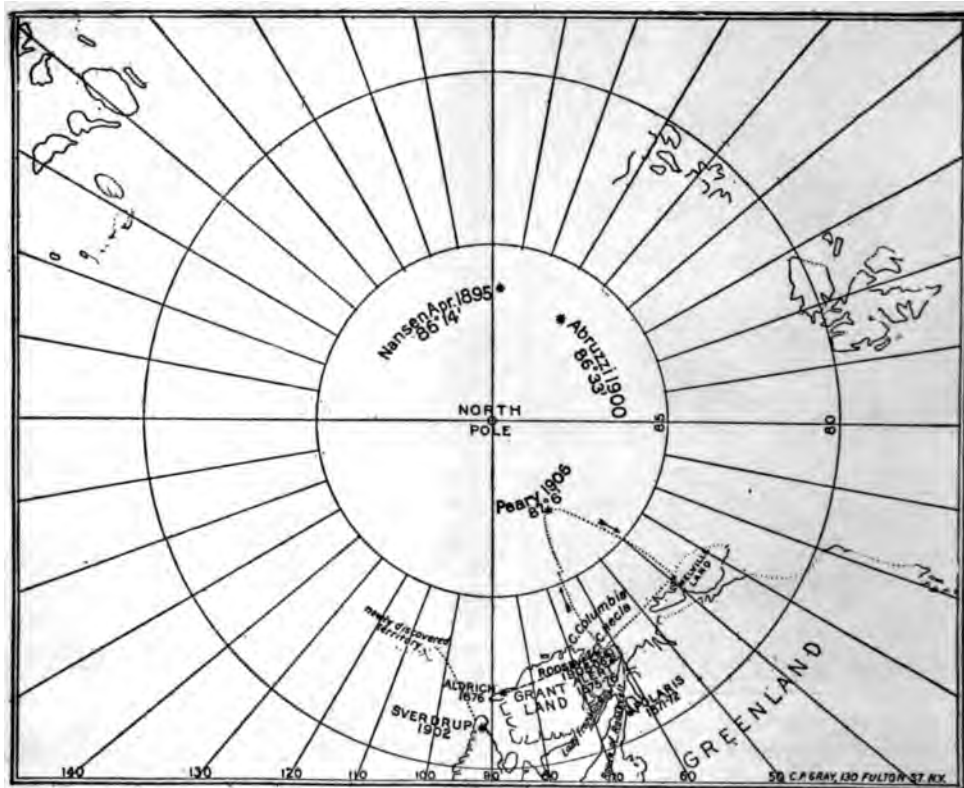
made by the Czar and his government, and just how little has actually been gained during the past two years of struggle, is set forth on another page (730).

Elections for the Second Duma. The preparations for the elections are advancing, and the Stolypin government is determined that the revolutionists, socialists, and other radicals shall not have a deciding voice in the new Duma, if intimidation, arrest, and all the prestige of the monarch and the authority of the church can prevent it. Besides endeavoring to enlist most of the peasants in the support of the administration by the distribution and sale of crown lands, the administration has practically nullified a part of the peasant vote which would be likely to go for radical candidates by bringing about a decision of the imperial Senate (handed down late in October) interpreting the new election law to the effect that municipal and railroad officials and workmen (who are almost to a man radical), being government employees, are not entitled to vote. Peasants, moreover, are prohibited from choosing any but permanent residents in their respective communes to represent them. This will exclude almost all the revolutionary agitators,

many of whom were elected from peasant communes to the last Duma. By arrests, exile, and execution the administration is gradually getting rid of many of the most feared radical leaders as far as they are known, and it hopes, by the time Parliament meets, that the empire will have attained such a degree of apparent order that it will be possible to replenish its exchequer by means of new German and French loans. Finance Minister Kokovtsev, it should be noted in passing, has approved the draft of an income-tax law which, it is estimated, will produce, after the first year, additional revenue of \$20,000,000 annually.

An Unusual Music Season.

An evidence of a noteworthy development in the musical taste of the American people,—in so far as the great cities of our country represent the American people,—is to be found in the lengthening list of foreign musical artists who are coming to our opera houses and concert chambers. The most notable personalities of the present season, which is to be unusually rich in vocal and instrumental music, are characterized by Mr. Gilman in a special article this month (page 398). Saint-Saëns, Puccini, Leoncavallo, and Scriabine are undoubtedly the most eminent of our visitors, all being composers of world-wide fame. Among conductors, Dr. Karl Muck, who has been one of the "Parsifal" pilots at Bayreuth, and who comes this year from the Berlin Royal Opera House to lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra during its twenty-first season, is perhaps the most eminent. Vassili Safonov returns to lead the Philharmonic Orchestra. Among pianists we note the return of Moritz Rosenthal after an absence of eight years, and the concert lists of Joseph Lhévinne and Augusta Schnabel. On the violin we shall hear Alexander Petschnikov, Edwin Grasse and Gyöngyöshalaszy. Three opera companies will give us grand opera on a scale commensurate with our now cultivated taste and our plethoric purses: Mr. Conried, at the Metropolitan, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, at the Manhattan, and Mr. Henry Savage, whose artists sing in English at the Garden Theatre. A unique and interesting feature of the musical season will be the tour through the United States of the eminent English composer, Mr. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who will conduct a large chorus of negro voices in concert and other high grade chamber music.



From *The Independent*.)

THE "HIGHEST NORTHINGS" OF THE PAST DECADE.

(Map showing latitudes reached by Peary, Nansen, and the Duke of Abruzzi.)

Some Notes
of
Progress.

Three events of far-reaching scientific and economic moment occurred during October and November,—one of American interest only, the other two of international significance. On November 3 the engineers of the Southern Pacific Railway closed the last gap in the break through which the Colorado River has been flowing into the Imperial Valley, thus turning back the river into its old course, and sounding the doom of the Salton Sea. Mr. L. E. Freeman, in an article in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for March, 1904, pointed out the economic value of this great Imperial Valley, and in the *REVIEW* for April, 1906, Mr. C. H. Blanchard, of the United States Reclamation Service, discussed fully the Colorado River delta and its problems. The second event of moment was the accomplishment of Commander Robert E. Peary in reaching a new "farthest North." On November 2 he telegraphed from a small station in Labrador the news that, in his dash for the Pole, in the good ship *Roosevelt*, he had reached 87 degrees 6 minutes North

latitude, this taking him within a little over two hundred miles of the Pole. The next best record is that of the Duke of Abruzzi, made in 1900, when 86 degrees 34 minutes was attained. Commander Peary started on July 15, 1905, and had a successful trip,—about which we shall soon hear the details. The third important event was the International Radio-Telegraph Treaty, signed in Berlin on November 3 as a result of the deliberations of the wireless-telegraph conference. The treaty is formed on the principle of free intercommunication between all systems of wireless telegraphy. Perhaps the most important provision is the agreement that the signatory powers (which include all the European countries and many on other continents) will make arrangements for wireless communications between their coast stations and vessels of all nationalities. The American delegates to this highly important international meeting were John I. Waterbury, of New York, Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, and Brig-Gen. James Allen, chief of the Signal Corps.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 20 to November 18, 1906.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 20.—Secretary Wilson makes public the regulations under which the pure-food law will be administered.

October 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission begins an inquiry regarding a grain trust at Kansas City.

October 23.—President Roosevelt announces that Oscar S. Straus, of New York, will become Secretary of Commerce and Labor. . . . Secretaries Root and Taft approve the contract for the Panama Canal prepared by the commission.

October 28.—Frank H. Waskey, the first delegate to Congress from Alaska, arrives in Washington.

October 30.—The New York City Board of Estimate approves a budget calling for an increase of \$13,000,000 in the city's appropriation.

November 1.—Secretary Root, speaking on behalf of President Roosevelt, at Utica, N. Y., urges the voters of the State to vote for Charles E. Hughes for governor.

November 6.—Representatives in Congress, State officers, and legislatures are chosen in the United States.

Elections to the Sixtieth Congress result as follows: Republicans, 223; Democrats, 163.



FRANK H. WASKEY.

(The first delegate to Congress from Alaska.)

Of the States in which United States Senators are to be chosen, the following elect Republican legislatures: Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Democratic legislatures are chosen in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The following State governors are elected: Alabama, Braxton B. Comer (Dem.); California, James N. Gillett (Rep.); Colorado, Henry A. Buchtel (Rep.); Connecticut, Rollin S. Woodruff (Rep.); Idaho, Frank R. Gooding* (Rep.); Iowa, Albert B. Cummins* (Rep.); Kansas, Edward W. Hoch* (Rep.); Massachusetts, Curtis Guild, Jr.* (Rep.); Michigan, Fred M. Warner* (Rep.); Minnesota, John A. Johnson* (Dem.); Nebraska, George L. Sheldon (Rep.); Nevada, John Sparks* (Dem.); New York, Charles E. Hughes (Rep.); North Dakota, John Burke (Dem.); Pennsylvania, Edwin S. Stuart (Rep.); Rhode Island, Joseph H. Higgins (Dem.); South Carolina, Martin F. Ansel (Dem.); South Dakota, Coe I. Crawford (Rep.); Tennessee, Malcomb R. Patterson (Dem.); Texas, Thomas M. Campbell (Dem.); Wisconsin, James O. Davidson* (Rep.); and Wyoming, Bryant B. Brooks* (Rep.)

In New Hampshire, no one of the candidates for governor having a majority over all the others, the choice is left to the legislature, which is overwhelmingly Republican.

The Democrats elect a majority of the delegates to the Oklahoma statehood convention; New Mexico votes for and Arizona against joint statehood, thus causing the defeat of the measure.

In Kentucky, Governor John C. Beckham (Dem.) is nominated at the primaries to succeed United States Senator McCreary (Dem.)

J. K. Kalaniana'ole (Rep.) is reelected as delegate to Congress from Hawaii; Unionists carry the election in Porto Rico, leaving the Republicans without representation in the House of Delegates.

November 7.—President Roosevelt announces the appointment of Attorney-General William H. Moody to the United States Supreme Court, and of James R. Garfield, now Commissioner of Corporations, to succeed Ethan Allen Hitchcock as Secretary of the Interior. . . . The President places eleven hundred deputy collectors of internal revenue under civil service rules.

November 14.—John D. Rockefeller and four other Standard Oil officials are indicted by the Grand Jury at Findlay, O.

November 15.—Attorney-General Moody begins suit in St. Louis against the Standard Oil Company, under the Sherman anti-trust act. . . .

* Reelected.



Bryant B. Brooks, Wyoming.



John Sparks, Nevada.



Edward W. Hoch, Kansas.

THREE WESTERN GOVERNORS REELECTED LAST MONTH.

The San Francisco Grand Jury returns five indictments against Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef, charging extortion....The New York Central Railroad is found guilty of giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company.

November 17.—President Roosevelt, in a speech to canal employees at Colon, Panama, congratulates the heads of departments on the work being done.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 20.—President Fallières, of France, asks M. Clémenceau to form a cabinet....Count Goluchowski tenders his resignation as foreign minister for Austria-Hungary.

October 22.—The newly elected Norwegian parliament is opened at Christiania by King Haakon....The Rumanian fiscal reports show a surplus of \$9,000,000.

October 23.—The British Parliament reassembles; leaders of the woman's suffrage movement are arrested for causing disturbance in the lobby of the House of Commons....M. Clémenceau forms a French cabinet, M. Pichon taking the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Picquart the War portfolio; a minister of labor and hygiene is added to the cabinet....The Spanish Cortes assembles at Madrid.

October 24.—The budget proposals of the Spanish Government include the introduction of the gold standard....Baron von Aehrenthal succeeds Count Goluchowski as Austro-Hungarian Premier.

October 25.—The French Chamber of Deputies reassembles in Paris....In the Spanish Cortes the draft of the association bill is read....The British House of Lords begins debate on the Education bill (see page 722).

October 26.—The report of M. Clémenceau to the President of the French republic on his cre-

ation of the Ministry of Labor is issued in Paris.

October 29.—The Czar of Russia signs a ukase removing all restrictions on the Old Believers in Russia, who number fifteen million....Two amendments to the British Education bill are carried by large majorities in the House of Lords....Governor Magoon accepts the resignation of General Montalvo.

October 31.—W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Canadian cabinet, who was unseated, is reelected to Parliament from the Queens Shelburne district by a large majority....The French cabinet decides to recommend the purchase of the Western Railway.

November 2.—The Russian Government appropriates \$250,000 for election expenses....Municipal elections in England show heavy gains for the Conservatives.

November 3.—Governor Magoon orders the employment of rural guards in Cuba to disperse bands of outlaws....The French Government decides on the enforcement of the separation law without the adoption of severe measures....A convention of French Socialists declares that it is not satisfied with the program of the Clémenceau ministry.

November 4.—The French budget estimates for 1907 show a deficit of 175,000,000 francs, to be met by increased taxation and short term treasury bonds.

November 5.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 396 to 96, sustains the Clémenceau ministry on its general policy....The British House of Lords further amends the Education bill.

November 7.—By a new interpretation of the election law, the Russian Senate disfranchises thousands of city and railroad employees.

November 14.—The German Reichstag is opened.

November 15.—Senhor Affonso Penna is inaugurated President of Brazil (see page 706).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 20.—An Anglo-French convention is signed in London covering the future administration of the New Hebrides....The appointment of H. G. Squiers as Minister to Panama is announced in Washington.

October 21.—The text of the *modus vivendi* between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries is made public at Washington.

October 22.—The third international congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic opens in Paris.

October 23.—The United States gives assurance to Japan regarding the San Francisco school incident.

October 25.—Japan demands of the United States the full rights of the treaty of 1894 for Japanese subjects in California.

October 31.—It is announced that the Newfoundland Government intends to test the validity of the *modus vivendi* by prosecuting fishermen who have been shipped by Americans outside the three-mile limit.

November 2.—The Federal Government aids the Japanese in securing a decision by the San Francisco courts in the matter of admission of Japanese children into the schools.

November 3.—The International Radio-Telegraphy Treaty is signed at Berlin, exceptions to certain principles being taken by six countries....It is announced at Vienna that the new Austrian Foreign Minister has taken steps to remove the distrust between Austria and Italy.

November 6.—The Moroccan Foreign Minister expresses to France his government's regret for the recent attack on the French sailors.

November 8.—It is announced that Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador to the United States, will retire at the end of the current year.

November 14.—Chancellor von Bülow, of Germany, in his speech before the Reichstag, gives warm praise to the United States.

November 16.—France and Spain arrange to make a naval demonstration in Morocco should it become necessary to protect foreigners.

November 18.—Manuel José Vega is appointed Chilean Minister to Bolivia.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 20.—Selby Abbey, in Yorkshire, England, is destroyed by fire....The Countess of Carlisle is elected president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose triennial convention closes at Boston.

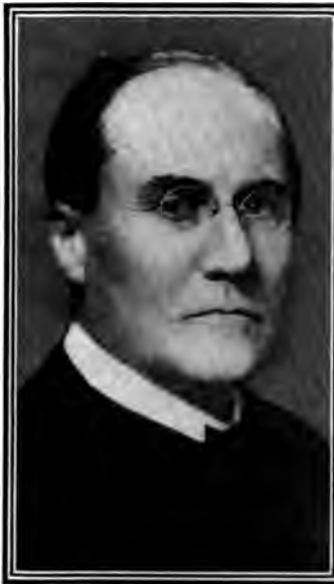
October 21.—The general treasurer of federal telegraphs of Mexico is arrested, charged with appropriating \$30,000.

October 22.—Fire destroys business houses and hotels at Wellington, New Zealand.... Heavy snow in and around Denver, Colo., causes great delay to railroad travel.

October 23.—General Sir Redvers Buller, of the British Army, is relieved from active service.

October 24.—Thousands of rifles and carbines surrendered by the Cuban insurgents are sunk off Morro Castle....United States battleship *Minnesota* makes 19.06 knots on her trial trip.

October 25.—Great changes in the mathematical honors examination are voted by the Cambridge University Congregation.



Henry A. Buchtel, Colorado.



Coe I. Crawford, South Dakota.



Braxton B. Comer, Alabama.

THREE NEWLY-ELECTED GOVERNORS.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD DISASTER.
(Passenger cars hurled from the rails into the water.)

October 26.—The hero of Koepenick raid is arrested near Berlin, Germany.

October 27.—Prof. John W. Burgess enters upon his duties as the first Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions at the University of Berlin.

October 28.—The crews of 266 Japanese corral fishing vessels, numbering more than eight hundred men, are drowned in a hurricane off Boto Island.... More than fifty lives are lost in a disaster on the new electrically equipped system of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Atlantic City, N. J.... More than eight thousand people assemble in Hyde Park, London, in support of the woman's suffrage movement.

November 1.—Three-cent street cars are operated for the first time at Cleveland, Ohio.... An international exposition is opened at Christchurch, New Zealand.

November 2.—Commander Robert E. Peary telegraphs from Hopedale, Labrador, that he reached a latitude of 87 degrees 6 minutes, North, which is the record of "farthest North."

November 3.—The waters of the Colorado River are turned into their old channel and no longer flow into the Salton Basin.

November 7.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company order an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all permanent employees of the company now receiving less than \$200 a month.

November 9.—The United States battleship *Louisiana*, with President Roosevelt on board, passes out to sea on the way to Panama.

November 15.—The Japanese battleship *Satsuma*, the largest ship of her class in the world and the first to be wholly constructed in Japan, is launched in the presence of the Emperor.

November 16.—President Roosevelt inspects the work on the great Culebra Cut for the Panama Canal.... Floods in Washington and Oregon do great damage to farming and lumbering interests.

November 17.—Russia's new cruiser, the *Rurik*, is launched in England.

November 18.—The steamer *Dir* is sunk by

collision with the steamer *Jeanie* in Puget Sound; 43 persons are drowned.

OBITUARY.

October 20.—Señor Don Jorge Munoz, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, 50.

October 21.—Colonel the Rt. Hon. Edward James Saunderson, a leading opponent of the Irish Nationalists, 69.

October 22.—William F. Pope, a Boston sculptor, 41.

October 24.—Maj.-Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., retired.... Alfredo Chaverro, a widely known citizen of the Republic of Mexico, 64.

October 26.—Prof. Henry Clay Cameron, of Princeton University, 79.... Michael Delahanty, a leading Democrat of Albany, N. Y., 86.

October 27.—Emil Sutro, a writer of metaphysical works, 74.

October 29.—Bishop Isaac Lea Nicholson, of the Milwaukee Episcopal Diocese, 63.... Dr. Robert F. Davis, formerly a Representative in Congress for the Fall River district, 83.... Judge Frederick H. Collier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 81.... Cadwalader Biddle, well known in Philadelphia social circles, 69.

October 30.—Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church, 78.... Rev. Edgar M. Levy, of Philadelphia.... The Earl of Cranbrook, 92.

October 31.—James D. Yeomans, former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 61.... Judge Joseph E. Gary, of the Superior Court of Illinois, 85.

November 1.—Representative Rockwood Hoar, of the Third Massachusetts District, 51.

November 2.—George Herring, the English philanthropist.... Assistant Corporation Counsel William Hughes, of Kings County, N. Y., one of the Democratic candidates for the State Supreme Court, 49.

November 3.—Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, of New York, 91.

November 4.—Congressman John H. Ketcham, of the Twenty-first New York District, 73.

November 5.—Fritz Thaulow, the Norwegian landscape painter, 59.... Auberon E. W. M. Herbert, the English journalist, 68.

November 7.—H. J. O'Neill, who once controlled the American barley market, 59.

November 8.—La Salle A. Maynard, associate editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, 50.... Prof. Edmund H. Miller, of the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University, 37.

Nov. 9.—Samuel J. Kitson, sculptor, 58.

November 11.—Rev. Henry M. Baird, D. D., historian of the Huguenots, 74.... Mrs. Persis C. Curtis, last surviving member of the first class that graduated from Mount Holyoke, 87.

November 12.—Maj.-Gen. William Rufus Shafter, U. S. A., retired, who commanded the American army which invaded Cuba in 1898, 71.

November 14.—Mrs. Margaret Bottomo, founder and president of the International Order of King's Daughters, 79.

November 15.—Samuel Nicholson Kane, the New York yachtsman.

November 16.—Wilhelmus Mynderse, a leading member of the admiralty bar of New York City, 57.

AMERICAN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



UNCLE SAM (to California): "Get out o' there, ye foolish boy!"—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



MR. HUGHES' SAFE ARRIVAL AFTER THE GREAT STORM OF ELECTION DAY.
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica).



WATERLOO(?)—From the *Press* (New York).



SHALL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?—IT'S UP TO YOU, VOTER.—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE ONLY ONE HATCHED?
From the *Evening World* (New York).



ROOSEVELT'S FOR MR.
The "big stick" in the New York campaign.
From the *Herald* (New York).



"ALL ALONE."
From the *Evening World* (New York).



"DUN-LIGHTED."
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE CANDIDATE.—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



"It is rumored that the large corporations will have a guest this Thanksgiving."
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



MISSOURI RETURNS TO THE DEMOCRATIC LINE.
From the *Daily Tribune* (Chicago).



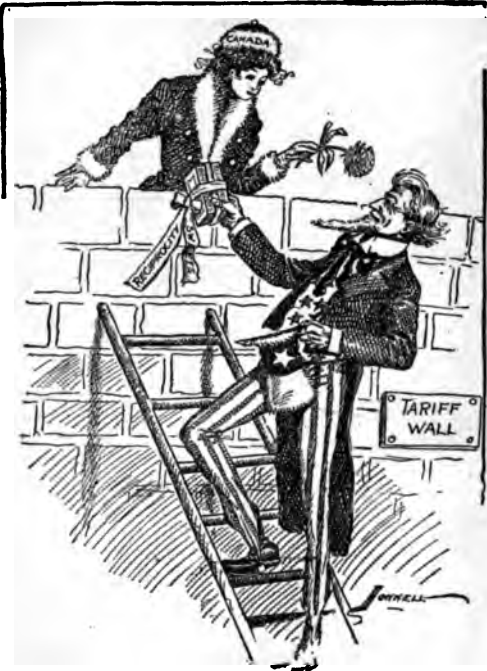
NOW WATCH THE DIRT FLY!
From the *Globe* (New York).



SECRETARY MOODY AS THE MODERN ST. GEORGE.
From the *Globe* (New York).



"HE'S OFF."—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



THE TRANSCONTINENTAL SPITE WALL.

We come now to the plain question, amazingly simple when severed from politics, why this country [Canada] and our own should not be commercially as one. . . . Whatever a man may think about the respective merits of protection and free-trade in the abstract, he should be frank enough to admit the propriety and the value of reciprocity as a matter of practical experience on this continent.—From James J. Hill's speech on Canada and Reciprocity

From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).

THE SOUTH EXTENDS A WELCOME TO DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.—From the *Constitution* (Atlanta).

UNCLE SAM AND HIS LITTLE JAPANESE FRIEND.

UNCLE SAM: "But, my dear Miss"—
MISS JAPAN: "Don't 'my dear' me! I distrust a man who blows hot and blows cold!"
From the *News* (Baltimore).

KEEP OFF THE TRACK.
From the *Globe* (New York).WALL STREET CALLING THE NATIONAL CASH BOY.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



MOST PROSPEROUS PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY.

A REVIEW OF THE RECENT MARVELOUS GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS AND RESOURCES—A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

BY RICHARD H. EDMONDS.

(Editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore.)

UNTIL we learn to think in billions we can not measure the meaning of the material development of the United States during the last quarter of a century; much less can we mentally grasp the potentialities which the coming years have in store for us. Our progress, however, has only been the pioneering work of clearing the wilderness, of ploughing and planting amid the stumps which mark the new land of the settler. Not yet have we had time to pull the stumps and drain the swamps. What we have been doing is like sowing by hand and gathering our harvest with the old sickle as compared with what we are now preparing to do. In our pioneering work we have had to disregard permanency to meet the immediate needs of the hour. We have had to make haste even though it meant some waste. However, like the pioneer who built his rude log hut and tilled the stump-ridden soil until increasing gains made possible the building of a better home and the clearing of his land in order to utilize labor-saving implements, we had to pursue similar methods in our national development until now, when we have entered upon a period where scientific farming will take the place of old soil-destroying farming and where scientific skill in manufacturing will mean changes as radical as those which mark the difference in farming methods.

All that we have done in this work of material upbuilding has been the perfectly logical working out of conditions which have surrounded us, conditions which in no wise need give us any concern nor for a moment be considered as pessimistic in their tendency. For instance, in the development of our iron industry, Pennsylvania made pig iron first from the most cheaply mined ores, and then gradually advanced from pig iron to steel and to the fine products of steel. Alabama has sometimes been criticised for selling its pig iron to Northern and Western shops and buying it back in the shape of machinery and

locomotives. That, however, is only the natural course in the evolution of business. Under the old conditions it was just as much the natural order of events for the Western farmer to work his prairie soil and the Southern planter his cotton land in a way to get the largest immediate results. Nothing else than what we have done in this way could have been expected by any one who looked at these things from any other than a superficial point of view. Now a point has been reached where it can be seen that all that has gone before is but the preparation for the real work of national growth,—growth in agriculture, in manufacturing, in mining, and in all the other varied business interests of the country.

In studying the material advancement of the United States one is amazed at the marvelous progress of the last quarter of a century. Even ten years ago the heart of man could never have conceived the magnitude of the development of to-day. But looking at this in the light of the world-wide revolution in business now in progress, considering our unique geographical position midway between Europe and Asia and the vastness of our resources beyond the power of man to describe, and bearing in mind the forces which to-day are making for the intensest human activities ever known, it will be realized that the achievements of the past, compared with what the future has in store for us, are but as the gentle shower of an April day in comparison with the mighty down-pour of the summer rain.

THE FARMER COMING INTO HIS OWN.

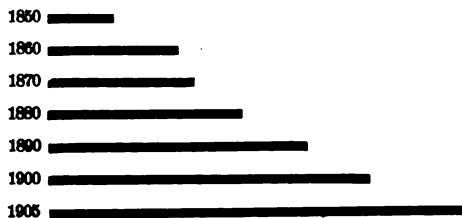
When the construction of railroads, built largely through the aid of land grants, opened to settlement the extensive prairies of the West, agriculture was pushed more rapidly than the industrial advance of the country justified. With the rush of thousands of foreign immigrants to that section

and the movement from the East, there was brought about an increase in agricultural products, especially in wheat and corn and live stock, in advance of the growth of other industries. Even without immigration cotton production was for a time in advance of the world's requirements. The inevitable result was a serious decline in the price of farm products. Not until industrial growth had made great advance, increasing the proportion of consumers to the number of farm producers, was there any decided improvement in the financial condition of farmers as a class. Within the last ten years a change as wonderful as that which has marked the progress of manufactures has come about. In its far-reaching effect upon the continued prosperity of the country it deserves more attention than it has received. The value of all farm property and the number of people engaged in agriculture at different periods, beginning with 1870 and running to 1905, is as follows:

Value of All Farm Property in the United States.

	Value.	Number of people engaged in agriculture.
1870.....	\$8,900,000,000	5,992,000
1880.....	12,180,000,000	7,713,000
1890.....	16,082,000,000	8,565,000
1900.....	20,439,000,000	10,438,000
1905.....	28,570,000,000	*11,500,000

* Estimated.



VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY.

The value of farm products in the census years beginning with 1870 up to 1900, and in 1905 and 1906, was as follows:

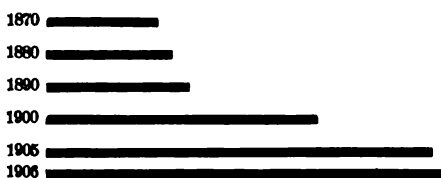
Value of Farm Products.

	Value.
1870.....	\$1,058,000,000
1880.....	2,212,000,000
1890.....	2,466,000,000
1900.....	4,717,000,000
1905.....	6,415,000,000
1906.....	*7,000,000,000

* Estimated.

The striking fact in this latter table is the small increase in the value of farm products between 1870 and 1890, and the enormous increase since 1890. In the former period there was a gain of but little over \$500,000,-

000 in the annual value of farm output, while between 1890 and 1900 the gain was over four and a half times as great, or \$2,250,000,000. The value of the farm products of 1900 was largely more than double that of 1880, though the increase during that period in the number of people engaged in agriculture was only 35 per cent. Remarkable as was this gain, it is since 1900, however, that the improvement in agricultural conditions has been almost startling in its extent. Between that year with a total value of \$4,717,000,000 and 1905 there was a gain of \$1,700,000,000. So great was this progress that in five years the increase



VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

alone was almost equal to the total output of the farms of the country in 1870 and nearly 70 per cent. of the total even as late as 1890. In view of the abundant harvests of 1906, the production of grain being the largest on record and the price of cotton with a fair yield assured guaranteeing another year of prosperity for the growers, it is reasonably safe to estimate the value of the farm products of this year at about \$7,000,000,000, or, say, \$500,000,000 more than for the preceding year.

FAST INCREMENT OF FARM WEALTH.

The effect of this change in the farming life of America is illustrated in the average value of agricultural products per capita of our entire population and per capita of all engaged in agriculture:

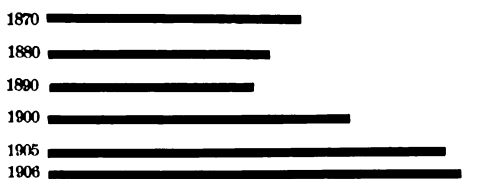
Value of Agricultural Products.

	Per capita of entire population.	Per capita of all engaged in agriculture.
1870.....	\$50	\$328
1880.....	44	286
1890.....	39	287
1900.....	61	451
1905.....	77	558*
1906.....	82*	600†

* Estimated. † Probably nearly \$600.

Starting in 1870 with a production per capita of the entire population of \$50, there was a rapid decrease to \$39 as the average for 1890, and from that a steady advance to \$61 in 1900, to \$77 in 1905, and to about

\$82 in 1906. The more interesting part of this story, however, is the per capita production of all engaged in agriculture. Begin-



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PER CAPITA OF ENTIRE POPULATION.

ning in 1870 with \$326 as the average value per capita, there was a decline to \$286 per capita in 1880, with \$287 in 1890. From that point the gain was very marked, rising to \$451 in 1900, to \$558 in 1905, and probably to nearly \$600 in 1906, or more than twice as much as the per capita of 1890. The effect of this is shown in the increase in every part of the United States in the value of farm lands.

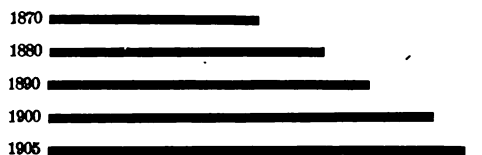
The per capita value of farm property to the number of people engaged in agriculture has been as follows:

Value of Farm Property to Number of People Engaged in Agriculture.

1870.....	\$1,485
1880.....	1,579
1890.....	1,878
1900.....	1,958
1905.....	*2,310

* Estimated

Thus, for every man, woman and child engaged in farm work, the average value of farm property, which was \$1,579 in 1880, has now increased to about \$2,300. In the South alone it is estimated that farm values have gained within the last two or three years at least \$1,500,000,000. The magnitude of the actual increase of \$6,100,000,000



NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

in the value of farm property between 1900 and 1905 is made clear by saying that it is more than seven times as much as the total national bank capital of the United States, and is equal to one-half of the aggregate deposits in all the national, State, private and savings banks and all the loan and trust

companies in the whole country. Surely the American farmer is coming into his own, and in doing so is enriching the country.

THE NEW ERA OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Contrast this striking exhibit of the prosperity which has come to the farmers of the country with the poverty of ten or fifteen years ago, and in doing so bear in mind that this is only the beginning of what we may expect in farm life. In passing through the pioneering period of skimming the cream of our most fertile soil we carried our farm production beyond what could be profitably consumed by this country or for which a profitable market could be found in Europe. Now, enormous industrial growth with its millions of consumers, added to European requirements, has reversed the conditions. We have reached a time of improved methods in farming and of restoration of fertility to the soil. Much is heard about the increase in the fertilizer trade of the country,—and the development of this industry has been commensurate with that of other large business interests, but the real improvement of farming is found more largely in better methods of handling the soil than in the wider use of commercial manures. Scientists are teaching farmers here and there, and from them others are learning, how to rejuvenate and rebuild their land by the use of alfalfa, cowpeas, vetch, and other crops. They are learning how to diversify their products. Increasing wealth and the gain in population are creating an almost unlimited market for the diversified crops. The orchard, the truck-garden, the dairy, are all yielding their fair share of wealth and helping materially to swell these great totals of agricultural output and increase in farm values.

WHAT IRRIGATION IS DOING FOR THE COUNTRY.

Moreover, as a people we are learning the value of irrigation. In the arid regions of the West, aided by the national Government, millions are being expended in the reclamation of millions of acres of land destined to furnish homes for millions of prosperous farmers. In the semi-arid regions the same good work is going on, as well as in sections where rainfall is abundant but irregular. In Louisiana and Texas over 600,000 acres are now annually given to rice culture with irrigation. Under irrigation this land has risen in value from 25 cents

and 50 cents an acre fifteen or twenty years ago to \$50 and \$75 and \$100 an acre. The underground streams of Texas and other States have been tapped, and the one essential element, water, has been found in abundance to make fruitful with an abundant harvest wide stretches of land which but a few years ago was supposed to be almost valueless. As we have learned to flood the dry land to the enrichment of the whole country, so we are beginning to learn how to drain the overflowed lands where nature has given a soil of almost unequaled fertility, but which has heretofore been unavailable. Many million acres of swamp land will in the future be reclaimed. To the country this will yield even a larger profit than can be produced from the irrigation work now under way throughout the West, valuable as that is.

IMPROVING OUR WATERWAYS.

Connected with this drainage work, and in some sections of the country really a part of it, is the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Beggarly is the only word to describe the treatment by the national Government of American rivers and harbors. The total amount expended in this cause from 1820 to 1906 was \$470,000,000, the average amount for the last ten years being less than \$20,000,000 annually. Contrast this with what other countries have done. Holland, with 2,000 miles of navigable waterways, against over 43,000 miles in the

grasp what it will mean to properly improve our rivers.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

It is a wonderful story, one that stirs the imagination, as we study the figures which tell of what American railroads have done, and yet in this study we learn that there seems to be no prospect that our railroads for many years to come will be able to keep pace with the expansion of industry and commerce. It was but a few years ago that the announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad had decided to duplicate its entire system at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars was regarded by many conservative people as wild and visionary. But the Pennsylvania, like every other railroad in the country, is already crowded to the limit of its capacity. There is a demand for cars and locomotives and new track far beyond what we have today or what it seems possible for us to secure in the near future. Moreover, expansion of traffic grows more rapidly than railroad facilities. Though we may have temporary ups and downs in business, every new burst of activity will far exceed the preceding one, just as the expansion of trade to-day is far ahead of that of 1900 to 1902, when some thought we were on the very topmost wave of prosperity.

The mileage, the number of cars and locomotives, and the ton mileage of the railroads of the country for 1895, 1900, 1904 and 1905 compare as follows:

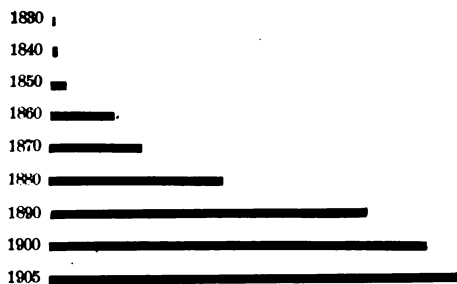
	1895.	1900.	1904.	1905.
Mileage	180,955	194,321	212,348	217,350
Cars	1,265,108	1,385,253	1,770,884	1,798,434
Locomotives	36,610	38,065	48,658	49,616
Ton mileage	88,567,770,801	141,162,109,413	173,613,762,130	187,375,621,537
Passenger mileage	12,642,202,551	16,313,284,471	22,167,124,184	23,906,420,668

United States, not including any streams of the seaboard, has expended about \$1,500,000,000 upon this work, while France, with 4,000 miles of navigable waters, or about one-tenth of what we have, has expended over \$1,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as the United States. It is said that there has been expended upon the harbor of Liverpool alone, \$200,000,000. France has spent upon the harbor of Havre, \$35,000,000, and other countries have kept pace, realizing the importance of rivers and harbors not only in the development of business, but in the regulation of freight rates. Even Mexico and South America have in many cases far exceeded us in the broadness with which they have regarded river and harbor improvements. We are only beginning to

From 1904 to 1905 there was a gain of nearly 14,000,000,000 mile tons of freight, while for the preceding four years the average annual increase was only 8,000,000,000 mile tons. The figures for 1906 will doubtless show a still greater advance. The growth of our railroads since 1830, when we had but twenty-three miles in the country, is illustrated in the following table:

	Miles.
1830.....	23
1840.....	2,810
1850.....	9,021
1860.....	30,626
1870.....	52,922
1880.....	98,267
1890.....	166,703
1900.....	194,262
1905.....	217,350
1906.....	*223,000

* Estimated.



RAILROAD MILEAGE.

Even this statistical showing does not do justice to the subject, for the 223,000 miles of road which we now have, against the twenty-three miles of 1830, includes only the main tracks, and does not take into account sidings and double tracking, which in the aggregate figure up about 90,000 miles. What a story of activity and the broadening of human life is shown by these figures of railroad development. During the lifetime of many who are still active factors in business affairs, or seventy-six years ago, we had twenty-three miles of railroads, to-day 223,000 miles, or including double track and sidings, 313,000 miles.

The freight in mile tons has grown from 39,000,000,000 in 1882 and 79,000,000,000 in 1890, to 187,000,000,000 in 1905, the total for the latter year being more than twice as great as for 1890. The gain of 46,000,000,000 tons between 1900 and 1905 was very much larger than the total of 1882, and nearly two-thirds as great as the total of 1890. Owing to the improvement in roadbed and to the larger and much more powerful locomotives and cars, freight traffic has increased by a much greater percentage than the increase in the number of cars and locomotives, and likewise than the increase in mileage. On most of our roads we have very nearly reached the limit of heavier locomotives and larger cars, for as these are increased in weight heavier rails and heavier bridges are made necessary. It is really a case of reconstruction, and re-reconstruction and rebuilding year after year. Yet no road in a prosperous section seems to catch up with its business. The depot and the rolling stock and the roadbed built for the present are behind the times before they are completed. Great as has been the growth of traffic during the last ten years, it must of necessity be far exceeded by that of the next ten, since population is increasing and the

volume of trade grows more rapidly than population.

To extend our railroad facilities by the building of new mileage, by improvement of tracks and terminal facilities, and by the increase of rolling stock adequate to meet the actual needs of the country during the next ten years, would require as a minimum an expenditure in that time of from \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

TAKING CARE OF FUTURE POPULATIONS.

To a population of about 85,000,000 we shall add during the next ten years 20,000,000 or over, giving us in 1916 a total of about 105,000,000 and by 1926, or twenty years hence, 130,000,000. In 1931, or twenty-five years from now, our population will be about 145,000,000. By 1936, or thirty years hence, we will have in the United States, not counting our insular possessions, about 155,000,000 people, or double our total population of 1900. Looking forward forty-four years to the middle of this century, and the boys and the younger men of to-day will be active business men of that period, we must count upon a population of 200,000,000. As business grows so much more rapidly than population, as the output of nearly all manufactured and agricultural products increases at an ever-accelerating rate, and as modern machinery and inventions make possible the doubling and quadrupling of man's working capacity, it is not unreasonable to say that the 200,000,000 people of 1950 should exceed in potentiality what 400,000,000 could accomplish to-day. Have we room for such a population without overcrowding? Can we accommodate these vast numbers and still find ample land for the farmer and natural resources sufficient for the worker in iron and steel and cotton and other industries? The briefest study on this point will turn the most confirmed pessimist into an optimist.

In area the United States covers 3,000,000 square miles, with an average of less than twenty-six persons to the mile. Settled as densely as France, we could accommodate 570,000,000 people; as densely as Great Britain and Ireland, we would have over 1,000,000,000 people. Or compare our capabilities with the density of population in such States as Ohio, Pennsylvania, or all New England. In Pennsylvania the average number of people to the square mile in 1900 was 140. At this average for the whole country we should have a population of 420,000,000,

—and certainly Pennsylvania is not overcrowded. Ohio has 102 people to the square mile, and New England an average of 90. On the basis of Ohio's average the United States would have over 300,000,000, and on the New England average 270,000,000 people. So great is the extent of our agricultural land that with the continued improvement in farming methods now going on, with the reclamation of our overflowed lands, and the extension of irrigation in regions formerly regarded as forever doomed to the cactus and sage brush, with the development of scientific forestry, too long neglected, but still capable of saving our timber reserves and protecting the sources of our rivers, we can so build up our farming interests as to provide an ample food supply for as great a multitude as the future seems sure to give us.

With resources for the creation of industries, the development of mining, the extension of railroads, and the enlargement of trade and commerce at home and abroad, we are abundantly blessed. Nature has lavished her riches upon this country as upon no other, as far as human knowledge has yet discovered.

GREAT STORES OF COAL AND IRON.

Of coal, the foundation of the modern industrial system, our supplies are so great that we need give ourselves no concern as to the future. We have 356,000 square miles of coal area in the United States, against 10,000 square miles in Great Britain, 1800 square miles in Germany, and 51,000 square miles in all Europe. West Virginia and Kentucky each have 50 per cent. more coal territory than Great Britain, and by reason of thicker seams many times as much available coal.

A number of other States rank equally as high in coal, while of iron ore, upon which it has been said "civilization itself is staked," we are probably as well supplied as all Europe. The recent report to the Swedish Government that the aggregate known ore resources of the world are 10,000,000,000 tons has been accepted in Europe without serious criticism, but the quantity credited to this country is probably 75 per cent. too small. In it we are counted as having but little over 1,000,000,000 tons, whereas a larger amount than that has been proved up in Alabama alone. The Lake Superior region is credited by experts with 2,000,000,000 or more tons. Other sections have large ore resources, and when low grade ores

carrying 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of metallic iron, such as are now largely used in Germany and Great Britain, are considered, we have immense stores for the future. Really the ore question is of world-wide importance, for the world will now consume, approximately, as much iron ore in ten years as has been used from the beginning of recorded history to the present time, but the situation of the United States, considering its own supplies and its ability to draw from others, is better than that of any other country. We are making nearly half of all the iron produced on earth and are certain for many years to dominate the world's iron and steel trade.

Blessed with these advantages, how have we utilized our opportunities and what of the future? Statistics tell the story of what has been accomplished, and, judging the future by the past, it is possible without undertaking to be scientifically correct in the handling of exact figures to forecast something of what we may reasonably expect, based on what has been done. The production of pig iron has been as follows:

Pig Iron Production Per Capita.

	Pounds.
1880.....	171
1890.....	329
1900.....	399
1905.....	619
1906.....	*662

* Estimated.

MAKING HALF THE WORLD'S STOCK OF IRON.

In a little over a quarter of a century we have increased our iron output from 3,835,000 tons to 25,000,000 tons, and the only reason why this year's production will not be largely in excess of the latter figure is the absolute inability of our present furnace capacity to turn it out rapidly enough to meet the demand. Consumption is now running ahead of production, necessitating large importations of iron from Great Britain to meet this shortage. The furnaces which are now under construction should within the next twelve months enable us to take care of our own requirements and continue, as we have been doing, a heavy exportation of steel and finished goods. The growth of this industry is strikingly shown by a comparison with 1860, in which year the United States made only 821,000 tons of pig iron. At the present time the South is making more than four times as much iron as the United States made in 1860, and nearly as much as the entire country made in 1880. The development of the steel industry has of

recent years kept pace with the growth in iron. In 1880 we produced 1,247,000 tons of steel, in 1890, 4,277,000 tons, in 1900, 10,188,000, and in 1905, 20,023,000.

percentage of increase in production. If the rate of growth should continue to increase for ten years at the same average as since 1900, we would in 1916 have a total output



PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL.

Connected closely with the iron industry is that of coal, and in this we have the same wonderful story of development repeated.

Production of Coal Per Capita.

	Tons.
1880.....	1.41
1890.....	2.52
1900.....	3.49
1905.....	4.71
1906.....	5.00

* Estimated.

Looking to the future and to what we may reasonably expect, with this accelerating rate of production and consumption per capita, and considering it on the basis of the great increase of population, the future presents figures almost startling in their magnitude. They are not, however, more startling than would have been a prediction ten years ago that our iron output of 1906 would be 25,000,000 tons or a prediction at that time that in this year we would be mining 425,000,000 tons of coal. Should coal production per capita continue at the same rate of increase for the next sixteen years as it has during the last sixteen, or since 1890, we would in 1922 have an output of about 1,200,000,000 tons a year, or if the rate should continue for ten years as for the last six we would have about 900,000,000 tons as our output for 1916. Since 1890 the production of iron per capita has about doubled, a close estimate for 1906 making the per capita production this year 662 pounds against 329 pounds in 1890. Continued at the same rate for the next sixteen years this would give us a production per capita in 1922 of over 1,300 pounds, or with a population at that time of about 118,000,000 an output then of 70,000,000 tons. It is hardly conceivable that such enormous figures will be reached, for with increasing magnitude and with increasing cost by reason of the enhancement throughout the world in the value of iron ores the tendency may be to some decline in the per-

centage of increase in production. If the rate of growth should continue to increase for ten years at the same average as since 1900, we would in 1916 have a total output of about 58,000,000 tons, and in 1922 largely over 70,000,000 tons. We may not reach these figures within these periods, but, judging by what we have been doing during the last eight or ten years and allowing for some decline in the percentage of growth, it seems reasonably safe to figure on an output of at least 50,000,000 tons ten years from now. This means the doubling of our entire iron trade, but as we have very nearly doubled it in the last six years it is not unreasonable now to look forward to its being doubled again within ten years.

Pig Iron.—Tons.

1880.....	821,000
1890.....	3,835,000
1900.....	9,207,000
1905.....	13,789,000
1906.....	22,992,000
1906.....	*25,000,000

* Estimated.

Steel.—Tons.

1880.....	1,247,000
1890.....	4,277,000
1900.....	10,188,000
1905.....	20,023,000

Output of Coal.

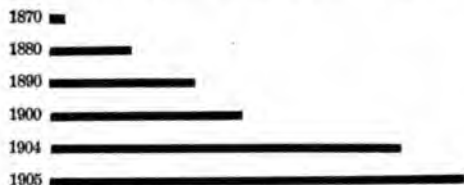
	Short tons.
1880.....	71,000,000
1890.....	158,000,000
1900.....	270,000,000
1905.....	392,000,000
1906.....	*425,000,000

* Estimated.

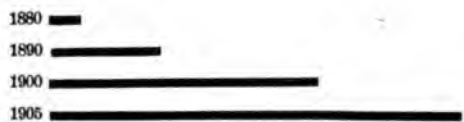
OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Turning from coal and iron and steel, look for a moment at a few other things which help to create America's prosperity. There is petroleum, almost unknown in 1860, when the output was only 500,000 barrels, and which had increased to about 26,000,000 barrels in 1880. Even as late as 1900 our production was 63,600,000 barrels. In 1905 it was over 134,000,000 barrels, a gain of more than 100 per cent. in five years, and this growth shows no indication of any decline. Sixteen years ago our

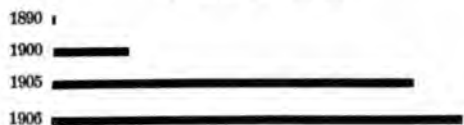
Portland cement business was, indeed, but an infant industry, with an output of 335,000 barrels. By 1900 this had advanced to 8,482,000 barrels, and by 1905 it had jumped to 35,246,000 barrels and this year will probably be 40,000,000. This is the



OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM.



OUTPUT OF COPPER.



OUTPUT OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

most remarkable development of any large industry which we have ever had. Cement came at the most opportune time to supplement, not to supplant, iron and steel and lumber. Except for its growth and the aid which it has given to construction work, we would ere this have had famine prices in iron and lumber.

But to catalogue our resources as the foundation of almost limitless industrial potentialities would necessitate enumerating copper, in which we lead the world, zinc and lead and gold and silver, material for concrete, granites and building stones without end, splendid water powers which are being utilized in every section for electrical use, great rivers and inland seas,—all combining to make such a situation as can not be duplicated elsewhere.

Of more dramatic interest than is found in the development of any other industry, unless in iron and steel, is the story of copper. In this metal we lead the world. Broadly speaking, the expansion of the electric industry in railroads and in power transmission throughout all nations is dependent upon our ability to supply the world's copper requirements. The struggle

of financial giants to control important copper mines, the vast fortunes made in legitimate mining development, as well as by those who were able to foresee the influence upon stocks of new demands for copper, read more like fairy tales than the sober facts connected with the growth of a single industry. The production of petroleum, copper and cement has been as follows:

Petroleum.

	Barrels.
1880.....	26,286,000
1890.....	45,823,000
1900.....	63,620,000
1905.....	134,000,000

Production of Copper.

	Tons.
1880.....	27,000
1890.....	115,000
1900.....	270,000
1905.....	413,000

Production of Portland Cement.

	Barrels.
1890.....	335,000
1900.....	8,482,000
1905.....	35,246,000
1906.....	*40,000,000

* Estimated.

So varied and extensive are the mineral resources of our country that a wonderful expansion in mining may be anticipated. Without any abatement of the activity in the baser minerals such as iron ore and coal, there is a far-reaching development under way in gold and silver and copper mining. The speculative side may run too far and bring about many losses, but this activity will result in the solid growth of the whole mining industry on a much broader scale than heretofore. Its progress has been great, but will now be far greater. The value of our mineral output has been:

Mineral Products.

1880.....	\$369,000,000
1890.....	620,000,000
1900.....	1,064,000,000
1905.....	1,289,000,000
1906.....	*1,400,000,000

* Estimated.

OUR LEADERSHIP IN COTTON-GROWING.

Equally as important in its influence upon the industrial and financial interests of this country and Europe as coal and iron and steel is cotton, of which we hold a practical monopoly. About 80 per cent. of the world's cotton supply is produced in the South. It is the basis of a manufacturing industry second only to iron and steel in the value of output. Our cotton crop, which supplies the spindles of Great Britain and the Continent, and without which starvation would face millions of people and almost

bankrupt England, is an asset of supreme importance,—one with which Europe for seventy-five years has struggled in vain to compete, by trying to raise cotton elsewhere.

Our cotton crop, which now annually exceeds in value the total annual gold and silver production of the world, is the basis of an industry which has a yearly value of \$2,000,000,000, of which about one-fourth is the output of American mills. About 60 per cent. of our cotton is still exported in its raw state to feed the spindles and looms of Europe. The consumption in American mills is shown as follows:

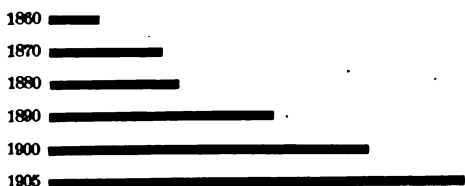
<i>Cotton.</i>			
Consumed by Northern and Southern Mills.			
	Northern. Bales.	Southern. Bales.	
1890.....	1,799,258	546,897	
1900.....	2,068,300	1,597,112	
1906.....	2,349,478	2,374,225	

THE ADVANCE OF OUR MANUFACTURES.

The rapidity of our industrial growth is shown in a comparison beginning with 1860, as follows:

	Establishments.	Employees.	Capital.	Products.
1860.....	140,000	1,311,000	\$1,050,000,000	\$1,885,000,000
1870.....	252,000	2,053,000	2,118,000,000	4,232,000,000
1880.....	254,000	2,732,000	2,790,000,000	5,369,000,000
1890.....	355,000	4,712,000	6,525,000,000	9,372,000,000
1900.....	512,000	5,705,000	9,813,000,000	13,000,000,000
1906.....	.....	.....	*14,000,000,000	*17,000,000,000

* Estimated.



VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.

Since 1900 the increase in capital invested and in the value of products has been largely in excess of the total gain between 1890 and 1900.

With \$17,000,000,000 as the value for 1906, of our manufactured products, \$7,000,000,000 as the value of our agricultural output, and \$1,400,000,000 as the total for minerals, we have \$25,400,000,000 as the aggregate of these three, which totaled \$15,000,000,000 in 1900 and \$12,400,000,000 in 1890.

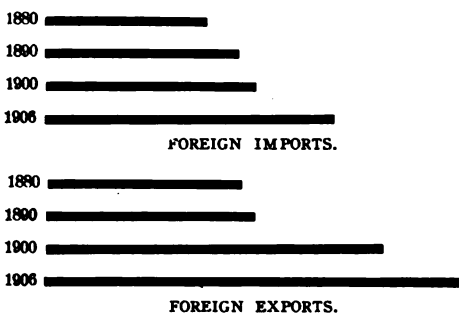
A RISING FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Though our merchant marine is the one dead limb of our tree of business life, our

foreign commerce, handled mainly in foreign vessels, has kept fair pace with our industries at home. Our exports and imports have been:

<i>Foreign Imports.</i>	
1880.....	\$668,000,000
1890.....	789,000,000
1900.....	850,000,000
1906.....	1,226,000,000

<i>Foreign Exports.</i>	
1880.....	\$836,000,000
1890.....	858,000,000
1900.....	1,394,000,000
1906.....	1,744,000,000



FOREIGN EXPORTS.

The most noticeable feature of our foreign commerce of late years has been the increase in the exports of manufactured goods. Busy as we are at home, we are gradually extending our trade and gaining an experience and a foothold in foreign markets which bodes ill for our competitors should the day ever come when slack trade at home compels us to seriously struggle for world markets. The relative value of the exports of agricultural and of manufactured products has been:

Value of Exports of Agriculture and Manufactures.

	Agriculture.	Manufactures.
1880.....	\$686,000,000	\$103,000,000
1890.....	630,000,000	151,000,000
1900.....	836,000,000	434,000,000
1906.....	969,000,000	603,000,000

THE PEOPLE'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Lest the reader grow weary with a study of these figures, though only through statistics can the facts which illuminate the past and the future of the material interests of this country be portrayed, this statistical review will close with one more table and

that exhibiting something of the financial advancement of the country, as follows:

and steel in the arts of peace as well as of war. Africa and the isles of the ocean are

	1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.
National banking capital.....	\$457,553,985	\$650,447,235	\$630,299,030	\$808,324,656
Assets of national banks.....	\$2,105,800,000	\$3,141,500,000	\$5,048,100,000	\$7,563,155,822
Savings bank deposits.....	\$819,106,973	\$1,550,000,000	\$2,389,547,885	*\$3,093,236,119
Bank clearings for country.....		\$58,845,000,000	\$84,582,000,000	\$142,501,000,000
Total deposits in all banks—national, State, private and savings banks and loan and trust companies....	\$2,134,000,000	\$4,061,000,000	\$7,238,000,000	\$11,350,000,000
Number of depositors in savings banks	2,335,000	4,258,000	6,107,000	7,696,000

* 1904.

While the farmers of the country have been rejoicing in their increasing prosperity, with the value of farm property rising over \$6,500,000,000 since 1900, the city dwellers, who are in the main the chief depositors in savings banks, have likewise been sharing in our material growth. The number of depositors in the savings banks of the country advanced from 2,335,000 in 1880, with total deposits in savings banks of \$819,106,973, to 7,696,000 depositors in 1905, with total deposits of \$3,093,236,119. The assets of the national banks of the country, the deposits in all banks, and the bank clearings of the country all tell the same story.

AN ERA OF WORLD-WIDE EXPANSION.

In studying the progress of the country in agriculture, in railroads, and in manufactures, and attempting to forecast something of what is ahead of us in the continued expansion of these industries, it must be borne in mind that not alone the United States, but the world, is hungry for iron and steel and copper and cotton, and all the other great products which enter into modern civilization. We have entered a period of world-wide expansion in industry, in commerce, in the construction of railroads, steam and electric, and in municipal improvements such as the most enthusiastic optimist could scarcely have conceived of five or ten years ago.

We justly boast of the progress already made by the United States, but in considering the future and in attempting to measure its almost limitless potentialities as compared with the past we must remember that much of Europe is almost as busy as America, that Mexico and South America and Canada are running rivalry with us in the expansion of industry, that the Orient, with more than half the world's population, is opening up to Western civilization and to the uses of iron

alike sharing in this advance movement, and if one should give free rein to his imagination, it would paint a picture of increasing activity during the next ten years in which far greater material progress would be indicated than we have had during the last ten. The world is no longer producing more than it can consume.

As there is a scarcity in the material things which enter into man's consumptive requirements, so there is an increasing scarcity in the supply of men to do the world's work. The laborer no longer tramps the streets searching for employment at starvation wages, as a million or more did ten years ago. The employer is everywhere looking for the laborer with far more business offering to him than he can find the laborers to handle. From the smallest farm all the way through every field of human employment in industrial affairs to the construction of the Panama Canal, the greatest undertaking of modern times, the scarcity of laborers is the universal cry. Increasing wages, on a scale never seen before, marks the closing months of 1906.

With prosperity on the farm, with prosperity in the factory and in railroad operations, with prosperity for the mechanic and the day laborer, there is being developed out of the changed conditions in the world's business affairs a more well-rounded prosperity than any of which history gives us a record. The progress of the last quarter of a century is merely the beginning of our real broad national advancement, and what we have wrought in that period will be doubled, and in many things, quadrupled, during the next twenty-five years. A conception of the possibilities which are ahead of us should quicken the lifeblood and stir the pulse of every man whose horizon is broadened as he looks out upon the world's mighty activities.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CORPORATE WEALTH

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN.

WHEN President Roosevelt announced in a public speech that it was important that the people of this country should deal with the problems of giant fortunes and corporate wealth there were many different opinions expressed by the commentators. The suggestions of an income tax and an inheritance tax, as well as government supervision of all large corporations engaged in interstate commerce, were startling to some people, while others treated the matter flippantly and still others alleged that the President was stealing more policies from his political opponents. There were assertions that the President wanted to create "talk" and that he knew his ideas would never be crystallized into law. Doubt was cast by critics upon his good faith because of the alleged insurmountable barriers standing in the way of accomplishing anything upon the lines which he suggested.

As to the good faith of the President, that need not be considered. He meant what he said then and so far as he is able he will endeavor to carry out the ideas which he advocated. Where and how he obtained these ideas is of little consequence. He is the only man that could give them life. They have been advocated for years, but have never been made effective, and it is because they are now urged by Theodore Roosevelt, the President, that they become important. No doubt the President did desire to create "talk." He wants these subjects discussed, debated, and considered. Out of it all will come a plan and, finally, if he can have his way, an act, which will be the law of the land.

WHY TAX INHERITANCES?

Objection is made to the idea of a graduated tax on incomes and large fortunes because the Supreme Court of the United States has declared such an act unconstitutional. That decision was made by a divided court—five to four—and President Roosevelt undoubtedly believes it ought to be, and very possibly can be, reversed. There have been several important changes

in the personnel of that court since the opinion was rendered and another income-tax law might, and probably would, meet a different fate. But the President would go farther, because he recognizes the difference between the lawyer, the inventor, the professional man, and others, who may earn by hard work \$20,000 a year, and the man who receives \$20,000 as an income from money which his father or grandfather amassed. There could be no discrimination in the taxing of incomes. All would be treated equally, but by an inheritance tax the accumulated wealth could be reached and the colossal fortunes which are augmented year after year would be compelled to contribute a fair proportion to maintain the government which protects them. Mr. Roosevelt does not regard this proposition as a tax on thrift, for it would not affect the persons who accumulated the wealth, but only those who acquired it from others.

It is well understood that the President believes that fortunes should be taxed in proportion to their size, because the larger they are the more protection they need and obtain. The state must protect property, because it is responsible for property when destroyed. Confiscation and destruction of property is prohibited by the supreme law, and behind that law is the government. To sustain that government the wealth and property of the country should be taxed, Mr. Roosevelt believes, in proportion to the protection it receives.

LICENSING CORPORATIONS.

Methods of carrying these ideas into effect have not yet been formulated by the President. He starts with a broad plan which can be narrowed, or changed, as circumstances demand. When, as Vice-President, he advocated in a speech at Minneapolis the control and regulation of railroad rates by the government he did not enunciate a plan of procedure by which this could be accomplished. That speech caused as much comment at the time as his speech of April 14 last, and few people thought

then that he would carry those ideas into effect. Some of those most vitally interested did not expect that he would ever be President, and, up to six months ago, they did not believe that the ideas of the Minneapolis speech could be crystallized into law. Procedure toward the end is an unimportant detail. Within the law and the Constitution the President would have the great concerns doing an interstate commerce business controlled and regulated, and the great fortunes which have been accumulated pay a just tax to the government which protects them. Every time a fortune was transferred it would be reduced, and this would keep accumulations of wealth from assuming proportions which, the people fear, mean danger to the republic.

In the celebrated speech under consideration the President made a suggestion about licensing the large corporations in, order to bring them under government control. He has also considered the subject of national incorporation of such concerns in order to secure the same result. He would have the power of compelling a license, or an incorporation, or whatever method might be adopted, optional with the government. He would not compel the small companies and corporations to conform to a national license system, or a national incorporational act, unless it was deemed necessary. While all interstate business would be subject to control the government would exercise an honest discretion and would not interfere except where it was necessary in the interest of the public weal.

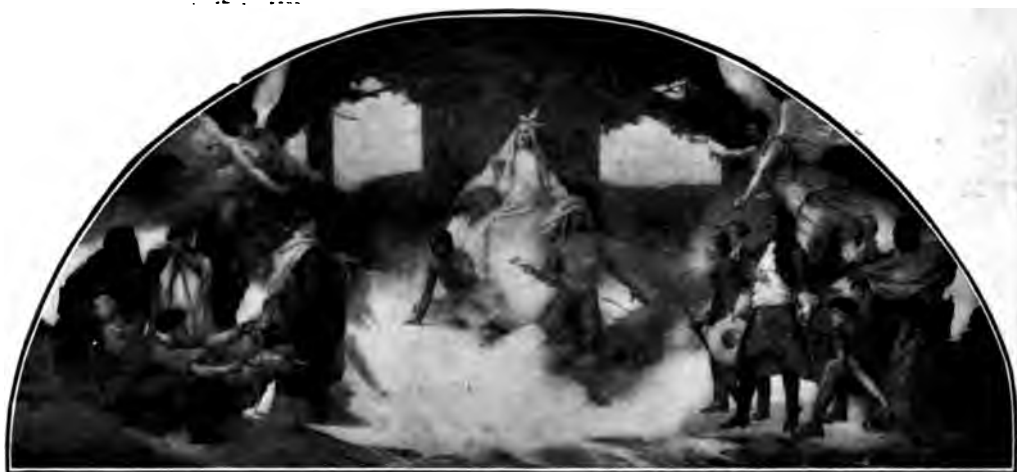
It is the colossal fortunes,—the great wealth in the hands of a few men, and those men united, or their interests interwoven by investments and ownership in great public utilities,—that the President believes to be a menace to our institutions. Only one power can be invoked to control the situation,—the power of the national government. While he realizes that immense development and great good have been accomplished by these corporations and that many men have been benefited other than those whose fortunes have been created in their building, Mr. Roosevelt also believes that the power of these colossal fortunes, closely allied, must

now become subject to the greater and only power which can curb them,—the government of the United States.

THE TARIFF AS A FORTUNE BUILDER.

It has been suggested to the President that the corporations and the colossal fortunes have been created behind the walls of a high protective tariff. While he is in favor of the revision of the tariff, the President does not believe that all or indeed most accumulations of wealth can be attributed to protection. No one will contend that the fortunes of the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rockefellers, Harriman, Hill, Gould, the great New York banker, J. Pierpont Morgan, and a dozen others of the same kind, were made by reason of the tariff, though Morgan, to some extent, is benefited through certain investments in protected industries. The fortunes of Carnegie, Frick, and the Havemeyers were undoubtedly due to protection, though men of their calibre and money-making instincts would no doubt have become wealthy, tariff or no tariff. But the majority of the closely allied fortunes which the President had in mind when he delivered his famous speech have been inheritances of former accumulations, multiplied by various devices and by the formation of corporations of such magnitude as to be almost beyond the comprehension of the average man. President Roosevelt would so regulate such corporations as to make it impossible for a Schwab and a hundred other men to create for themselves almost unlimited wealth by overcapitalization. He knows that nothing but a tax on inheritances and a graduated income tax can reach these men now, but he believes that it is within the power of the government to regulate the organization of similar corporations in the future.

Theodore Roosevelt will of course move only along lawful and orderly lines. He knows that nothing can be accomplished save by the law upheld by the courts. Rash and ill-considered measures will not avail. Nor will he refuse to take a part of what he asks if he cannot get all. While he will not be content with a partial victory, he will be gratified with a moiety where the whole is impossible.



Copyright by Edwin H. Blashfield.

"DISCOVERERS AND CIVILIZERS AT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI."

(Painting by Edwin H. Blashfield for the Minnesota Senate Chamber. Photograph by the Inslee & Deck Company, New York.)

AMERICAN HISTORY AND MURAL PAINTING.

BY EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

ONE of the most effective ways to stimulate patriotism and a love of the national annals is to appeal to the eye through painting or sculpture having historic themes. Mural decorations lend themselves especially well to such a purpose. Formerly the Capitol at Washington was about the only place in this country where such works of an historical character could be seen. But the idea of creating interest in the story of the nation through adornments of public buildings commemorative of historic incidents or characters has recently won much popularity in America, as is shown by the number of such decorations executed in the past few years for capitol, court-houses, libraries, historical buildings, hotels, and even banks and similar business structures. And now the movement has reached a point where it seems that the public schools of the higher grades are to receive the benefit of it. It is for this reason that more than local interest attaches to the decoration of the Morris High School, New York, and the De Witt Clinton High School, in the same city, with historical mural paintings. Those of the De Witt Clinton High School are by Charles Y. Turner, and illustrate the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, a foremost event in the career of the statesman for whom the school is named. Students found the paintings in place on the walls of the auditorium on the

opening of school in September last. These are the first decorations of the kind to be placed in a New York school. Not long after Mr. Turner had begun work on them, however, the New York Municipal Art Society determined upon a competition for the ornamentation of another school, the Morris High School, in the Borough of the Bronx. Then came the action of school authorities in Chicago, proposing mural decorations for several high schools in the metropolis of the West. The Municipal Art Society of New York chose the Morris High School for the paintings it proposed to give to the city of New York because this school occupies an historic site, and is named in honor of one of the most noted characters in the annals of the State and nation, Gouverneur Morris.

The prizes offered by the society consisted of a first prize of \$3,000, carrying with it the commission for the execution of the decorations, a second prize of \$200, a third of \$100, and two honorable mentions at \$50 each. About twenty-five artists entered the competition, and the studies for the decorations which they submitted were exhibited at the National Arts Club in May last. The first prize was awarded by the jury to Edwin Willard Deming, of New York, on the merit of the sketches he painted for the competition, and his work in the portrayal of



AUDITORIUM OF THE DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY, SHOWING THE STAGE AND SEATING

American subjects was recognized as fitting him especially for the task of executing these paintings.

NEW AMSTERDAM AND THE INDIANS.

The subject chosen by the Municipal Art Society for one of the decorations was Gouverneur Morris addressing the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. The scene is laid in the old State House in Philadelphia, with Washington in the chair, and among other statesmen portrayed in addition to Washington and Morris are Hamilton, Madison, and Franklin. The other decoration of the Morris High School commemorates a scene enacted near its site in the year 1642. The director of the colony of New Amsterdam at that time was Willem Kieft, a choleric administrator who was not overwise in his Indian policy. There had been trouble with the Weckquaisgeek Indians, who occupied lands lying north of the present Borough of Manhattan between two rivulets called Sint Sincks and Armonck. They were related to the Mohi-

cans and also to the Manhattans, and like them came of Algonquin stock. They paid tribute, like the other tribes of the vicinity at that time, to the Iroquois. Kieft sent an expedition against the Weckquaisgeeks, but was unable to find the warriors. However, the latter, becoming alarmed at the hostile demonstrations of the Dutch, began negotiations for peace. A treaty was concluded by Cornelis Van Tienhoven in the spring of 1642, at the house of a Dutch settler named Johannes Bronk. He resided on the river to which he gave his name, and which long afterward furnished a name for the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Deming's painting shows the interior of this old Dutch residence, and the Indian portrayed as addressing the assemblage is Mongockonone, sachem of the Weckquaisgeeks.

WISCONSIN'S FIRST WHITE VISITOR.

Mr. Deming's familiarity with Indian character and customs, gained from long residence among them, enables him to interpret their postures, habits, and emotions with ex-



Copyright, 1906, by E. W. Deming.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS ADDRESSING THE CONVENTION WHICH FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Decoration by Edwin Willard Deming for the Morris High School, New York City. Photograph by De W. C. Ward.)



Copyright by E. W. Deming.

JEAN NICOLET LANDING ON THE SHORES OF GREEN BAY.

(Decoration by Edwin Willard Deming for the Wisconsin Historical Society Building. Photograph by DeW. C. Ward.)

ceptional success. One of his historical decorations was executed for the new building of the Wisconsin Historical Society and represents the coming of Jean Nicolet, the Frenchman who explored what is now Wisconsin, in the seventeenth century. He was a trader, living in Quebec, dealt with the Indians, and in the course of his travels made his way as far west as the Green Bay of Lake Michigan. According to Father Vimont, who wrote in 1640, the date of his visit was about 1634. Nicolet was, therefore, the first white man to set foot in what is now Wisconsin. He is also believed by Bancroft to be the first European who saw the prairies of Illinois, and the site of the city of Chicago. His stories on his return to Quebec that he had been on a river which would have taken him to the sea had he kept on three days longer led the Jesuits to believe themselves on the eve of the discovery of the long-sought outlet to India. He carried with him a gorgeous damask robe in expectation of landing on an Oriental coast and meeting Chinese, and this he wore when he first set foot on Wisconsin soil.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF MARYLAND.

The burning of the ship *Peggy Stuart*, at Annapolis, Md., October 19, 1774, was an

incident in the colonial history of Maryland of a character similar to that of the famous Boston Tea Party. It was taken as the subject of a series of mural paintings for the Court House at Baltimore, executed by Mr. C. Y. Turner. Different scenes in connection with the burning of the ship are represented. The accompanying engraving shows the center panel.

The history of Maryland and of the nation is further illustrated in the same building by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield's decorations representing Washington resigning his commission as head of the patriot army, and Lord Baltimore, whose name is synonymous in colonial history with religious toleration, commending his people to Wisdom, Mercy and Justice, these qualities being typified in the painting by allegorical figures.

DEPICTING THE WESTWARD COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Blashfield has also done very notable work for two Western State capitols recently adorned with mural paintings illustrative of native subjects. These are the capitols of Iowa and Minnesota. His decorations for these structures typify in a poetic and picturesque manner the westward march of empire and civilization. For the Iowa capitol



Copyright by C. Y. Turner.

"THE BURNING OF THE SHIP 'PEGGY STUART.'"

(Decoration in Baltimore Court House by Charles Y. Turner.)

Mr. Frank D. Millet, who superintended the mural decoration of the Chicago World's Fair, and did the doors for the Transportation Building, which were so much admired, has painted a work commemorating an incident of importance in the history of the great Northwest, the "Treaty of the Traverse des Sioux." This treaty was signed after negotiations extending over several weeks. The artist has pictured the scene with the commissioners of the government standing on a platform and behind a table on which the treaty was spread. With them on the platform is a chief who is about to attach his signature to the treaty.

A mural painting may portray history, representing actual scenes as they really occurred, or it may suggest or typify historic facts in a fanciful manner, thereby combining the real and the imaginary or allegorical in poetic fashion and for artistic effect. Of the latter character are Mr. Blashfield's

paintings for the Iowa capitol, symbolizing the progress of civilization westward across the mountains and prairies, and his decoration for the Senate Chamber of the Minnesota capitol entitled "The Discoverers and Civilizers Led to the Source of the Mississippi." In the work entitled "Westward" pioneers are shown traveling toward the West with a caravan drawn by oxen. The stalwart men striding beside the "prairie schooner" are types of the rugged characters who built up the now prosperous West. The spirits of Enlightenment lead the oxen, two other spirits scatter the seeds of civilization, and in the rear are spirits symbolizing other phases of progress. The painting by Mr. Blashfield for the Senate Chamber of the Minnesota capitol is a lunette, and in the center is seen seated beneath a cluster of pine trees the Indians' Great Spirit, or Manitou. An urn, symbolic of the source of the Mississippi, is at his side, and rising from the spray



Copyright by Edwin H. Blashfield.

"LORD BALTIMORE COMMENDING HIS PEOPLE TO WISDOM, JUSTICE, AND MERCY."

Decoration by Edwin H. Blashfield for the Baltimore Court House. Photograph by the Inslee & Deck Company.)

of the waters rushing from it are an Indian youth and maiden. At one side are French and English discoverers led by the Spirit of Enterprise, and on the other types of colonists, a priest, and animals native to the region.

FAMOUS SCENES IN NEW ENGLAND'S HISTORY.

The recent alteration of the Massachusetts State House, at Boston, afforded opportunity for providing it with some historical mural decorations by Robert Reid, Edward Simmons, and H. O. Walker. Mr. Walker chose for his subject "The Pilgrims Sighting Land." Mr. Reid illustrated "Paul Revere's Ride" and "The Boston Tea Party" and "James Otis Arguing Against the Writs of Assistance." Mr. Simmons portrayed "The Battle of Concord" and the "Deposition of the Battle Flags in the State House After the Civil War," thus bringing the record of leading events in the story of New England up to a comparatively recent date.

COMMEMORATING NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The discovery in a cemetery in Paris by General Horace Porter of the body of John Paul Jones and its removal to this country on a warship and burial with the honors of war at Annapolis have aroused exceptional interest in the career of this naval hero. Winston Churchill's use of his character in "Richard Carvel," and the subsequent dramatization of the story, as also the life of the hero by Buell, helped to prepare the way for this interest. When the architects of the new armory for the Second Naval Battalion, Brooklyn Borough, New York, were set the task of providing for it suitable mural decoration, they most appropriately chose a battle fought by the "Father of the Navy" as one of the subjects. This was the contest between the *Bonhomme Richard* and *Serapis*. The decoration, which is by R. T. Willis, has proved a most effective one. Another mural painting for the same armory by Mr. Willis portrays the remarkable es-



Copyright by Edwin H. Blashfield.

"WESTWARD."

(Decoration by Edwin H. Blashfield for the Iowa State Capitol. Photograph by the Inslee & Deck Company, New York.)



Copyright, 1905, by Frank D. Millet.

"TREATY OF THE TRAVERSE DES SIOUX."

(Painting by Frank D. Millet for the Iowa Capitol.)

cape of the *Constitution* under Captain Isaac Hull in the War of 1812. This was the incident in which the kedging feat figured, and in which Hull's skill and cleverness as a sailor resulted in the outwitting of the British. Interest in the *Constitution* has been revived by the Congressional appropriation to preserve her hulk, the discussion in the press preceding this action, and the suggestion that the new \$10,000,000 battleship receive the name of Hull's famous frigate.

PENNSYLVANIA'S HISTORY PERPETUATED AT HARRISBURG.

The new and costly capitol of the State of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, which was dedicated in October, will, when the works now in the making are finished, be perhaps the most notable for its splendid examples of mural art of all the buildings in this country so embellished. It will abound in decorations by mural painters and workers in mosaic and stained glass picturing the story of the establishment and perpetuation of the commonwealth, its institutions, industries, and civilization. It may require some years for their completion, but when they are all in place the works of decorative art, including the sculpture, much of which has also an historical motive, will make a most im-

pressive and instructive spectacle, and will be a great object lesson in the value of knowledge of the history of the nation, and the commonwealths composing it. The most important of the commissions for mural decorations were awarded to Edwin A. Abbey, John W. Alexander, Violet Oakley, and W. B. Van Ingen. Abbey is now engaged on paintings for the dome illustrating the triumph in this historic State of Religion, Literature, Science, and Art, and of the industries of coal mining, shipbuilding, oil production, and steel making. He is also doing other work for this capitol, but it has allegorical rather than historical themes. Mr. Alexander's paintings will show how the face of the country has changed since the first settlement of Pennsylvania, how the region looked long ago, and how it looks to-day, with its splendid scenery, and marvelous industrial and commercial activities.

Among the decorations by Mr. Van Ingen are paintings commemorating the religious sects which were prominent in the early history of the State, and stained glass windows representing various phases of industrial, educational, and moral progress. Miss Oakley is at work on paintings for the Governor's reception room typifying "The Spiritual Foundation of the State." She starts her



Copley Print, Copyright, 1905, by Curtis & Cameron, Boston.

"MINNESOTA, THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD."

(Painting by Edwin H. Blashfield for the Minnesota State Capitol.)

story with William Tyndale and his translation of the Bible into English in 1525, and continues it through scenes representing the rise of the Puritan movement and closing with events in the life of William Penn. Miss Oakley is the first American woman to be entrusted with work of so important a character in the decoration of a public building in the United States. She visited various European cities in the effort to make her paintings truthful to history.

EDUCATIONAL POSSIBILITIES.

Designers of public buildings might, more often than they do, pave the way for the enrichment of such structures with mural decorations were they to make provision for the ornamentation in their plans, leaving the fulfilment of this part of the scheme to the opportunities of the future. It is along this line that Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings of the New York educa-

tion department, and those in association with him, have been working for some years. They have anticipated the demands of the future and, though the De Witt Clinton High School and Morris High School are the only ones in Greater New York which at present possess mural paintings, the interiors of many of the new schools have been so designed that their ornamentation in this way will be easy whenever the time for it arrives. Whether the municipality itself will assume the expense of such adornments or leave it to private enterprise and the activities of art or pa-



CORRIDOR IN A SCHOOL BUILDING SO DESIGNED AS TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MURAL DECORATION.



Copyright, 1906, by E. W. Deming.

"THE CONFERENCE AT THE HOUSE OF JOHANNES BRONK IN 1642."

(Decoration by Edwin Willard Deming for the Morris High School, New York City. Photograph by De W. C. Ward.)

triotic societies remains to be seen. One idea that has been entertained in this connection is to the effect that alumni associations and class organizations may as time goes on see the propriety of ornamenting in some such manner buildings enshrined in the affections of members by the association of school days. What more appropriate memorials could they leave?

One of the accompanying illustrations shows a school interior so planned as to afford opportunities for decorations by means of lunettes, panels, etc., whenever some generous class or rich alumnus or a Carnegie or a Rockefeller provide the funds. Another illustration shows the auditorium of the De Witt Clinton High School with the paintings by Mr. Turner on either side of the platform. It will be seen, too, that

the ceiling and walls of the room contain spaces for other mural decorations should such be provided in the future.

The facts recited suggest that the mural artists of the country are seizing with avidity the opportunities presented in the portrayal of historical subjects. The number of the artists who are devoting themselves to mural work of this character is increasing. The annals of the land abound in themes whose picturesque and artistic possibilities must appeal strongly to a worker in this field. The painter who undertakes the portrayal of such subjects may at least have the inspiration which comes from knowing that his works are sure to be seen by the people and may thus exert upon generations to come an influence for good citizenship and enlightened patriotism.



M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS.

EMINENT FOREIGN COMPOSERS AS GUESTS OF AMERICA.

BY LAWRENCE GILMAN.

NOW that the "prima donna" conductor is coming to occupy a somewhat less prominent place than heretofore in our musical activities, we must needs be threatened, it would appear, by an increasing influx of the prima donna composer,—the composer, that is to say, exploited in concert room and opera house, in his material person, as a "feature." In the older and,—may one say?—soberer days of music in this country it was considered an event of transcendent moment when our concert rooms were visited by such men

of mark as Dvořák and Tchaikowski. But we have of late grown accustomed to such occasions. Within the last few years we have entertained, without conspicuous excitement, three illustrious living representatives of creative musical art in Germany, France, and England, in the persons, respectively, of Messrs. Richard Strauss, Vincent d'Indy, and Sir Edward Elgar; and by the end of the present season of music we shall be able to number among our eminent musical guests during this still-young century the follow-

ing composers: Pietro Mascagni, Richard Strauss, S. Coleridge-Taylor, Engelbert Humperdinck, Vincent d'Indy, Sir Edward Elgar, Ruggiero Leoncavallo, Camille Saint-Saëns, Giacomo Puccini, Alexander Scriabine, Reynaldo Hahn, and Ignace Paderewski. With the exception of Grieg, Goldmark, Rimski-Korsakov, and Debussy, this pretty nearly exhausts the list of living European composers of distinction. It is an amusing enterprise, at its worst, this (for us) newly discovered game of exploiting the tangible personalities of the men whose music we hear and more or less glibly discuss year in and year out. It is not always a happy experience for the composer himself,—as witness the depressing experience of M. d'Indy last winter, and of Signor Mascagni three years ago; but it is a diverting and educative sport for the public.

During the present musical season,—one of extraordinary activity and interest,—we have been and shall be invited to meet and observe in the flesh, three music-makers of international eminence, and a fourth of much distinction in his own land. The three better known ones are M. Camille Saint-Saëns,—who, though he is in his seventy-second year, and an inveterate traveler, visits America for the first time; Signor Giacomo Puccini, the composer of "*La Bohème*," "*Tosca*," and "*Madame Butterfly*," who also visits us for the first time; and Puccini's compatriot and rival, Ruggiero Leoncavallo,—who, at the moment of writing, is exhibiting amongst us a translation into concert form of that most popularly successful of contemporary lyric tragedies, "*I Pagliacci*." The fourth visitor of importance is the young Slav, Alexander Scriabine, who is an ascending star in the somewhat murky firmament of Russian music.

THE DEAN OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

Of these variously admirable music makers M. Saint-Saëns is by all odds the most illustrious and the richest in artistic achievement. For forty years he has been a commanding figure in French music, and he is to-day one of the three most celebrated living composers. His is a brilliant, an engaging, a somewhat fantastic personality. His gifts are manifold.

He is by no means the mere musician, the tone-poet exclusively and jealously preoccupied with his art. He is a famous organist; as a pianist he is a virtuoso who has caught, in his time, the ear of Europe; he is an adroit and charming writer, a critic of taste and a *cu men*; a playwright, something of an astronomer, a maker of verse, an archæologist and mathematician. Of his personal characteristics one who knows and appreciates him gives this vivid and intimate portrait:



GIACOMO PUCCINI.

Of less than average height, he is thin, nervous, with large and exposed forehead. His hair was worn habitually short even when

it was thicker. His eyes are almost level with his face. His eagle-beak would have excited the admiration of Sir Charles Napier, who once exclaimed: "Give me a man with plenty of nose." Irritable, whimsical, paradoxical, indulging himself in sudden changes of opinion, he is faithful toward friends, appreciative, as a rule, of the merits of rivals, kindly disposed toward young composers, and zealous in practical assistance. He is a man who knows the world and shines in conversation; he is fond of society, but without any illusions concerning it; he is at ease and on equal terms with leaders in art, literature, politics.

All in all, an astonishing and effective personality, a man whose many and piquantly varied gifts supply the key to an understanding of his musical temperament.

Saint-Saëns has composed in practically all the fields of musical endeavor. The world knows him as an industrious maker of



RUGGERO LEONCAVALLO.

operas, oratorios, symphonies, symphonic poems, concertos, and much chamber music. In this country he is best known by his opera "Samson et Delila," — familiar here only as an oratorio; by his symphonic poems ("Rouet d'Omphale," "Phaëton," "Danse Macabre," "La Jeunesse d'Hercule"); the piano concertos in C minor and G minor, the B minor violin concerto, the 'cello concerto in A minor.

As to the essential quality of his art, contemporary critics are in fairly general agreement. Berlioz, forty years ago, called him "one of the greatest musicians of our epoch," — an estimate with which modern criticism is inclined to disagree. To-day we are disposed rather to find more just the observation of Gounod, meant as praise, but more truly reckoned as rebuke: "Saint-Saëns will write at will a work *a la* Rossini, *a la* Verdi, *a la* Schumann, *a la* Wagner," — and, he might have added, *a la* Bach, Mozart, Liszt, or any other composer, ancient or modern. That is to say, he has the fatal gift of assimilation. He is a master-eclectic. His musicianship, his fastidious craftsmanship, his wide and precise learning, are indisputable. But his art is essentially empty, and, for all its external polish and brilliancy, barren of individual substance. It is a trite and sadly abused distinction, but it is simplest to say of him that he has more talent than

genius. An English writer of discernment has prophesied that "just as we remember in these days Beau Brummell or George IV., as exquisites of their time, so Saint-Saëns may hand down a reputation of the same kind." But one must be somewhat more than an exquisite in one's art to measure up to the level of great names.

MODERN ITALIAN MUSIC REPRESENTED.

A personality of wholly different calibre is Giacomo Puccini, head of the modern Italian school of opera, composer of "La Bohème" and "Tosca," and of "Madame Butterfly," the music drama based upon the Japanese tragedy of Messrs. Belasco and Long, which had its first American production this season. The composer, it is announced, will witness the performance of the work in Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House by Mr. Conried's company. Puccini is known to the opera-going public of America as the most musicianly and gifted of the new-Italian school. He has achieved not merely a popular but an artistic success by his two best-known scores, "Bohème" and "Tosca"; and he outdistances his most conspicuous rivals, Mascagni and Leoncavallo, not only in his accomplishments, but in the finer quality of his thought and his sincere attitude toward the art of music. Born at Lucca, in 1858, in a family remarkable for its musical traditions (his great-great grandfather, his great grandfather, his grandfather, and his father were all composers of note), he began early the study of what he might have called his ancestral art. A pension from the Queen of Italy enabled him to obtain a year's study at the Milan Conservatory. Later, he studied with Ponchielli, composer of "La Gioconda," and at the latter's suggestion composed an opera, "La Villi," which he entered, unsuccessfully, for the famous Sonzogno prize. In 1886 this opera was produced at Milan, was successfully received, and a year later was done at the Scala. His next opera, "Edgar," was produced in 1889 at the Scala, but failed discouragingly. His "Manon," given at Turin in 1893, succeeded; it was followed in 1896 (likewise at Turin) by "La Bohème," and in 1900 by "Tosca," at the Costanzi, Rome. His latest opera, "Madame Butterfly," was produced at the Scala, Milan, in 1904, and in the following year in London, — where, with the idolized Caruso, as well as Mr. Scotti and Miss Destinn in the cast, it achieved an immediate and emphatic success. Mr. Henry W. Savage produced the opera

in English in Washington, D. C., on October 15, for the first time in America.

Of a robust, vigorous, and engaging personality, Puccini is well regarded by his friends and colleagues; for in spite of the large measure of material success and prosperity that has come to him, he has kept his head. Nor does he take himself too seriously. According to an anecdote recounted by Mr. Philip Hale, he took the initial failure of "Madame Butterfly" (at Milan) with ad-



ALEXANDER SCRIBINE.

mirable composure. "He was shut up in a small room behind the scenes and he could hear nothing of what was going on. . . . His son and friends came to him, and could not account for the hissing, whistling, bellying of the audience. Giacosa, the librettist, appeared all dishevelled, crying out: 'I have suffered the passion of death!' Mme. Storchio, who created the part of the heroine, was hysterical. Puccini did not argue or scold. He insisted on an immediate withdrawal of the opera."

A composer with a genuinely dramatic gift, with a marked capacity for terse and forceful expression, and a feeling for the lyric side of music that more than occasionally finds issue in moments of indubitable beauty, Puccini, as yet under fifty years of age, may still accomplish work of increasing power and importance.

Of Leoncavallo, whose recent début in America as a conductor of concert versions of his operas is still fresh in the public mind, there is no present occasion for saying much. It has been said that Leoncavallo may conduct a performance of his "Pagliacci" at the Metropolitan. Nothing could be more fitting; for his genius is essentially and peculiarly theatric, and "Pagliacci" is beyond question his most representative achievement.

Unlike Puccini, who has achieved success with three operas, Leoncavallo has struck twelve, so to speak, but once,—in "I Pagliacci," although he has written half a dozen other works for the lyric stage. His "Roland of Berlin," commissioned by Emperor William, is his most recent work; but that, like his other operas,—with the exception of the perennially beloved "Pagliacci,"—achieved only a success of curiosity. Leoncavallo was born at Naples in 1858 (the year that saw the birth of his compatriot, Puccini). He undertook a piano-playing tour when he was sixteen years old.

A BRILLIANT RUSSIAN COMPOSER.

The fourth of the season's guest-composers, Alexander Scriabine, comes to us under the flag of that brilliant school of music-makers who have set Europe and America wondering what message the neo-Slav,—specifically, the Muscovite,—was to bring to modern music. Scriabine is one of the most promising of the contemporary clan of Russian tone-poets. He was born at Moscow, in January, 1872; was a pupil there of that domineering man of music, Vassili Safonov, in piano, and of Taneiev, in composition. Upon leaving there he toured Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, and appeared in Paris, as a pianoforte virtuoso, bringing forward his own music, and winning plaudits as a virtuoso. He has composed, besides numerous piano pieces, two symphonies, a concerto, and a "Reverie" for orchestra. His piano pieces comprise three *Morceaux*, an *Allegro Appassionato* (Op. 4), a sonata (Op. 6), twelve etudes (Op. 8), a *Prelude* and *Nocturne* (Op. 9), two *Impromptus* (Op. 10), an *Allegro de concert* (Op. 18), and a *Sonata Fantasia* (Op. 19). His music is unmistakably modern, ingenious, resourceful, and adroitly composed; he is one of the most interesting figures among the younger Russians of to-day, and, with such men as Rachmaninov and Glazounov, upholds bravely the standard of contemporary Russian music in a time of grievous national distress.

HOW THE KAISER WORKS.

BY EDWARD T. HEYN.

THE Kaiser has always been a great worker, and one day, soon after he had ascended the throne, his wife broke out into tears saying that he would work himself to death. Despite the enormous amount of work which the ruler of Germany accomplishes in the course of a day, his energy has not decreased, but, in fact, has become even greater. This is due to his healthful mode of living, and his sensible division of working hours. His activity of mind was already recognized and appreciated by Bismarck. The great statesman once said that when he wished to interest the old Emperor William in any matter, the old gentleman asked a long time for consideration, his son the Emperor Frederick understood him easily and made a rapid decision, but when a matter was presented to the present Kaiser, the latter had already thought on the subject and drawn his conclusions in his own characteristic manner.

The sensible mode of living of Kaiser William II. is one of the main reasons for his ability to accomplish so much work. He is accustomed to go to bed early and to rise at an hour when most of polite society is still in bed. The Kaiser, in fact, is an early riser and frequently gets up when darkness still hangs over the Empire. He then exercises with heavy dumbbells for several minutes, and after being shaved, puts on a general's interim uniform. In this connection it

is interesting to note that it is one of the family habits of the Hohenzollerns never to put on a dressing gown, and even the Empress appears at breakfast in street dress.

At 8 o'clock the Kaiser is ready to go to breakfast, when he is received by the Empress, who, with her own hands, has prepared his coffee.

The Kaiser eats an English breakfast, consisting of rolls with butter, and some cold meat.

After his first meal His Majesty goes to his study, where he is awaited by his adjutants. One can see at a glance that the room is intended for business, for all unnecessary furnishings in it are avoided. The chairs are covered with leather and the few pictures on the walls are encased in dark frames. There are also several typewriters, used by the Kaiser's private secretaries. Tables in various parts of the room serve for the placing of documents and



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT HIS DESK.

other papers. The Kaiser dearly loves order and likes to find things at once and at a certain place. When dictating to his secretary he walks through the room rapidly, speaking in short sentences, easily understood; but he does not like to be interrupted. Letters and answers to other matters, such as petitions, etc., disappear rapidly, for the Kaiser is a rapid worker. It can, therefore, be well understood that His Majesty dictates as many as 8,000 letters a year. After he has finished his letters the

Kaiser peruses newspaper clippings which have been cut out for him from various German and foreign publications. He makes short characteristic marginal notes, after which the cuttings are returned to the official bureaus from which they came. In a similar manner he frequently makes notes in pencil on state documents.

The Kaiser enjoys talking over the telephone, and ministers can expect at all times to be rung up, even late at night. When His Majesty telephones, the telephone officials are not allowed to listen, but must remain some distance away. When the Kaiser calls up a person, he does not make himself known, but expects to be recognized by the tone of his voice. The Kaiser's inclination to use the telephone is shown by the fact that during the Russian troubles he has been in constant telephonic communication with the Czar of Russia. The interesting story is also told that when the terrible Aalesund fire occurred in Norway, at a late hour the Kaiser rang up

Herr Ballin, the director of the Hamburg American steamship company. Ballin was in his bath, and hardly had time to put on a dressing gown to answer the rather hurried call of his sovereign.

Punctually between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning the Kaiser, either alone or with the Empress, is ready to take his ride or walk through Berlin's famous park, the

Thiergarten. When walking or driving the royal couple proceeds at a very rapid gait. From the Thiergarten the Kaiser goes to the palace of the Chancellor for his daily conference. The relations, by the way, between Prince von Buelow and his royal master are very intimate, and the Kaiser calls the chancellor "Du" (thou). Prince von Buelow really is the first Chancellor with whom the Kaiser has got along well. Buelow has

learned the art of handling the Kaiser, namely, by never contradicting, and by telling a good story or springing a happy *bon mot*, keeping him in good humor. In this manner great questions of state are discussed.

From the Chancellery the Kaiser is driven back to the Schloss, for his daily conference with the court marshal. This meeting is held in a hall of the palace, filled with the busts of noted men, including those of Bismarck and Moltke. Here matters are discussed relating to affairs of the royal house and the programme for the day is arranged. Next the Kaiser is

ready to receive the reports from the civic and military cabinets. The reports received from the civil cabinet are particularly important. This civil cabinet is headed by an influential personage, Herr von Lucanus, who has served as the Kaiser's right hand from the beginning of his reign. The former undersecretary and later minister of the interior, Herfurth, originally



A MOMENT OF LEISURE.

was intended for this position. This gentleman, however, wore a big beard, and the Kaiser declined to accept his services, because, as he himself declared, he did not wish to have a Rip Van Winkle constantly before him. As a result, the work was entrusted to the present incumbent, who is a man of great executive ability, a clever writer, and has understood admirably how to meet the ideas of the Kaiser. Having been at one time a minister, Herr von Lucanus knows how to give the pith of so-called *Immediat Berichte* (immediate reports), and to let the Kaiser know at once what the minister reporting is doing. Moreover, it is interesting to note in this connection that the Kaiser frequently makes use of the kernel of such reports in his public speeches.

Through systematic division of time the Kaiser has made it possible to accomplish so much every day in the line of work. He is able to do so much and to see so many people because he sets aside everything formerly required by etiquette. He asks the ministers to come to him, he meets them if necessary at the railroad station, or when he goes on his numerous journeys he calls the people whom he desires to see. Even at parades he gives audiences, as in the case of prominent Americans whom he received one time at Berlin's great drilling ground, the Tempelhofer Feld. It is a mistake to think that the Kaiser travels so much merely for pleasure, or that he attends the dedication of monuments or the celebrations of regiments for the mere love of display. The prime motive is his desire to come in touch with the people of every part of the Empire. The Kaiser's father, owing to the state of his health, was unable to travel, and when his son came to the throne, he made up his mind to show himself everywhere, particularly in South Germany.

HOW THE KAISER RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

The Kaiser follows the sessions of the German Reichstag with the greatest interest, and wherever he may be, whether in Berlin, Potsdam, or in any part of the Empire, he receives such special reports. When the Kaiser is on the road he receives a special telegraphic report on the sessions. This work is entrusted to a high official of the ministry of the interior. These reports contain not only the order of the day, or the final results of the debates, but also remarkable incidents of the meetings. After the session the report

is sent to the Minister of the Interior, who sends it to His Majesty. When the Kaiser is in Berlin a similar report is worked out, but the extract is condensed in a parliamentary dispatch, and forwarded to the monarch by special messenger or by pneumatic tube service. A like procedure is pursued with the Prussian House of Commons. When anything happens abroad in which the Empire or Prussia is interested, the Kaiser likewise receives short reports. The Kaiser especially likes to hear about all military matters discussed in the Reichstag, and he furthermore insists that these reports be exhaustive. Very often His Majesty is not satisfied with mere skeleton reports, but if certain passages are obscure, particularly in dispatches, he sends a return telegraphic inquiry, which also must at once be answered by wire. Also when special questions are discussed in Berlin City Council, he expects to hear in the same manner as he does from the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet.

HOME LIFE AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

At the hour of two the Kaiser is ready to take his lunch. This never takes longer than thirty minutes, and usually consists of few courses. After lunch no regular programme is followed, but is arranged according to circumstances. At least two hours in the afternoon the Kaiser spends in his study, although not uninterruptedly. Later the monarch takes rides, visits foreign ambassadors or the studio of artists. It is not until after the hour of five that the Kaiser becomes a private citizen. More time is taken for dinner than for lunch. Usually invited guests are present. The Kaiser loves soft eatables, particularly vegetables. He once declared: "I have so many gardens, so I can afford to have fresh vegetables on my table daily." One of the favorite dishes of the Kaiser is German beefsteak with mashed potatoes. The usual menu at the imperial table consists of soup, fish, meat, vegetables, and cheese. The wine, either from the Rhine or the Mosel, is always served in unlabeled and open bottles.

The evening the Kaiser and his family spend in various ways. The Kaiser is an excellent musician, and while he does not perform often, although he has an excellent baritone voice, he loves to listen to the playing of the Empress, who is a fine pianist. It also frequently happens that noted artists are invited to the palace to appear before the royal family. Like most Germans the Kaiser is a passionate "skat" player, but it is said of

him that he does not like to lose, nor to see other people make mistakes while playing. Another diversion of the Kaiser is to read aloud and then to discuss with his company what he has read. Usually the royal pair retires between 10 and 11 o'clock, but, of course, when a visit is paid to the opera or theatre, or some special festivities take place at the palace, the hour of retiring is later.

OFFICE ROUTINE DURING THE KAISER'S JOURNEYS.

As has already been stated, even when traveling the Kaiser is at work, for being the chief of a great nation, he must keep the government machine in motion. A large staff of government officials accompanies him. A high official from the foreign office attends to the duties of foreign politics, makes reports on the affairs of state, receives the orders of the sovereign, and keeps up the communications between the Kaiser and the Chancellor. Then there is a privy councillor who takes dictations, deciphers telegrams, and transmits the same. Besides, two adjutants accompany the suite. For the very lively exchange of messages between the Kaiser and the Chancellor, special arrangement is made by the imperial postal department. Telegraphic messages must be presented at once to the Kaiser. When necessary to be deciphered, a postal official is in the nearest telegraph office to attend to this duty. When the Kaiser is out hunting a special messenger goes after him, in case urgent messages must be delivered. Even at a late hour in the night the Kaiser has ordered that regardless of his own convenience he shall be awakened if important communications arrive. In addition to these telegraphic reports, mail matter, which arrives daily by courier, must be answered; then also, attention must be given to the reports of ministers from other departments, conferences must be held at all times of the day, and long dictations given in the study where the Kaiser is stopping, be it on board of the *Hohenzollern* or in his sleeper. Added to this must be reckoned the hours

when he is working alone, consisting of the reading of newspaper clippings, the active correspondence with his wife, from whom he receives a daily letter, and the correspondence with royalties or friends.

A YANKEE ON A THRONE.

Although the Kaiser is thoroughly imbued with the importance of his mission as a ruler, he does not consider himself infallible, even though the positiveness with which he sometimes utters his opinions might lead one sometimes to suppose so. As soon, however, as a different opinion presented in attractive form and based on sound reasoning is presented to him, he is always ready to modify his own views. While placing value on little things, the Kaiser has no inclination to be petty, and, as Chancellor von Buelow once said of him: "He is no Philistine." On the contrary, he is a thoroughly up-to-date monarch, and a "hustler" in the best sense of the word. He rightfully has been called a Yankee on a throne, and he himself has expressed his appreciation of the energetic qualities of the American, by saying: "I can use only Americans for my work." While fully imbued with the strength of his own powers, the Kaiser at the same time realizes that one can always learn new things. In military and naval matters, however, he likes to be considered an authority. The Kaiser has an excellent knowledge of men and a proper appreciation of the realities of life, but combines with these qualities feelings of deep sentiment. He is very attentive to his friends and family, and is most kind to those who are otherwise close to him, or in whom he is greatly interested. It will be remembered how, when Queen Victoria died, he rushed to England, and there, with his own hands, assisted his royal relatives in decorating his grandmother's coffin. It is also related that at the wedding of the crown prince, there not being sufficient room in the royal castles for all the guests, the Kaiser saw in person that all were well taken care of elsewhere.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

[On the 15th of last month, Dr. Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna was inaugurated the sixth President of the United States of Brazil. After the revolution of 1889, by which the empire was overthrown, General Deodoro Fonseca was elected first President of the republic. He resigned before his term was completed and was succeeded by Vice-President General Peixoto, who held office until the end of 1894. Succeeding him came Dr. Prudente de Moraes. In March, 1898, Dr. Campos Salles was elected President, serving out his full term, until November 15, 1902, when Dr. Francisco Rodriguez Alves became President. Dr. Alves yielded up his official dignities to Dr. Penna on November 15, which is the Brazilian "Fourth of July." The following article is by a resident of Juiz de Fora, in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil.—THE EDITOR.]

ON the 15th of November a dignified, scholarly little man of simple manners, quietly took the oath at Rio Janeiro as the sixth President of the United States of Brazil. He thus succeeded to the highest office in the land after serving under Dr. Alves, the former President, as Vice-President.

Dr. Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna, who is just fifty-nine years of age, was born November 30, 1847, in the small village of Santa Barbara de Matto Dentro, near the old capital of the Brazilian State of Minas Geraes.

The present chief magistrate of Brazil has had a thorough and extensive classical education. In 1865 he graduated at Caraça, a famous college directed by Roman Catholic priests, and went the next year to São Paulo to study law. There he was associated with many young men who were destined to become famous in the history of their country. After graduating in law, in 1870, he returned to his native State and established a law office in the town of Barbacena, where he was married, in 1875, to Donna Maria Guilhermina de Oliveira.

He was elected deputy to the Provincial Assembly in 1874, and served for three terms. From this post of honor he was sent to the National Capital as general deputy of the Empire from the third district of Minas. Here he remained until 1889.

Three times he served in the Emperor's cabinet, holding the portfolios of War, Agriculture and State. It was while he was Minister of State that the law was passed which gave freedom to all slaves over sixty years of age.

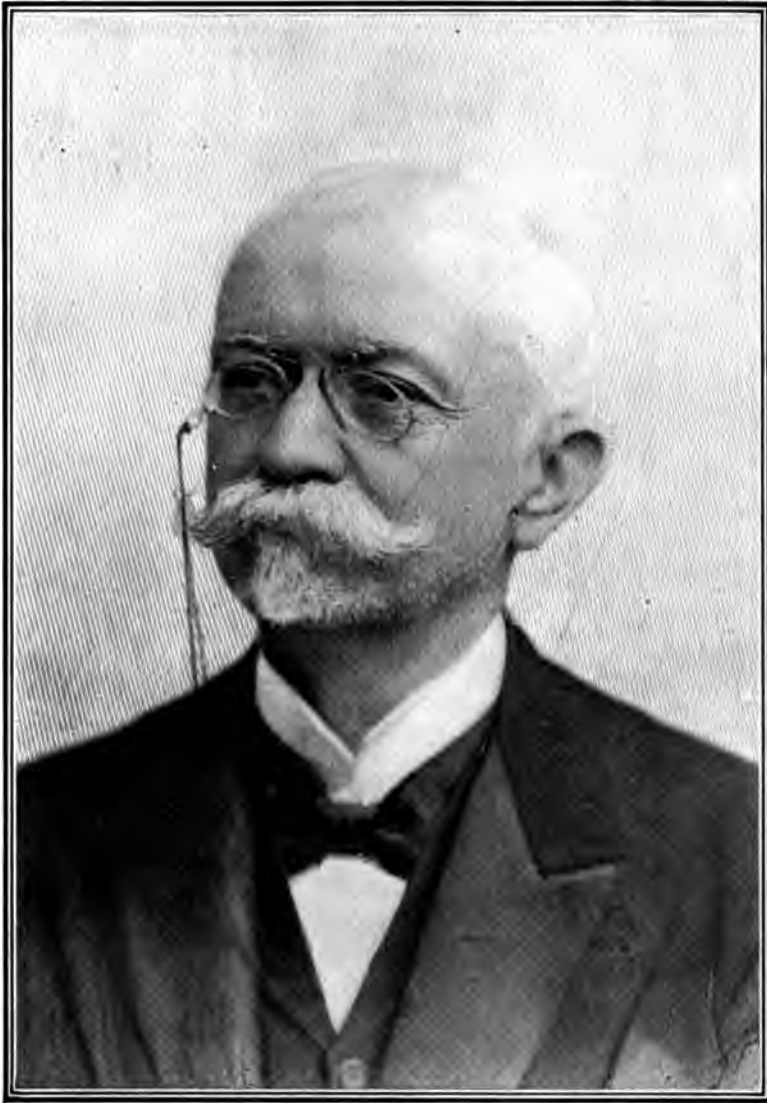
After the proclamation of the Republic, on the 15th of November, 1889, Dr. Penna retired to private life, with a record of political uprightness and honesty behind him of which any man might be justly proud. But he was not destined long to remain a private citizen. A monarchist from princi-

ple, the overthrow of the throne was a severe blow to him, and yet, like *Senhor Joaquin Nabuco*, now Brazil's ambassador to the United States, and a few others, he did not cease to be a Brazilian or to love his country because the form of its government was changed. So, when his mother State called him to her Constitutional Convention he responded promptly, and threw himself without reservation into the arduous task set before that body. Such, moreover, was the convention's confidence in his honesty and competence that he was made President of the committee to edit the Constitution of the State. That document will ever stand a monument to his statesmanship.

In 1892 Dr. Penna was elected, by a unanimous vote, governor of the State of Minas. During his term of office he moved the capital to *Bella Horizonte*,—a city laid out and built for the purpose,—and founded there the first and only law school in a State larger than France, and with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants.

The historian would probably not be justified in characterizing Dr. Penna as a brilliant man. But he is better than brilliant. He possesses in a high degree those rare qualities which inspire the confidence of men. He is honest. He can be trusted. He has always been a hard worker. From the days of his college life he has set high ideals for himself, and striven ever to do well whatever came to his hand. Modesty is characteristic of the man. The staunch qualities of his character have impressed the people, and for this reason he has been called to the high post of honor he now holds.

He enters upon his duties better known by the people from north to south than any President who has preceded him. In fact, he is the only President of Brazil who has deemed it worth while to visit the different States and speak directly to the people on



PRESIDENT PENNA, OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

the issues of the day. His visits, since his election, have drawn the people together in a wonderful way. There is a feeling of common interest and unity among the States to-day that has probably never existed before.

With a man of Dr. Penna's upright character and liberal ideas in the "Palacio do Cattete," it is confidently to be expected that the good feeling manifested at the Pan-American Congress in Rio will be deepened and widened, and that our neighbors to the north will come to know us better as the peace-loving people of a great Republic.

The spirit of *renascença*, that is manifesting itself just now in so many countries left behind in the progress of the world, is at work in Brazil in a very positive way. There is, however, this marked difference to be noted here. The manifestation of the national spirit has taken less of the form of hatred toward the foreigner. The *espírito jacobino*, as we call it in Portuguese, is condemned by the best people in the country. The doors of Brazil are wide open, and any serious-minded foreigner may expect a cordial reception.—W. B. L.



By permission of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

BANK OF SAND DEPOSITED OVER ALLUVIAL BOTTOM BY FRESHET, CATAWBA RIVER, N. C.

(Floods of this character result directly from the deforestation of lands near the headwaters of streams.)

THE NEW NATIONAL FOREST RESERVES

IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BY THOMAS ELMER WILL.

(Secretary of the American Forestry Association.)

AMONG the bills to be considered by Congress at the coming session few, perhaps, if any, are of more far-reaching importance than that providing for national forest reserves in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains.

That the "Switzerland of America" should be preserved should require no argument. The Southern Appalachian region, greater by far and much less appreciated, will receive chief attention in this paper.

Beginning in Maryland and extending southwestward through portions of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, is a narrow strip of mountain land including from four million to seven million acres.

Here lofty mountains, forty-three of them six thousand feet and upward in altitude, gorges with perpendicular sides from five hundred to two thousand feet in height, cascades and waterfalls without number, and vast stretches of noble forest trees of bewil-

dering variety, produce a scene of surpassing magnificence.

Within twenty-four hours' ride of sixty million people we have here, in possibility, a national park and recreation ground more generally useful than any other in the United States.

On the material side, also, this region is of great importance. Of the four great timber areas of the United States two alone remain; the Northwestern and the Southern Appalachian. In the latter is found our last remaining important stand of hard woods. The heaviest and most beautiful of such woods on the continent grow here. As stated by Secretary Wilson, "they contain many species of the first commercial value, and furnish important supplies that cannot be obtained from any other region."

Industrial interests of immense magnitude radiate from the Southern Appalachian Mountains. These mountains constitute the watershed of practically the entire South

east of the Mississippi; for almost all important rivers of that section rise here.

The valleys of these rivers include much of the best agricultural land of the South.

Again, the cascades and falls above referred to represent not only beauty but use. As a motive force for driving machinery they are of transcendent value to the South and to the whole country. The Carolinas and Georgia alone employ over one hundred five thousand horse power in cotton mills, with capital stock of over forty million dollars. A half million of horse power are already developed and being developed in the entire region concerned, and millions more are available.

This power is, in places, applied directly; in increasing measure, however, it is being transmuted into electricity. Subject, in that form, to transmission for great distances, electricity developed by water power and utilized in manufacturing promises to work in the South an industrial revolution hardly second to that effected by Whitney's cotton gin.

Upon these forests three foes are concentrating their attack. First is the small farmer, who, crowded from the rich valleys, is endeavoring to hew for himself and his dependents a living out of the mountain side. To do this he clears a space, farms it in rude fashion and, in from five to twenty years, exhausts it; he now moves up the mountain side and repeats the process. Erosion follows his operations, and the land becomes a series of worthless gutters.

Next may be mentioned the professional wood-cutters, including tan-bark men, pulp men and lumberers. The first seek only the bark; but, like the hunter of flamingoes' tongues or buffalo hides, they leave behind them to rot, after collecting their tribute, a huge but worthless residue. The pulp man cuts clean, good, bad, large, small, old and young, thus making natural reproduction of the forest impossible. The lumberman takes what he wants, much or little, but by methods that destroy almost as much as he takes, and practically insure fires, which complete the work of denudation.

Having conquered and burnt Carthage, Scipio passed the plow through its site. The corresponding final touch is given to the de-



By permission of the Forest Service.

RAILROAD EMBANKMENT ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY WASHED AWAY BY FRESHET OF MAY, 1901.



By permission of the Forest Service

EROSION AFTER FIRE.

(Burn of 1903 in virgin spruce land at an elevation of about 2,200 feet. Trees still standing, about half the humus covering destroyed. Very rocky, thin soil. White Mountains, New Hampshire.)

forested mountain slopes by the rains. While the forests remain, these regulate the run-off, holding back the water, passing it into the underground circulation, and insuring, throughout the year, a substantially equal stream flow, greatly to the advantage of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and all other interests concerned.

But the forests gone, and the very soil,—a vegetable mold,—eaten away by the flames, this conservative influence no longer operates. Torrents now rush down the mountain sides, filling streams and harbors, producing overflows, denuding farms of their soils or burying them with sand, destroying water powers and sweeping away railroads, bridges, factories, houses, even villages. In this way, as by the Pacolet disaster, property valued at four and a half million dollars has been destroyed in a single day, while as in 1901-'02

eighteen millions have been carried away in a year. The continuation of this process means, as in vast areas in the Old World, the rapid transformation of the region affected into a desert.

And the remedy? Experience, European and American, teaches but one. Private initiative, and the individual struggle for life and profit, necessitate the onward march of the forces of destruction. A reversal of policy is essential. *Laissez faire* must give place to national ownership and administration. On this, all concerned are agreed. The following testimonials are typical:

If no steps by the Government of the United States are taken the entire tree system of these States will be obliterated, leaving the peaks and valleys of six great States of the Union divested of timber and foliage.—*New York Tribune*.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that this admirable scheme will be quickly and cordially taken up by Congress and carried to success. It is a case of now or never.—*Boston (Mass.) Transcript*.

Here are rich forests, capable under Federal ownership and management, of producing a constant and increasing supply of valuable and necessary timber, fuel, and paper supplies, but which, under private ownership and control, are slowly but surely being converted into centers of widespread disaster.—*Governor JOHN McLANE*, of New Hampshire, before House Committee on Agriculture, April 25, 1906.

The preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a national forest reserve. . . . Federal action is obviously necessary, fully justified by reasons of public necessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate results.—*SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON*, quoted with approval by President Roosevelt.

The bill now before Congress has the approval of all friends of the forest. It appropriates three million dollars for the purchase of lands from which are to be created two national forest reserves, one in the South-

ern Appalachians and the other in the White Mountains. One million dollars is to be expended in New Hampshire and two million in the South. The authority to select the land and make the purchases is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. The sum named will not complete the necessary work, but it will make a good and indispensable beginning.

This bill has passed the Senate without dissent, and has been favorably reported from committee in the House. Members North and South, regardless of party affiliations, are for the measure; while for the West, with its vast reserve area, greater than the combined areas of all the New England States, New York, and Pennsylvania combined, to oppose it, would seem peculiarly ungracious. In fact, the majority of the members from the House are understood to favor the bill. President Roosevelt is strongly for it. This, in his address at Raleigh, North Carolina, he showed most clearly; declaring, "Neither State nor nation can af-

ford to turn these mountains over to the unrestrained greed of those who would exploit them at the expense of the future."

Whether or not this bill shall become a law depends simply upon whether or not it may come to a vote in the House. The decision of this vital question lies with the Speaker. Thus far, he has opposed the bill.

As the Boston *Transcript* well says, for the Southern Appalachian-White Mountain bill it is "a case of now or never." With the lands in question the story of the Sybil-line books is being repeated. Their values are mounting by leaps and bounds. Again, action already had on the bill is good until March 4, next. After that, with failure in this session, it will be necessary to begin *de novo*. Beginning then, however, will be like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, for the woods are falling now like autumn leaves. The time for decisive action is at hand. If we would save these forests we must save them now.



By permission of the Forest Service.

ALLUVIAL BOTTOM WHICH HAS BEEN DESTROYED BY FLOODING.

(The small area in the center shows the condition of the bottom before the floods washed the soil. After the soil is removed it is valueless. Oconolufy River, Swain County, N. C.)

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF STEAM RAILWAYS.

BY WILLIAM MAVER, JR.

(Member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.)

[The electrification of steam railways has been an engrossing subject with railway managers for some years. The recent electrification of the New York terminals of the New York Central & Hudson River, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Long Island railroads, has focussed public attention upon this work. Mr. Maver's article furnishes an interesting summary of the situation.—THE EDITOR.]

THE phrase, electrification of steam railways, is perhaps rather ambiguous to the layman. It means, in short, the displacement of steam locomotives by electric locomotives or electric motor cars; the substitution of electric traction for steam propulsion of trains on railways. But the phrase involves somewhat more than that. It also includes the means whereby electric traction is made possible.

In the case of the steam locomotive the power required is generated in the form of steam on the locomotive. In the case of the electric locomotive or electric motor car, the electric power may be generated at a power house miles away, and this power must be transmitted to the electric locomotive by means of overhead trolley wires, or by a conductor in the shape of a so-called third rail, in proximity to the railway track, which third rail is in every sense the practical equivalent of the overhead trolley wire. It is, then, the equipping of the steam railway with all the apparatus, overhead trolley wire or third rail, the power station, etc., necessary for its operation by electricity, that constitutes the electrification of a steam railway.

The history of electric traction is a brief one in point of years. It began its career in an humble way in the last quarter of the last century. All that was asked for it by its promoters at that time was an opportunity, grudgingly afforded, to demonstrate its superiority to horse or cable power, in the operation of the street car service in cities. This it did so satisfactorily that, before the dawn of the present century, a horse or cable operated street car in any of the cities or important towns of the civilized world was looked upon almost as an anachronism. This is said with the knowledge that several cross-town and river front street cars in New York City are still drawn by horses, at which strange sight children of thirteen or fourteen years of age coming from country towns to

the metropolis for the first time gaze in wonder. The reasons for the continuance of this antiquated street-car service may be of an economical or physical nature, inasmuch as New York City does not permit overhead wires of any kind on its streets, and the operation of an underground trolley may not be considered practicable on certain streets liable to tide overflows, a condition which obtains on some of the streets on which the horse-car lines are still operated in that city.

Not content with usurping the entire field of street-car service, the advocates of electric traction sought out new regions for their operations, and began competition with steam railways for interurban railway service. This work also was carried on with such marked success that scores of interurban electric railways, ranging in length from five or ten to over one hundred and fifty miles, are today in regular operation in this country and in Europe.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRICITY OVER STEAM.

The chief reasons for the success of electric traction in interurban service, as compared with steam railways, are easily found, namely, more convenient stopping places, cheaper fares, more frequent and high speed service, combined with the ability to effect quick starts and stops (high acceleration and retardation), whereby a much better average schedule of train service is obtainable. Other important features in this relation are that no time is lost in electric traction interurban service in taking on water and fuel, or in transposing the position of the locomotive or motor car from rear to the front of the train, as in the case of steam locomotive service.

At first the managers of steam railways belittled the idea of serious competition from this source, but in numerous instances the inroads into their traffic receipts compelled



THE FIRST ELECTRIC TRAIN ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, LEAVING THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK, AFTER THE TRIAL TRIP, SEPTEMBER 30, LAST.

attention. The electrification of steam railways for interurban service in connection with large railways, however, is not an easy problem, and, while the necessity for meeting the electric interurban service has been realized, there are but few places where the conditions have been such as to warrant this action. One such instance is that of the North Eastern Railway of England, which was admittedly driven to the electrification of one of its suburban divisions, comprising fifty-seven miles of track, in the vicinity of Jesmond, Gorforth and Benton, outside of New Castle, by the keen competition of electric traction service. The consequences of this action have been eminently satisfactory as regards increase of traffic and reduction of expenses, the road having more than regained its lost ground. In other instances, steam railway managers have had recourse to the expedient of purchasing and operating competing electric railways.

RESULT OF HEAVY TRAFFIC IN ENGLAND.

But in the majority of cases in which certain sections of steam railways have thus far been electrified, the action has generally been dictated by other causes than the necessity of meeting interurban electric competition. For example, in the case of a twenty-three mile

section of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, between Liverpool and Southport, a section largely devoted to suburban service, there being fourteen intermediate stations on this stretch of road, the managers, owing to largely increased traffic, found themselves confronted with the necessity of enlarging the platforms at the terminal stations or of adopting some more flexible means of moving the trains in and out of these stations than that afforded by steam locomotives. It was also desirable to obtain a much accelerated service between Liverpool and Southport. As the enlargement of the terminal facilities at those points would have involved the purchase of expensive land, and as the contemplated accelerated train service would have presented many difficulties under steam service conditions, the managers decided upon the electrification of the section in question.

The work of electrifying this section began on April 1, 1903, and the full electric service was in operation in October, 1904. The method of electrification adopted was that known as the direct-current, third-rail system. Electric motor cars, somewhat similar to those used on the New York Subway, are used for the operation of trains.

An idea of the change brought about by the electrification of this road may be ob-



INTERIOR OF MOTORMEN'S COMPARTMENT, ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, LONDON.

tained from the following figures: Under steam conditions the running time of a train making all the stops between Liverpool and Southport was fifty-four minutes. Express trains, twenty-three minutes. There were then but thirty-six trains in each direction per day. Since the introduction of electric traction the time of way trains has been decreased to thirty-seven minutes, while the number of trains per day has been increased to seventy in each direction. The speed of express trains remains the same as before. Owing to the improved train service, also, there has been a large influx of business men to the residential districts north of Liverpool.

The Italian Mediterranean Railway also found it advisable, in 1901, to electrify a forty-seven mile section of its road, between Milan and Bisuschio, which runs through a thickly populated country, to meet the demands of increasing traffic. An increase of thirty-three per cent. in the total receipts followed in the first nine months after electrification, notwithstanding there was in this time a substantial reduction in fares.

But to come nearer home the electrification of the one-time steam operated elevated roads in New York City and Chicago should be noted, a course compelled by the ever increasing passenger traffic on those roads. The beneficial results of this change such as free-

dom from smoke and sulphur fumes in the city streets, increased average speed due to increased acceleration, etc., are already well known to the traveling public of those cities.

EARLY EXAMPLES IN THE UNITED STATES

Probably the most notable example of the electrification of a steam railway, as regards distance covered, is that of the West Jersey & Seashore branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This branch extends from Camden, New Jersey, opposite Philadelphia, to Atlantic City, by way of Newfield, a distance of sixty-five miles, double-track road. This is also an instance of a road on which the passenger traffic, especially in the summer season, is exceedingly heavy, and where, consequently, frequent train service and high speed are demanded. In addition to the passenger service, however, a large coal traffic is also handled over this line by steam locomotives, in the dull hours of passenger service.

The power house that supplies the current for the operation of this railway is situated about five miles from Camden. It has a capacity equal to 8,000 horse power. The current is transmitted over pole lines at a potential of 33,000 volts alternating current to sub-stations, situated by the track side, at intervals of eight or ten miles, where the current is converted to a direct current of 650 volts, at which voltage the current is delivered to a third rail and thence to the electric motors on the cars. The entire work of changing this section of railway from steam to electric traction was performed in eight months. The express train service on this road will consist of three motor cars at one hour intervals, the running time being set at ninety minutes for the sixty-five miles. Another notable change from steam to electric traction is that undertaken by the Long Island Railroad to meet the requirements of its suburban service out of New York. This work, successfully inaugurated in December of last year, consisted of electrifying five of its suburban branches that radiate from the Long Island City terminal, a total of about eighty miles of road, and three branches from the Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, about forty-five miles of road. For this suburban service 130 steel motor cars are employed, each car being equipped with two 200 horse power motors.

There have been also other instances than those mentioned in which electricity has displaced steam to very great advantage,



ELECTRIC TRAINS PASSING NEAR SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND.
(Liverpool & Southport Branch of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway.)

namely, in the case of a number of steam operated underground railways and tunnels, to some of which reference may be made.

The Metropolitan Railway of London, the first underground or tunnel railway of that or any other city, was operated by steam from its inception in 1863 until the present year. This tunnel railway at the time mentioned was so great an improvement over the previously existing methods of street travel in London that its coming was hailed as a great boon, and, notwithstanding its noise, sulphur fumes, smoke, dirt and darkness, it at once became, and for years continued to be, the popular mode of traveling from East to West London. The illustration gives an

excellent idea of the quaint appearance of the pioneer train over this railway.

Electric traction was, however, making rapid advances and in the early years of this century other tunnels,—those of the Central London and the City and South London tube railways,—both operated by electricity, were opened to the public. The opening of these roads resulted in a falling off in the traffic of the Metropolitan of five and a half millions of passengers during the year 1901. The Metropolitan directors, foreseeing this outcome of electric traction competition had for some time been making arrangements for the electrification of its system, which work was shortly thereafter undertaken, and was completed this year. The transformation wrought by this change from steam to electric traction is well described by the enthusiastic reports of a daily paper, in the following language: Under the old arrangement

“a cramped railway compartment, a smoky, sulphur-laden atmosphere, a flickering, almost indiscernible light in the roof; general nerve-trying rattle, rush and gloom. By the new method, a long magnificent car, bright and cheery in gold, white, and art green; three dozen shaded electric lights, pictures of pleasant places on the walls; no



PIONEER TRAIN THROUGH THE FIRST STEAM-OPERATED TUNNEL RAILWAY, LONDON.

River division, a distance of seven miles, and from the Grand Central Station to Wakefield, thirteen miles distant, on the Harlem division. Ultimately the work of electrification will be extended to Croton or Peekskill on the Hudson River division, a distance of thirty-four miles, and to North White Plains on the Harlem division, twenty-four miles.

The work involved in this enormous undertaking which has been fittingly characterized as one of the most magnificent examples of engineering work that is being done in the world to-day, has advanced rapidly and without material interference with the steam operated service, and its progress is creating world-wide interest. As Vice-President Wilgus of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad has pointed out in a recent article,* the departure from steam practice of seventy years' growth brings with it the necessity for many other changes from existing methods of handling traffic, such as a much more frequent train service which electricity carries with it; this, in turn, necessitating the elimination of all track, street and highway grade crossings, together with radical changes in passenger station facilities, and an increase in the number of main tracks for handling a larger number of high and low-speed units, as well as the substitution of automatic in place of manually operated signals, and many other improvements that are necessary for handling an increased electrically propelled traffic with safety, convenience and reliability.

Owing to the fact that the trains on the roads under present review are made up of light suburban and through heavy trains, two different modes of handling the trains have been adopted. Thus, the suburban trains will be provided with electric motor cars somewhat similar to those in use in the ordinary interurban electric traction service, which motor cars will accompany the trains from beginning to end of their routes. The through trains, consisting of coaches and Pullman cars, will be drawn from terminal to terminal of the electric zone by specially constructed high power electric locomotives. Thus, an outgoing through train will be hauled by an electric locomotive from the Grand Central Station to, say, High Bridge, where it will give way to a steam locomotive which will be attached to the train.

Reversely, the steam locomotives will be detached from incoming trains at the northern terminals and give place to electric locomotives.

The electric locomotives designed for this work, of which there are at present thirty-five, are equipped with four pairs of driving wheels. On the axle of each pair of driving wheels a 550 horse power electric motor is mounted, this giving each electric locomotive a total of 2,200 horse power, which is fully equal to that of the most powerful steam locomotive in existence. Further, two or more electric locomotives may be connected in tandem to a train and all may be controlled and operated by one motorman, on what is known as the multiple-unit plan, an arrangement similar, for instance, to that in use on the electric motor cars of the New York Subways. The weight of each locomotive is 100 tons.

EXPRESS AND SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For the suburban service of the New York Central Railroad 125 electric motor cars will be used, each with a normal capacity of 400 horse power. The weight of each car, complete, is 53 tons. The passenger trains coming over these tracks will weigh from 250 to 900 tons. The speeds attained with the electric locomotives will range from forty to eighty miles per hour, depending on the weight of the trains. The maximum speed of the suburban trains will be about fifty-two miles per hour. A very fair idea of the external appearance of the electric locomotives and motor cars of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad may be obtained from the illustrations on the preceding pages. It will be seen that the locomotive may be entered by a door in the center of a double-ended cab, and that it is equipped at each end with a whistle, bell, headlight, and cow-catcher, almost similar to those of a steam locomotive. Duplicate levers and operating mechanism are placed at each end of the cab, hence the locomotives may be readily connected to a train without the aid of turn-tables. The spring-like device adjoining the air-operated whistle is for the purpose of making contact with an overhead rail at certain points along the tracks, where it may not be feasible to lay the ordinary third rail.

The arrangement of the third rail used in this system is shown in the illustration which is shown on the opposite page. The third rail is supported by brackets at the side of the main tracks and it is well insulated.

*"The Present Status of the Electrification of the New York Zone of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad."—*Electrical Review*, September 8, 1906.

mainder is tunnel, terminating in a stub, or dead end, yard, at the Grand Central Station terminal, where there are eight miles of intricate switching tracks. Over this five-mile section there were, at the time electrification was undertaken, more than 600 train movements a day, and since then this has been greatly increased.

To acquire an intelligent knowledge of the power required to operate the trains passing over the division in question, and to ascertain the relative cost of operation by steam and electricity, an exhaustive study of the question and a multiplicity of tests were made.*

One of the many interesting tests made at this time showed that one of the steam locomotives employed in the fast New York-



A STEEL SUBURBAN ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

switching service, represented 250,285,710 ton miles per annum; a ton hauled one mile, or ton mile, being the unit adopted to express the work done on railways. The tests and calculations also showed that the electrical energy required to meet this condition would be 63 watt hours per ton mile (about one-twelfth of a horsepower hour).

The calculations, based on the foregoing results, relative to the cost of operating this division by electric traction, as compared with steam, showed that there would be a slight annual saving in favor of electricity, but not sufficient to warrant the adoption of electricity solely for reasons of economy. Other considerations, however, such as freedom from smoke, and the comfort and safety of passengers, were paramount. The task of electrifying not only the section mentioned, but a considerably larger section of



INTERIOR OF A NEW YORK CENTRAL SUBURBAN ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR.

Chicago service, and weighing with an eight-car train 494 tons, developed 940 horsepower at a speed of 63 miles per hour. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS published an article on this subject at the time. Other tests and calculations showed that the traffic on this division, including passenger, shop trains, and

track, known as the "initial electric zone," was undertaken in 1903, and already trains have been operated electrically on this section, and it is expected that its regular electrical operation will begin during the present month.

STATUS OF THE WORK ON THE CENTRAL.

The work of electrification now under way will extend from the Grand Central Station to High Bridge on the Hudson

*For a detailed report of this investigation the interested reader may be referred to a paper presented to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, June, 1901, by Bion J. Arnold.

suburban service, or a 250-ton train on through service. To obtain greater power, two or more of these locomotives are placed in tandem on the multiple-unit plan. The movement of freight trains is not at present contemplated over these divisions.

In the instances of electrification of steam railways considered in this article it will be observed that the work thus far accomplished has related entirely to the displacement of steam by electricity at terminals, and tunnels, or on comparatively short sections of congested suburban tracks, in all of which cases the advantages of electric traction, such as freedom from smoke, higher acceleration, greater facility in train movements, etc., are virtually universally conceded.

THE QUESTION OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

The broad question of the entire displacement of steam locomotives by electric traction on railways for passenger and freight traffic is still open, the matters of efficiency, reliability and economy of operation under all conditions, climatic and otherwise, being yet unsettled, and all that has been done hitherto in this direction, except for tunnel and terminal service, may be regarded as largely of an experimental or tentative nature. Thus the effects of sleet and snow upon the movements of heavy traffic under electrical operation is as yet unknown. The effect of a congestion of heavy traffic at one point of a road is also a matter of conjecture, while the possibility of the tie up of a division by the destruction of a power house must be reckoned with. Further, the prominent electric railway engineers, and the large manufacturers of electric railway equipments are not altogether united upon the best and most economical methods of operating long-distance railways. For example, the advocates of what are known as the "direct current" and the "alternating current" methods of electric traction are more or less widely divided as to the respective merits of these methods.

Certain advantages of electric traction on such roads are readily admitted. For instance, that the safety of the traveling public can be better safeguarded by electric traction than by any other known means of railway locomotion. Thus it would be quite practicable to so arrange the blocks of an electric railway that as a train passed from one block into the next it would cut off the power in the block behind, so that collisions would be next to impossible. It would also be prac-

ticable, by suitably arranging the power circuits of an electric railway, for the operator at a tower station to cut off the power from any block into which a heedless motorman might have entered in the face of warning signals.

Also, if high speed passenger service only on the main lines of railways is to be considered, there is little question that the electric locomotive, with its revolving motor, forming practically a part of the axle of the driving wheels, is inherently superior to the steam locomotive,—a statement which can be made without disparagement of that marvelous example of the mechanical engineers' skill.

SPEED POSSIBILITIES.

The experience gained with electrically operated trains has made it clear that with proper attention to road bed construction and car equipment, a speed of at least one hundred miles per hour is feasible. But to operate a long-distance steam railway for the purpose of operating a few high speed trains per day would be prohibitive as to cost. It can be done more economically by a steam locomotive, since the engine carries with it its own motive power, and requires no extra rails, wires or power houses for its operation. On the other hand, where trains are frequent, practice has shown that under certain conditions, it will doubtless be more economical to burn the coal under one large boiler in a power house and have this power conveyed by wires in the shape of electrical energy to the electric locomotive or motor car.

It has been pointed out, however, that greatly enhanced speeds of through passenger trains on main lines of railways would not be available unless separate tracks or manifold increased sidings are provided for the different types of train service, for the reason that such trains could not otherwise readily pass the slower local or freight trains. To supply such additional tracks would doubtless increase the fixed charges and costs of maintenance beyond the earning capacity of many roads.

It has been suggested, with some plausibility, that, even if the time is not yet quite ripe for the general operation of main line railways by electricity, there must be many places in the mountain regions of this country where electricity developed by the power of falling water could be advantageously and economically applied to the propulsion of

trains up steep grades. But there is also a division of opinion among experts as to the economic value of this proposition.

On the other hand, again, since the road bed, bridges, etc., of a railway are designed for locomotives and trains of a certain weight and speed, it is clear that if increased traffic should suggest the use of steam locomotives of greater weight to obtain greater power and speed, the reconstruction of the road bed and bridges would be obviously necessary. If in this contingency, the large cost of such reconstruction can be avoided by the substitution of electric traction (an important point claimed for this method of propulsion), this should afford a valid ground for the electrification of such a road,—provided, of course, it can be efficiently operated electrically, at an equal or less cost than by steam.

The general effect also upon the public safety and welfare of the exposed high potential transmission and other circuits of electrically operated railways, running as they do across or in proximity to highways, and to telegraph and telephone wires, must doubtless eventually receive careful attention, and, together with possible detrimental effects of electrolysis upon contiguous gas and water pipes, and harmful inductive effects upon adjoining telegraph and telephone systems, may require certain modifications in the present arrangement of such circuits. As an item of interest in this relation it may be

stated that harmful inductive interference has been produced on telephone circuits one thousand yards away from certain high potential railway transmission lines.

Until, therefore, the questions of costs and of the best and safest methods of operation are definitely settled, it may be assumed that steam railway managers will be disposed to hesitate before ordering the general electrification of their roads.

This, however, may in conclusion be said, electricity is "in the air" on this subject, and whereas ten years ago it would have been difficult to find one steam railway engineer ready to admit the possibility of the ultimate more or less general electrification of steam railways, it would to-day be almost as difficult to find one who will deny the strong probability of such a consummation within at most two decades. In the meantime, it is safe to say that no feature of operation is receiving greater attention from steam railway managers than that of electrification, the final determining considerations of which will be those of cost and efficiency of operation. A well-known steam railway official recently said to the writer: "Improvements are continually going on in electrical engineering, and when the point is reached where greater economy and better service can be obtained by electricity than by steam locomotives the steam railways in sheer self-defense will be compelled to adopt electricity."



THE WESTINGHOUSE SINGLE-PHASE (OVERHEAD TROLLEY) ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE first thing to be made clear to any American who wishes to understand the controversy that is raging in England over the Birrell Education bill, is that it has practically nothing to do with education. The House of Commons and the House of Lords have been debating this bill for a twelvemonth past, but it would puzzle anyone to discover in any of the speeches that have been delivered an attempt to discuss education from the point of view of the educationist. It is theology and not pedagogy around which the discussion is waged. Members of Parliament have not concerned themselves at all about rival theories of teaching. The Education bill is an administrative measure solely directed toward deciding in whose hands shall lie the control of the schools, and as in England the school question is largely, almost entirely, a religious question, it would conduce to a much better significance of the educational controversy if it were regarded as a phase of the age-long conflict which has raged against the rival forces, sacerdotalism on the one side, rationalism on the other. In France the republic boldly makes war upon the church, declaring that clericalism is the enemy. It is the same mood and temper in England, but modified by the influence of English traditions and the English temperament, that has brought the two houses of Parliament into sharp collision over the details of the Education bill.

THE ESSENCE OF THE QUESTION.

The question at issue stripped of all its details and regarded in its naked essence is this: When the state, in its capacity as state, pays the whole cost of the maintenance of the schools, the salary of the teacher and the provision of all the accessories necessary for education, shall the control of these schools be vested in the hands of the state or shall the responsibility be shared by churches, which contribute nothing to the cost of the school? The Liberal party, which has an enormous majority in the House of Commons, believes that the time has come when the English public elementary school, which is maintained entirely out of the rates and taxes, should be absolutely controlled by the state, and that, therefore, as a

consequence, the teachers in those state elementary schools should be entirely freed from all religious tests, and should be treated, so far as religion is concerned, exactly in the same way as are any other servants of the state. Time was, not so very long ago, when no one could take office of any kind in England unless he was a communicant of the Anglican Church. The same rule prevailed at the universities, where down to our own times Nonconformists were refused the enjoyment of the scholarships for which they had qualified themselves, unless they were prepared to declare their adhesion to the thirty-nine articles. At the present day in England there are nearly 10,000 public elementary schools, to which no headmaster can be appointed who is not certified as a member of the Church of England. The Education bill proposes to abolish tests in the schools as they have been abolished in the universities, and to place the teaching profession in the same position of independence as regards religion as is enjoyed by every other branch of the civil service. To Americans this may seem a simple and obvious measure of justice, but it is in order to nullify this concession and indirectly to continue to enforce religious tests upon the schoolmaster that all the trouble has arisen at Westminster.

In order to understand how it was possible that such a tremendous to-do should be raised over what appears to outsiders an obvious elementary act of justice, essential to our conception of a modern state, it is necessary to cast a rapid glance over the history of popular education in England. Only by such a survey is it possible to understand the virulence of the controversy now raging in the old country.

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The men of the *Mayflower* were the representatives of English Puritanism whose period of ascendancy culminated in the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. In New England the Puritan settlers had an opportunity of developing their political and educational principles free from the trammels of Bishop and King. In the primitive constitution of the New England commonwealth

we see the fundamental idea of the Puritan who made the schoolhouse the very pivot and center of his social system. In England, Puritanism had never an opportunity of developing its educational ideals, for, during the brief but glorious protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, the Commonwealth was so constantly summoned to fight for its life that it had no opportunity of doing more than indicating the lines along which it would have developed, if the times had been more settled. With the Restoration, a dense cloud of ignorance and reaction settled over England, which did not lift for more than a century. During the whole of the eighteenth century, as may be seen by any one who cares to turn to the record of the times and who glances at the vivid picture of the English life which may be found in Wesley's "Journals," the common people of England lived practically without guidance, either intellectual or spiritual.

It may be asked that if the descendants of the Puritans still existed, how was it they did so little for education during this period of gloom? The answer to this is that the church party, whose ascendancy dates from the restoration of the dissolute and worthless Charles II., were not contented with neglecting the education of the nation. They passed law after law for the express purpose of rendering it impossible for any Nonconformist to open a school or even to teach his own children!

THE FIRST SCHOOLS "ON THE RATES."

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, under the influence of the Evangelical revival, which began with the preaching of Whitfield and Wesley, there was a stirring of the public conscience. In 1807, Mr. Whitbread succeeded in passing through the then unreformed House of Commons, at the time when England was in the throes of a deadly conflict with Napoleon, an education bill which provided for the establishment of a rate-aided school in every parish, under the control of the ratepayers. It is significant that when this bill, which if it had been carried by the Lords, would have educated the people at the beginning, instead of the end of the nineteenth century, came before the House of Lords, it was thrown out by the hereditary legislature, which was moved to take this action by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. He protested against the passing of a law which would have taken away the control of education from the clergy, to

whom, in his opinion, it really belonged.

More than sixty years passed before a national system of education was established in England,—so great are the obstacles, so immense the difficulties, which an established and endowed clergy can place in the way of any proposal, which, having influence, trenches upon their prerogatives. Between 1807, when Mr. Whitbread's bill was rejected, and 1870, when Mr. Foster carried the first great Education act, various efforts were made to provide some kind of education for such sections of the English people as could be reached by voluntary effort. Two school systems sprang into existence, one, the British and Foreign School Society, which was the first in the field, was largely the creation of the Nonconformists, who by this time had been relieved from the more grievous of their disabilities. The British and Foreign School Society was unattached to any church, and regarded as its primary business the giving of secular teaching, combined with simple Bible lessons. Its rival, the National School Society, was established primarily to instruct the children of the poor in the principles of the church of England, and no child was allowed to attend these schools, who did not attend the parish church on Sunday. The National Society, being supported by the wealthier and landed classes, who had their religious ministrations provided for them free of cost by the State, had many advantages over its rival, and when the system of grants arose, by which a certain sum was voted annually by Parliament as a contribution to the cost of maintaining schools, the National Society was the chief beneficiary. The church came to regard the so-called national schools as its most efficient recruiting ground. But, notwithstanding the efforts of both the rivals, millions of children remained outside the schools, and it was not until 1870, in Mr. Gladstone's first great Parliament, that a really national system was founded. This was based, like everything else English, on a compromise. School boards specially created for the purpose of administering the Education act, were elected in every district, but these school boards had only control of schools which they built themselves, or those which might be handed over to them voluntarily by the managers of existing schools. An increased grant was made to enable the so-called voluntary schools, which included Anglican and Roman Catholic, and a few Wesleyan schools, to improve the quality of

their teaching, but the management of each was entirely independent of the school board. The results of their teaching were examined by state inspectors sent down by the education department and grants were made according to the educational results reported upon by these state officials, but religious teaching remained absolutely in the hands of the local managers.

THE "COWPER-TEMPLE" CLAUSE.

When the Education act went into operation most of the British and foreign schools were handed over to the new educational authority, which thus found itself provided at the outset with a considerable number of schools. New buildings were added in great numbers. Education was made compulsory, but the parents of the child were free to decide which school it should attend, whether a board or a denominational school. The only limitation which was placed upon the school boards, who managed their schools as they pleased, was, that they were forbidden to employ in their religious teaching any catechism or formulary of any sect. This clause commonly known, from the name of its author as the Cowper-Temple clause, established what is called undenominationalism as the religion taught in the board schools. Every school board was free to make its curriculum purely secular if it pleased. There was no compulsion placed upon them to teach religion at all, but if they taught it, the stipulation was precise, that it must be of an undenominational character. Cowper Temple was himself a churchman, his clause was welcomed at the time as a satisfactory compromise by a great body of churchmen. Under its provision each school board drew up its syllabus of religious teaching.

For nearly thirty years the school board system met with a general acquiescence, although the Nonconformists complained bitterly that the limitations and conditions imposed in 1870 upon the denominational schools, were modified in favor of the church in three separate directions. The first was when the payment of fees for children whose parents were unable to pay the cost of their education, (which was at first thrown upon the rates, and as often as not repudiated by the ratepayers,) was taken over by the state. In the second place when education was made free it was equivalent to another grant to the denominational schools from the central exchequer, and in the third place, instead of the denominational school

being compelled to show that it raised at least as much by voluntary subscriptions as it received from the state, many denominational schools were able to support themselves almost entirely upon grants made from public funds. On the other hand the increasing pressure of the education department to insist upon a higher standard of educational efficiency on the part of the teaching staff, and of sanitary accommodation in the case of the buildings, led to demands for additional subscriptions from the pockets of churchmen, which they resented. They pointed out that they had to contribute equally with Nonconformists to the cost of the board schools which were entirely built and maintained and staffed from the rates and taxes, forgetting that the board schools were supported by the authorities because they were entirely under public control. The church party insisted that they were treated very unfairly because their schools had not the same free run of the national and local exchequers as had their rival schools.

It is possible that these complaints of churchmen and Nonconformists would have mutually neutralized each other, had it not been for the growth in the English church of a sacerdotal party, whose doctrines are practically indistinguishable from those of the Church of Rome minus the headship of the Pope. It is impossible to say to what extent the anti-Protestant movement has permeated the English church, but no one can deny that since the Education act came into operation the Evangelicals have lost ground and the Ritualists everywhere made way.

The attack, therefore, upon the educational system established in 1870 was dominated by two forces, one financial, the other fanatical. Subscribers who did not wish to raise money to place their church school buildings in proper repair were predisposed to lend a willing ear to those of their bishops and clergy who maintained that the existing system was an affront to the Catholic faith and an outrage upon the church. It is probable, however, that even the combined forces of the unwilling subscribers to the school fund and the would-be enforcers of subscriptions to the church article would have failed but for the South African war. In the Parliament elected in 1895, although the Conservatives were in a large majority, the House of Commons, representing the constituencies, was elected upon broad political issues. But when in 1901 Mr. Chamberlain conceived the idea of dissolving Parlia-

ment in order to snatch, while the country was still at the fever heat of the Boer war, a new House of Commons returns were of a very different character. When the voting was in progress Ministers were loud in their protestations that the only question at issue was the war, and the Liberals who approved of the war, were adjured to support the government, rather than to give votes to the Liberals, which it was declared was equivalent to giving their votes to the Boers. To this specious sophistry many thousands of Nonconformists fell willing victims. No sooner had the Unionist government snatched a large majority at the general election of 1901 by the aid of Nonconformists who approved of the war, than they proceeded to remodel the educational system of the country in the interests of the church. In vain did the betrayed Nonconformists point reproachfully to the declarations made during the election as a proof that the government had no mandate to deal with any question but that of the war. They were laughed out of court.

THE EDUCATION ACT OF 1902.

The Education act of 1902 abolished school boards and handed over the whole administration of the Education act to committees appointed by the municipal or county authorities. The immediate result of this was that whereas on school boards the Nonconformists and dissenters were elected in numbers proportionate to their strength in the constituency, on the educational committees the churchmen enormously outnumbered the Nonconformists. Another result of the change was that where women were freely elected to school boards, hardly any were permitted to take their place on educational committees. At the same time that this great administrative revolution was brought about the whole of the voluntary schools were placed upon the rates, so that although the control of the religious teaching was vested in the hands of the denomination-
alists, the funds came from the general public. As there are about eight thousand single districts in which there is only one school, and that a church one, the immediate result of this was to place the absolute control of the religious education of the whole population, Nonconformist as well as churchmen in those districts, in the hands of the clergy.*

A few concessions were made to the outcry of the aggrieved Nonconformists; religious tests were maintained for all the head teachers, but it was stipulated that the test should not be enforced on their assistants, one of those concessions which aggravates rather than heals.

The net result of the act of 1902 was to remodel the whole educational system in favor of the Church of England to the detriment of the Nonconformist, saddled the state with the entire cost of education in schools over which it had a minimum control, and thereby opened the door to the present controversy.

As soon as the act of 1902 went into operation, the Nonconformists declared their intention to protest by every means allowed them by the Constitution, but their protests were unheeded, and in due course of time the rate collector came around to demand the payment of the education rate. A portion of this education rate was used for the payment of religious teaching in the denominational or unprovided schools. Religious teaching, which in some cases was Roman Catholic, but in the majority of cases was Anglo-Catholic, but whether Roman or Anglo-Catholic it was always assumed as a postulate that the Nonconformists were schismatics. Against this assumption the Nonconformist conscience rose in revolt, and the Passive Resistance League was formed, the members of which bound themselves to refuse to pay one penny of a rate destined for the teaching of which they conscientiously disapproved. This was a form of passive rebellion, the importance of which lay in the opportunity which it afforded for public protest. The goods of those who refused to pay the education tax were distrained upon and sold by public auction; if they had no goods, which happened when the household goods were vested in the name of the wife or other relative, the recalcitrant, passive resister was carried off to gaol. Several hundreds of the best people of the community, earnest, God-fearing, conscientious, public-spirited citizens found their way to prison with an ever-increasing fermentation on the part of public minds against the measure which inflicted such hardships upon the consciences of citizens. So matters remained until the general election of this year.

* For the guidance of American readers it may be well to mention that from 1870 to 1902 the public elementary school maintained and controlled entirely by the state was known as a board school, after 1902 it was called a pro-

vided school. From 1870 to 1902 the church schools were variously known as voluntary, denominational, church, and national schools; after 1902 they were known as unprovided schools.

Then, after long and exasperating delays, the country was at last permitted to pronounce judgment upon the party which had commanded an unbroken majority in both houses of Parliament for ten years. The result was a catastrophe to the Unionist party without precedent in our annals. The Liberals came into office with a majority of 250.

In estimating the forces which combined to bring about this phenomenal defeat, the Nonconformist revolt against the Education act of 1902, must be reckoned as one of the most formidable. The Nonconformists of late years have ceased to be the homogeneous Liberal force which they were in the middle of the nineteenth century. The repeal of church rates, the abolition of university tests and the destruction of the clerical monopoly of the graveyard removed the most burning of these grievances. The richer Nonconformists began to gravitate to the Conservative party. It is an old saying that no Nonconformist who keeps a carriage can prevent his coachman sooner or later driving him to the parish church instead of to the chapel in which his forefathers were content to worship. Something of the same kind of thing is to be seen in politics. The contented well-to-do middle class Nonconformist had begun to gravitate to the classes, being alienated more and more by the growing menace of the socialistic tendency of the masses. The Education act of 1902 arrested this process. It recalled the deserters to the ranks. It made the lukewarm enthusiastic. Every Nonconformist church and meeting house became a rallying point for the forces of the opposition. Able leaders, like Dr. Clifford and Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Sylvester Horne, traversed the country from end to end, carrying into the remotest hamlets the fiery cross of revolt. Still more potent was the silent testimony of the witnesses for conscience sake, who took joyfully the spoiling of their goods and willingly went to prison rather than contribute even a shilling to the new church rate disguised as a school tax.

INCEPTION OF THE BIRRELL BILL.

Hence when in the new Parliament it was recognized as a foregone conclusion that the fact would make the amendment of the Education act of 1902 the first business of the session, the task of pruning the new Education bill and of steering it through the House of Commons was entrusted to Mr. Augustine Birrell, a man new to office, who nevertheless discharged his difficult task with

extraordinary skill and address. It could only weary the reader to enter into all the details of the Education bill. It will be sufficient to describe its salient features. Its first and chief enactment was to place all the public elementary schools, maintained at the public cost, under public control. The second was to declare that no religious tests should be enforced upon any teacher engaged in the service of the state. The third was to provide a grant of a million a year to pay rent to the owners of the voluntary schools and to provide for the repairs for which they were responsible under the act of 1902. The fourth was to forbid the teaching during school hours by the national teachers of any catechism or formulary distinctive of any religious sect.

To meet the objections of the church and the Catholics, special arrangements were made by which religious teaching could be given in schools attended almost exclusively by children of one denomination in the principles of that denomination. This was safeguarded in various ways and was intended chiefly to disarm the hostility of the Roman Catholics and Jews. Another provision intended to meet the views of the churchmen provided that in single school districts the clergy might under certain restrictions have right of entry two days a week to give the children instruction in the church catechism.

Considerable exception was taken to these concessions to the denominationalists on the part of the Nonconformists, but on the whole the bill as it left the Commons would have been accepted by them as a fair working compromise. The difficulty of the Nonconformists is that they are in an illogical position. Logically the Nonconformists ought to protest against the state undertaking any responsibility whatever for religious education. But two-thirds of them recoil from secular education pure and simple. When the secular solution was pressed to a division in the House of Commons it could not command the votes of a hundred members out of a house of 670. A Cabinet minister assured me that if the few insisted upon secular education they would be defeated in the House, and on an appeal to the country the Conservatives would come back with a majority on the cry of: "Don't turn the Bible out of the school." Hence they fell back upon the illogical proposal to allow the local authorities to decide whether or not they would give religious teaching, but forbidding them if they did give religious instructions to adopt

the catechism or formularies of any sect. In other words they gave permission to the local authorities to establish and endow in the public elementary schools what is called Cowper Templeism or undenominational religion. The argument in favor of this illogical compromise is that the experience of thirty years has shown that it is regarded by the great majority of local educational authorities as a practical workable solution with which almost everybody and especially the parents and the teachers were well content.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE LIBERALS.

The chief difficulty of the Liberal party arises from the presence in its ranks of eighty or ninety Irish Catholic members who on this Education question vote with the Conservatives. If the Liberals had only to deal with the Church of England, their path would be comparatively smooth. The Church of England is in the main conservative. Its Bishops and its clergy in most cases are men who can be relied upon never to give a helping hand to any Liberal measure of reform. The church which is now pretending with unctuous hypocrisy to be passionately in earnest in demanding the recognition of the rights of parents to have their children educated in their own religion at the cost of the state, absolutely refused down to the close of the last Parliament to make any provision for the religious teaching of the children of Nonconformist parents in the eight thousand single school districts in which it monopolized the teaching apparatus. Nonconformist children had to learn the church catechism or go without any religious teaching at all. The church school was used as a recruiting ground for the Anglican parson. The church had so abused its powers that it would have received but short shift but for its alliance with the Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic schools are mainly filled with Irish children. They have never been used as engines of proselytism. The Roman Catholic parent is genuinely anxious that his child shall have a Roman Catholic education. The Church of England parent in most cases is quite content to accept undenominational teaching. Millions of church children have been educated in board schools, nor have any protests been heard from their parents for thirty-five years. Hence it is tolerably certain that if Cowper Templeism was made universal not a hundred church par-

ents would refuse to send their children to school during the religious lessons. It is very different with the Roman Catholics. They would not send their children to the Protestant schools. They would prefer that that should grow up unlettered rather than that they should be exposed to the damnable influence of the Protestant heresy. Further, if any attempt were made to compel them, they would willingly go to jail.

When the Education bill reached the House of Lords, it was at once taken in hand by the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Episcopal brethren, who, with the rank and file of the Unionist peers, command a majority of 250 in the House of Lords. They at once proceeded to transform a measure intended to redress the grievances of the Nonconformists into a bill still further establishing the paramount position of the church in the common school. They began by depriving the local authorities of the right they have enjoyed since 1870 of deciding whether or not religious instruction should form part of the regular school curriculum. Lord Londonderry, speaking in the debate, said that "some sort of religion" must be taught, he did not care what kind. But the majority of his fellow hereditary legislators are not so eclectic. What they are after is the establishment and endowment of the church catechism. It is their sort of religion that must be imposed upon the common school. They dare not propose this in so many terms. But there is no disguising their aim. In all the old voluntary schools, the teacher must go on teaching the church formularies. In all the provided schools, the clergy must have free right of entry to supplement the undenominational teaching of the teacher. Of course, this program invokes the continuance of religious tests for teachers.

The church will graciously consent to receive the extra grant of a million for rent and repairs, but she will continue to exercise sole control over those schools which although they will be maintained by the state, she still professes to regard as hers.

The conflict thus begun threatens to precipitate the long postponed trial of strength between the two houses. The Commons will make short work with the Lords' amendments and then the people of England will have to decide whether they wish to be governed by the Lords or by the Commons. The final issue of that conflict can hardly be in doubt.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

PROFIT-SHARING IN PRACTICE.

THE problem of common-sense living as it presents itself to Mr. N. O. Nelson, practical philanthropist and founder of Leclaire, Ill., is stripped of the usual "frills" and impossibilities and embraces these six primary factors: Work, education, recreation, beauty, homes, and freedom.

An article in the October *Arena* from the pen of Mr. George W. Eads gives a lengthy and interesting sketch of this new star in the Utopian firmament and his great work. He speaks of Leclaire and the other creations of Mr. Nelson as being "a marvelous study in simplicity and humanitarianism and a very near approach to human perfection."

During a business career of forty years, Mr. Nelson has witnessed the continued growth of capital at such an accelerated rate that it has become top-heavy, placing in the hands of the extremely wealthy a tremendous power that has greatly complicated our mode of living. Business has been the chief aim and object in life, instead of an incident in the problem of right living. The millionaire surrounds himself with luxury in his palace in an exclusive residence neighborhood,—his employees exist in the germ-charged atmosphere of the crowded slums. Life for the one is a train of complex indulgences,—for the other a miserable poverty that robs him of opportunity and all but the necessities of a bare existence. Rational living is impossible for the one because he has too much,—for the other because he has too little. There is no common ground upon which they may mutualize their interests. It is to get back to right principles,—to a common-sense, simple system of living that Mr. Nelson has instituted and carried to a successful conclusion a radical departure in social and business customs.

Born in Norway, Mr. Nelson was brought to this country when only two years of age by his father. He grew into manhood on a farm at St. Joseph, Mo., and having obtained a knowledge of bookkeeping secured a position in a St. Louis plumbing supply house. Inside of two years he was its manager and after three more years resigned and started the present N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, with general offices and salesrooms in St. Louis, and factories at Leclaire, Ill., and Bessemer, Ala. Mr. Eads draws a delightful pen picture of Mr. Nelson as a character who stands nobly and uniquely alone as the one business man in these United

States who absolutely denies himself the undisputed right of claiming in their entirety the profits from his own legitimate industries. We are told that he has been sharing these profits for twenty years with his employees, and that he has recently even admitted his customers to partnership, but the exact plan of profit-sharing is not outlined,—a very regrettable fact in connection with the article.

Besides building Leclaire, a town now of five hundred workingmen and their families, he has established a consumptive colony in the Indio desert of Southern California, and is starting to build up Bessemer, Ala., on the same lines as Leclaire. While an enthusiastic philanthropist he does not conceal his dislike for charity and the performance of charitable acts. Everything is done with the one main purpose of making real, honest, strong men of those who are in his employ or even in his neighborhood. He is a typical idealist and is distinguished for being able to execute as well as to conceive ideas. He believes there would be less need of charity if there were more philanthropy, and little reason for the existence of almshouses and jails if business served the purposes of sensible living.

Leclaire is a wonderful little city. It has no politics, no creed, no saloons, no crime, and Mr. Nelson has even denied himself the right of speaking a "cross word." It was his idea to have an untrammelled people, and he believed and has now absolutely demonstrated the fact that, amid such surroundings as his chosen people exist in, laws are needless and conventionality, generally, worthless. To make life worth living was his main intention; to supply the necessary work and pleasure by which this could be accomplished was a well-defined plan. He believed that the conditions under which men labor should be made as pleasant and agreeable as possible. He pays his employees the best wages, reduces their living expenses to the lowest figure possible, and gives them stated profits annually. Thus it is plain his interest in those who work for and with him does not end with the delivery of the weekly envelope.

The apparent unselfishness of Mr. Nelson's labors is what most commends him to those who come in contact with or read of him. Certainly few men whose business sales amount to \$3,000,000 yearly, and whose interests yield them \$108,000 a year are actuated by a philanthropic spirit like that which animates Mr. Nelson, who divides these annual profits equally among his customers, employees, and the public, generally, for various benefactions. This good work is not now in its experimental stage, for Mr. Nelson has been conducting his business along these lines for twenty years. That he has immense responsibilities cannot be doubted; and when we are told how perfect a specimen of manhood he is at sixty-two years of age, despite numbers of those business troubles which are usually credited with being enervating and nerve-wrecking, we are impressed with the thought that Mr. Nelson's rational living plan comes as near human perfection as it is possible to make it. Like the college professor or school master who is desirous of holding the good will and esteem of his pupils, Mr. Nelson is foremost in associating with his employees in all sports.



MR. N. O. NELSON.

INDEPENDENCE OF EMPLOYEES.

Leclaire has no mayor, no aldermen, no municipal government, no "don'ts." All municipal improvements are apparently made by Mr. Nelson personally and charged up to himself, to be paid for out of a portion of the profits of his business. Peace abounds; the children love one another with fraternal affection; there is no class distinction; no racial hatred, no barriers to individual freedom. Leclaire is the home of pure happiness, prosperity, frugality, and contentment. Not one who can work is idle.

The employees are given freedom of will as to joining unions. There has never been any serious strike at Leclaire. There is no race suicide; large, healthy families are numerous. There is a kindergarten for the education of the children. This institution has been equipped and is maintained by Mr. Nelson alone. He is now planning a strictly non-sectarian, free industrial school. The town library has some thousands of volumes of the best works. Every employee may own his own domicile by paying small monthly instalments of \$15 or \$20 a month. A comfortable six-room house is purchased for \$1,400 or \$1,500, so that at the end of about six years any man can call a house his own by the regular payment of the monthly in-

stalment. Mr. Nelson gets no profits from the houses that are built.

LECLAIRE IS A MODERN UTOPIA.

Naturally people living in a town like Leclaire need little to stimulate them to maintain their surroundings in the pink of perfection. There the capitalist and laborer live harmoniously, because perhaps the former is himself a laborer. Leclaire, while being the chief of Mr. Nelson's philanthropies, is only one of many benevolent works. The organization of his tuberculosis colony in the Indio desert, where were brought together hundreds of consumptives who were stranded in a country where work is scarce, might be cited as an instance where Mr. Nelson lost sight of his dislike for charity, but when one reads that these sick people were provided with light work one sees it was but philanthropy in another form. Mr. Nelson is now bending all his energy toward making Bessemer, Ala., the scene of his soil-pipe factory, a second Leclaire.

Mr. Nelson recently startled business men and financiers by asking the pertinent question: "Can any man 'earn' a million dollars?" He answered his own question in the negative, advancing the argument that the greatest fortunes

are the result of trickery or luck. Most of the other great fortunes have been made, he contended, by hired ability and not by the individual's own efforts.

That Mr. Nelson is an incessant worker is seen in the fact that he labors eighteen hours a day. He is not a politician, nor a follower of any particular creed. He favors the single tax theory, believes in coöperation only to the extent that he himself practices it and opposes the socialist idea of common ownership of all property. He is thoroughly democratic and is beloved by thousands of the poor in the St. Louis Ghetto. He contends that business and philanthropy mix

well. Mr. Eads asks: "Would not the general standard of our citizenship be improved if every business man practiced the principles so clearly laid down by Mr. Nelson? There is just enough coöperation in his plan to provide plenty for all and not enough to deprive the individual of the ambition to do great things. Sixteen years' test has proven the Nelson plan to be sane and safe."

Mr. Eads, concluding his article, asks the question: "Would it not be interesting if a thousand of our richest citizens turned their attention, as Mr. Nelson has done, to making men instead of piling up money they do not need?"

WHAT HAVE THE RUSSIANS REALLY GAINED IN TWO YEARS' STRUGGLE?

THE apparent lull in the activities of the Russian radicals would indicate, on the face of it, the triumph of reaction. Apparently the progress of the revolution has been checked, and the immediate future holds no promise. The truth of the matter is, however, that the modernization of Russia must come in the end. The impoverishment of the soil, the periodical famines in whole provinces, the disorganization of industry, the ignorance of the working class, and the lawless course of the government are all leading toward anarchy and national bankruptcy. The welfare of Russia is inevitably based on the welfare of her peasantry, and these cannot survive under the old system. The autocratic and bureaucratic régime must be abolished entirely.

What has been accomplished during the past two years in the direction of real reform? Soon after the collapse of the uprising in Moscow, some months ago, it was pointed out by a Russian writer living in this country (Mr. Herman Rosenthal) in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, that

the Romanovs are well aware of the temper of the old Muscovites. They seek support in the ultra-orthodox fanaticism of the semi-Mongolian, semi-Byzantine loyalists, and have, heretofore, found little difficulty when opposed by the thoughtless, incompetent organization of labor leaders, just as during the Polish revolution of 1863 the Russian Government knew how to utilize for its own purposes the Nationalist hysteria.

It is the same to-day, continues this same writer. "The incompetence of the Russian

revolutionaries brings victory to the incompetent Russian Government."

Criticizing the way the Constitutional Democrats used the fruits of their victory in the first Duma, this writer continues: Instead of following out a set programme, and instead of demanding national reform, "they flirted with the ultra-Radicals, and, by demanding the impossible, they compromised their cause." Their attitude alienated the confidence of the middle class and encouraged the reactionary minority to assume aggressive tactics. Then it was, "by the aid of government bureaucracy, that a counter revolution was galvanized into life by various reactionary organizations, such as 'the League of Russian People' and 'the League of Russian Patriots,' and many others of the same stamp." It was really the revulsion of feeling, for which the Constitutional Democrats are responsible, which gave new life to the tottering bureaucracy, and was felt abroad in the reaction in favor of the existing government. Very significant is the famous Count Tolstoi's comment upon the Duma situation:

Surely you can't expect us Russians to manage our revolution to suit the King of Prussia. Let us manage our revolution to suit ourselves, and let us leave it to the babblers of the Duma to discuss so solemnly their plans for a constitution made in France, or England, or Germany.

The new régime brought in by the Stolypin ministry, meanwhile, although holding out the hope of future reform, is "a ~~new~~



THE MISERABLE LOT OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANT.

(The roofs of the huts shown in this illustration—from a photograph—have been stripped of the thatch to provide food for the workhorses.)

ing with ruthless savagery every vestige of actual or potential opposition." According to the elder Suvorin, editor of the *Novoye Vremya*, the "constitution" was a gift from the Czar to the Russian people, a gift prompted by considerations of external need. His Majesty, moreover, "has not only the right to revoke the privileges given by the manifesto (of October 30, 1905), but may even find himself obliged to do so when the welfare of the country demands it." This sort of argument seems necessary to justify the Stolypin ministry in its efforts to illegally influence and control the coming elections for the second Duma. The administration is attempting by every means in its power to prevent the radical and liberal elements from participation in the elections.

By wholesale arrests, banishment and intimidation, the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats have been removed from the field. The Constitutional party (the cadets) has been replaced by the Liberal party, which calls itself the "Party of Pacific Regeneration," led by Prince Trubetskoi and D. U. Shipov. It is difficult to prophesy what will be the result of the tactics of this and other political groups.

Commenting on this situation, the dignified and influential law journal, the *Pravo* (St. Petersburg), says:

To be sure, at the present moment, when the bureaucratic régime has been re-established, party resolutions are of no immediate practical significance, and yet it would be quite unjustifiable to assume that the repression of free public utterance deprives such resolutions of any value whatsoever. The life of a state is, in the long run, shaped by public sentiment, which cannot be suppressed very long by even the most brutal physical force.

It is, of course, unsafe to predict what the radical political groups in Russia will attempt in the near future. Their care in concealing their activities makes any estimate of their power uncertain. There is no doubt, however, that they are active. With the convocation of the new Duma the needs of the country will be brought to the front once more, and, "however aggressive the government may be in forcing the election of 'safe' representatives, public opinion will find channels for urging reform, and will influence thereby the work of the Duma." Mr. Rosenthal, in a later article on the situation in

Russia, believes that "there are strong indications at present that the second Duma will yet yield to the popular clamor and will in its turn be dissolved." After that, he believes, most startling events will follow quite rapidly. The struggle, however, may be continued for years, although there can be but one final outcome, the victory of the people. In the last analysis the political regeneration of Russia will be forced by the "utter hopelessness of the economic outlook." The salvation of the peasants, he concludes, lies in "a broader intelligence and a higher manual skill, and these can be supplied only by a comprehensive system of education thoroughly modern."

This view of the situation as held by a resident in the United States is confirmed by the view of many thoughtful writers in Russia. A typical opinion is that of Petrishev, in the *Russkoye Bogatsvo*, who says:

The struggle of the Russian Government against the movement of the Russian people for political emancipation will probably soon come to an end. With foreign intervention excluded, this end will probably be in the nature of a quick surgical operation. The most prevalent opinion is to the effect that popular indignation, constantly stimulated by the insane outbursts of such men as Litvinov and Skallon, will accumulate and finally crush all opposition. . . . The tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that

the creative work of the people only increases the repressive work of the government.

But what of the news dispatches regarding imperial edicts and ukases granting definite political and religious reforms? To those who know Russia it is the same old game.

While the government has actually granted some toleration in religious matters to the Old Believers and has turned over to the Peasant Banks large tracts of land to be sold to the peasants, these steps were only taken in order to pacify the latter and to gain recruits among the masses of the former for the patriotic unions of the "counter revolution." The censorship has really been relaxed. Nevertheless, during the past two months, according to the daily *Tovarsch* (Companion) twenty-six periodicals have been suspended. By the "administrative power" of the governor-generals under the temporary laws any order issued for the benefit of the people may be temporarily withdrawn or abolished by these powerful bureaucrats. It is true that the Poles, Lithuanians, and all other nationalities are permitted to use their own languages in their schools, but, according to an order issued by the governor-general of Riga, it appears that the local language may be used only in the first two elementary classes, the language in the higher classes being the Russian. It is therefore impossible to enumerate actual gains when the *Novoye Vremya* only recently pointed out that the Czar, being the autocrat of all the Russias, still has a perfect right to issue manifestos for granting parliamentary liberties to the people and to abolish them whenever he believes it necessary.

THE FRATERNIZING OF THE GREAT NATIONS THROUGH SCIENCE.

THE fraternity which exists among men of science the world over is a striking and gratifying fact. It is interesting to examine the causes of this phenomenon, whose spirit it would be most desirable to extend to other spheres of life. Sir Michael Foster, the English physiologist, contributes an illuminating and suggestive article on the various phases of the subject to the *Deutsche Revue*.

Scientists, he reminds us, are perhaps the most cosmopolitan of men. They have, in varying degrees, been so ever since science began to lift its head, during the Renaissance period. In the sixteenth century, and for some time before and after, men of science, in spite of the dangers and difficulties of travel, wandered from country to country, great teachers of science filled foreign professorships, and students from all climes flocked to hear the masters of their particular

branch. At that period the present nationalities of Europe were in process of formation; in the succeeding centuries, with a stricter delimitation of nations, this active intercourse of the disciples of science diminished in a measure. In the last part of the nineteenth century there was, on the contrary, a revival of the scientific *esprit de corps*, and one of the most marked traits of the life of to-day is the hearty appreciation with which every nation greets the scientific achievements of every other. No scientific society or academy considers itself complete until it counts eminent men of science of foreign lands among its members, and such institutions are as a rule glad to confer medals and other distinctions upon investigators of other countries. In the last twenty years, 1885 to 1905, the Royal Society of London conferred the Copley medal,—distributed yearly, and the highest honor in its gift,—twelve times

out of the twenty upon men of science who were not British subjects.

This international community of scientists, fostered by academies and societies, is greatly furthered by the activity of the International Academic Associations, as well as by the work of the various international congresses of the special sciences. At present every branch of science holds a triennial conference which meets in many different countries, and which affords the members a chance of personal contact. International conferences are, of course, not limited to science, but it was science that inaugurated the beneficent meetings of the representatives of various nations.

It may well be asked: Why is science so evidently cosmopolitan?

If we observe a man of science we find him as patriotic as any of his countrymen. He, too, thinks his own land, his people, his language, the best on earth. Neither is he averse to contest. His studies are particularly calculated to engage him in controversies, in which he shows himself as ready and stringent as another. How comes it then that this patriotic and combative individual is so excellent a member of the cosmopolitan union of science?

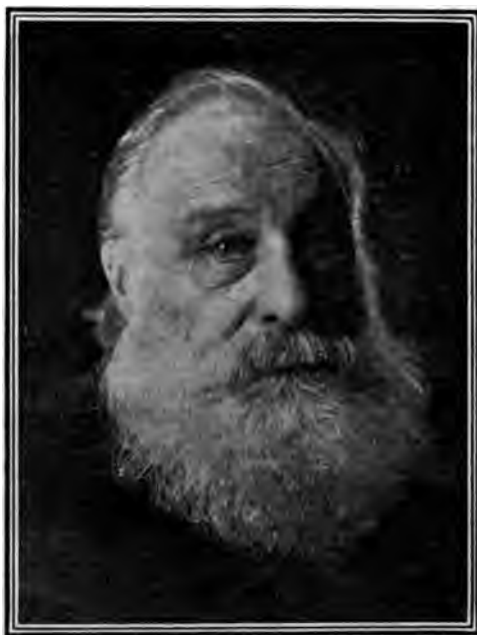
Several influences concur to bring this about. Every scientific worker is obliged to know what others who labor in his field in different lands are accomplishing. The researches of greatest import to him are carried on by men scattered over the whole civilized world. What these men do interests him far more than the multiform activity of his own countrymen, and there is, thus, an intellectual bond between them. He gladly seizes an opportunity to correspond with or meet them, that they may freely discuss questions which lie so close to his heart. Such acquaintance often ripens into the warmest friendship and the ties of a common interest link them into a scientific brotherhood.

Science, furthermore, demands that everything uttered in her name shall be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," as far as possible. It, also, it is true, shares in the too great haste of the time. Scientific journals abound everywhere, and every scientist is exposed to the temptation of publishing in hot haste what he deems a discovery. Fortunately the scientific press has a safeguard which the daily press lacks. If an editor of the latter

publishes a sensational article calculated to arouse ill-feeling between two nations he is not specially blamed for not making sure of his data. It is part of an enterprising editor's duty to secure news of a stirring and exciting nature. It is different with the scientific press. If one is tempted to make known a new theory which lacks adequate foundation, it will soon break down; if he himself has not sufficiently probed it, others are ready to do so; thus it does not live long enough to do harm. Likewise a false criticism of other's work is soon disclosed and refuted. Luckily for science the tribunal of observation and experiment, before which every statement can be tried, is always at hand. Thus while the inaccurate and false reports of the daily

press do so much toward disturbing the peace and harmony of nations, all such elements of discord are rendered harmless as quickly as they appear in the scientific papers, exerting little or no effect upon the fraternal bonds of the scientific world. The understanding between men of science is, fortunately, proof against any jealousy or discord from such a source as this.

But the most potent influence that links men of science together is the consciousness that they all serve the *same* mistress; loyalty to her—to scientific truth—is for all the guiding principle of their intellectual life; and their common loyalty is the strongest of all the bonds which unite them. Every scientific worker, be his work ever so modest, is sustained by the certainty that his effort serves the universal progress of science. "If he himself strives to be loyal, he appreciates the same spirit in his *confrères*; and the feeling that they are all laboring for a common end, placing the demands of science above



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN.

(The celebrated British physicist, whose recent visit to the United States has been made the occasion of cordial international fraternising.)

petty personal interests, unites them with a tie which makes them oblivious of differences of country and of speech."

The article concludes with this fine sentiment:

The brotherly spirit of science is to-day an assured fact, and each succeeding year serves only to fortify and extend it. May we not regard this as a beneficent pledge of a more comprehensive brotherhood which is still to come?

Is science the only field of human activity in which truth is the highest tribunal whose judgment is to be zealously followed and unhesitatingly carried out? Is science the only sphere in which inaccuracy and reckless publication of statements before their truth is proved, are regarded as sins of greater or lesser baseness? Are there no common interests of mankind, a common loyalty to which may be considered a bond of union between man and man, as loyalty to scientific truth makes all men of science brothers?

THE PYGMIES OF AFRICA.

OF the thousands of people who visited the St. Louis Exposition, the vast majority were greatly disappointed when shown the group of African pygmies. They had been expecting to see a group of lilliputians, almost infinitesimal in stature. Instead the repre-

sentatives of the pygmy race proved to be almost five feet in height, and not at all so extremely petite as imagination had painted them.

The confusion of the word pygmy with dwarf is not at all an uncommon error, even among the more educated classes, and because of the lack of acute differentiation a large number of people generally conceive of a pygmy as a species of Tom Thumb. Mr. S. P. Verner, in an article in *Popular Science Monthly* for October, seeks to dispel this common erroneous idea, and gives some interesting information concerning this strange race of people.

The word pygmy, of Greek origin, expresses the unit of measure, the ell, and was used by Homer, Herodotus, Heliodotus and Aristotle with relation to a race of men of whom tradition furnished account. Their habitations were said to be confined to locations towards the sources of the Nile. Mr. Verner says these pygmies or Batwa, which is the term most generally applied to them, were first found by Paul du Chaillu, the explorer, who discovered them in the upper Ogowe Basin, west Central Africa, in July, 1863. Other explorers who found the Batwa are Schweinfurth, 1869, on the upper Welle, or Ubangi; Wissmann, 1886, on the upper Kasai; Stanley, 1888, on the upper Aruwimi, while Dr. Donaldson Smith located some south of Abyssinia. They are also reported in German Kameruns, in French West Africa, on the borders of Uganda, and in the center of the Congo Basin. Among the explorers mentioned as having found the Batwa in the upper Kasai are Grenfell, the English missionary; Pogge and Wolffe, the German explorers (under the Congo Government), and Major Von Wissmann, who is classed only second to Stanley as the explorer of the Congo Basin.



Photograph by Edwin R. Sanborn.

OTA BENGAL.

(The African Pygmy recently exhibited at the New York Zoological Gardens.)

THE BATWA DISLIKE AGRICULTURE, AND ARE VERY PRIMITIVE.

In speaking of one of the Batwa the term Mutwa is used. Mr. Verner gives it as his idea that both Batwa and Mutwa are diminutives of Bantu and Muntu, which are commonly used to mean people and man, respectively, in reference to a large number of normal inhabitants of Central Africa. Batwa and Mutwa would consequently mean little people and little man, respectively. The average stature of the Batwa is approximately four feet eight inches. They are an uncultured and uncultivated race, caring neither for agriculture nor for advancement in any line. Their primitive condition is perhaps most evident in their undying use of the poisoned arrow and their lack of centralized tribal organization.

The plant which furnishes the leaf covering

for the huts of the pygmies is the same in the regions, widely apart though they are, explored alike by Stanley and Wissmann. The shape of the house—a rough hemisphere—is also the same. In practically every case the primitive culture of the pygmies is the same, wherever found.

The group of Batwa exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition was brought from the forests near Wissmann Falls, which is about a thousand miles in the interior of the continent. This district is well populated with them. Mr. Verner claims the unique distinction, in conjunction with the Rev. W. H. Sheppard, F. R. G. S., of having visited the particular settlement from which this group came. What will surprise most people is the fact that our knowledge of the exact whereabouts and of the habits and customs of this peculiar race, the Batwa, is of such recent origin.

THE HOHENLOHE "RECOLLECTIONS."

"NOW I have seen three Kings in their nakedness, and frequently these exalted gentlemen did not make altogether a very good impression." This famous remark of Prince Bismarck to Busch (March 21, 1891) very aptly sums up the impression made by the publication of Prince Hohenlohe's "Memoirs," which has caused such a sensation in Germany. In this two-volume work, edited by the historian Professor Curtius and the late statesman's younger son, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, the third Chancellor of the German Empire has displayed as in a mirror the nakedness not only of kings, but of the statesmen who served them. It is not altogether an edifying spectacle, and all the world has been wondering that the publication of these memoirs should have been permitted. It is true that the Kaiser has forced the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe (from his post as district governor of Alsace). But the memoirs have been published and, while official Germany fulminates, the rest of the world is highly entertained.

The author of the latest series of revelations of the interior workings of that mighty State machine, the German Empire, says Mr. W. T. Stead (in the *English Review of Reviews*), in his comment on the publication, was a man well qualified by birth, education, training and career to act

as the showman of sovereigns and statesmen. He seems, indeed, to have been completely unconscious of what he was doing. Nothing could have been farther from his wish than to hold the Emperors whom he served up to ridicule and contempt. "It would not do," said Bismarck, "to say openly before the world that kings in their nakedness do not make altogether a very good show. It would be inconsistent, opposed to principle." It is even doubtful whether Prince Hohenlohe realized that by displaying the men who wore crowns as they really were, with all their foibles and weaknesses, he was doing anything prejudicial to the institutions of Germany. And, after all, it must be admitted that the sovereigns come out at least as well as their statesmen, and in particular the Emperor William II. appears to great advantage compared with Bismarck. Prince Hohenlohe appears to have had a sincere regard for the imperial family, whose Christian feeling, in times so eminently characterized by unbelief, causes them to appear in his eyes like an oasis in the desert.

Prince Hohenlohe's memoirs not only deal in the form of private letters and diaries with the events which led up to the foundation of the German Empire, but also contain more than two hundred pages of letters and entries dealing with the time when Prince Hohenlohe was German Ambassador



THE LATE PRINCE CHLODWIG VON HOHENLOHE SCHILLINGSFÜRST.

(Third Chancellor of the German Empire, the publication of whose "Recollections" has just stirred all Europe.)

in Paris (1874 to 1885). The following sections of the book treat of the period from 1885 to 1894, when Prince Hohenlohe was Stadthalter in Alsace-Lorraine, but they also contain numerous accounts of visits to Berlin, conversations with leading royal and political personages there, and reflections and information upon the general state of Europe, and in particular of Russia. The concluding portion of the book deals with the Chancellorship of Prince Hohenlohe (October 28, 1894, to October 16, 1900), and also, but very briefly, with the closing period of his life, which terminated on July 6, 1901. Dr. Curtius took five years in preparing these memoirs for publication. He is reported by a press interviewer as having said:

Prince Hohenlohe himself was so accustomed to have intercourse with sovereigns and statesmen that he could not look at things from the same standpoint as the public. The Chancellor was fond of writing, wrote everything, and wished to publish everything. Prince Alexander had merely respected his father's wish. If the Emperor, after the publication of the first frag-

ments, had asked Prince Alexander to suspend the publication of the rest he would certainly have done so. Prince Alexander had suppressed everything that might have been personally disagreeable to the Emperor.

Prince Hohenlohe's first great post was that of German Ambassador to the French Republic. He went to Paris three years after the peace, and he remained there for eleven years. His instructions on his appointment in 1874 are thus reported.

We want to keep the peace, but if the French go on arming so that they shall be ready in five years, and if they are determined to strike then, we will begin war in three years.

There has been so much controversy over the alleged intention of the military party in Germany to force war on France in 1875,—an attempt said to have been frustrated by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Alexander II.—that we turn with interest to the passages in the memoirs which touch upon this point. Prince Hohenlohe was summoned from Paris to Berlin by the Emperor, who

complained that Bismarck was threatening to resign unless he was allowed to menace France with war in a speech from the throne. Bismarck disclaimed this interpretation of the passage, but the Emperor said he feared Bismarck was seeking gradually to drag him into war with France, but he was too old to go to war again. "On this point I shall at some time come into contact with Bismarck."

BISMARCK ON TUNIS AND MOROCCO.

About the Berlin Congress there is a good deal said, but not much that is new. Bismarck told Hohenlohe that they could tell the French openly that they would be glad if France would follow her interests elsewhere, as in Tunis, West Africa, or in the East, and were thus restrained from casting her eyes at the Rhine. With regard to Morocco, Bismarck said:

We can only rejoice when France takes possession of Morocco. She will then have plenty to do, and we can concede her expansion of territory in Africa as a substitute for Alsace.

On October 23, 1881, Bismarck had said to Prince Hohenlohe at Varzin that Germany must wish France every success in Africa so that her attention might be drawn away from the Rhine. "So long as France had no allies she could not become dangerous for us. We should be able to beat her even if she had the English on her side." Again at Varzin, on November 7, 1882, Bismarck said that only the monarchy was dangerous in France, that Germany could always maintain a benevolent attitude towards the republic, and that she could "quietly look on when the English and the French locomotives anywhere came into collision."

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA TO GERMANY.

The chief interest for the Germans in the later period of Prince Hohenlohe's career lies in the light which it sheds upon the relations between Russia and Germany. The following passage will be read with mingled feelings in St. Petersburg:

At Friedrichsruh on December 14, 1880, Bismarck said that war was improbable, and he added the curious remark, "If there is war, it remains very doubtful whether at its close we shall be able as one of the conditions of peace to insist upon Russia's changing the principles of her internal administration." Bismarck thought that, if Germany could only secure the first successes in the war, she ought at once to come to terms with Russia. But he also talks of a defeat of Russia, which might be followed by the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland. All that, however, was very far off.

Afterwards Russo-German relations improved. Prince Hohenlohe went to Russia in 1895. He saw the Czar again in 1896 in Breslau. In those days the influence of Prince Lobanov was supreme, and the Czar, then a very young man, who took his ideas from his foreign minister, spoke in much less friendly terms about England than those he used in later years. Prince Hohenlohe thus reports what he heard, on September 11, 1895:

The Czar said that he had written to our Emperor in the spring to the effect that he would have nothing against our making some acquisition in the Far East, so that we might have a *pied-à-terre* or a coaling station. I replied that the Emperor had told me so under seal of secrecy, whereat the Czar made a gesture of approval. I then mentioned the Chusan Islands, which, however, the English claimed. "Yes," said the Emperor, "they always want to have everything for themselves. When anybody takes anything the English at once want to take much more," and he made a gesture with his arm. He had just read in a newspaper that an Englishman maintained that England ought to acquire a point a thousand miles north of Hong Kong. "*Mais ce serait chez-nous*," he laughingly added. As I was leaving he entrusted me with his best greetings to the Emperor, and added: "*Dites à l'Empereur qu'il continue à m'écrire personnellement quand il aura quelque chose à me communiquer*."

THE CZAR ON ENGLISH POLICY.

On September 6 in the following year, when the Prince met the Czar at Breslau, he thus records what passed:

According to the Czar's view, England is to blame for the whole movement, both in Armenia and in Crete. His Majesty expressed the most emphatic mistrust of the policy of the English Government: "*J'aime beaucoup l'Angleterre et les Anglais, qui me sont sympathiques, mais je me méfie de leur politique*." He had been told that the English statesmen wanted to entrap him into agreements on the occasion of his visit. On my replying that the English Constitution and the account which English ministers had to take of the changes of public opinion made it impossible to conclude treaties with England, he emphatically agreed with me. The Czar then mentioned Lobanov's idea of obtaining security for the passage through the Suez Canal. On my mentioning that England had already guaranteed this, he assented and then let the subject drop. The chief task he had before him, said the Czar, was Russian policy in the Far East and the completion of the Siberian Railway. Japan was arming fast. But they had no money there, although for the present they certainly had the Chinese war indemnity. When this was used up, he did not know what they would do to finishing their warlike preparations. In any case, they would want years to do it, and before that time the Siberian Railway would be ready, and then Russia would be in a position "*de faire face à toute éventualité*."

The End of the Bismarck Dynasty.

In the *Contemporary Review* appears an article under this title, as a "supplement" to one which was published by the same review in February, 1889, entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty." The writer of the present memoirs quotes the following passages in confirmation of his statement made seventeen years ago. William II., he reminds us, came to the throne in 1888. For nearly two years he consented to reign while Bismarck ruled. But he very soon began to display his desire to emancipate himself from the tutelage of his Mayor of the Palace. The first great breach arose over the resolute refusal of the Emperor to tolerate the reactionary anti-Socialist policy of Prince Bismarck. The writer of the *Contemporary* article quotes here from the "Recollections":

The estrangement had begun in December, 1889, when the Chancellor opposed the Emperor's desire to take up the labor question. The Emperor had urged that unless the Government took the initiative the Reichstag,—which meant in this case the Socialists, the Clericals, and the Radicals,—would take matters in hand and the Government would have to follow their lead. The Chancellor wanted to renew the expiring Socialist law and, if the new Reichstag did not vote it, to dissolve. If disturbances ensued, Bismarck meant to act energetically. The Emperor opposed this policy, "because," he said, "if his grandfather (William I.), after a long and

glorious reign, had been compelled to take action against rioters, no one would have taken it amiss. But with himself, who had not yet achieved anything, the case was different. He would be taunted with having begun his reign by shooting down his subjects. He was quite ready to act, but he wanted to be able to do it with a good conscience after trying his best to remedy the legitimate grievances of the working classes." Bismarck had worked against the labor edicts of the Emperor in the Ministry, and he had also tried to influence diplomatists and foreign powers against the labor conference.

That the final rupture turned partly upon the question of Germany's relations with Russia is clear from the following extract from Bismarck's letter of resignation (March 24, 1890):

After your Majesty's recent decisions on the direction of our foreign policy, as laid down in the confidential letter with which your Majesty yesterday accompanied the report of the Consul at Kiev, it would be impossible for me to undertake to carry out the instructions respecting foreign affairs contained therein. I should thereby endanger all the important results for the German Empire, which our foreign policy, in agreement with the views of your Majesty's two predecessors, has for decades past under difficult circumstances secured in our relations with Russia, results that have attained a significance beyond all expectations great for the present and for the future, a circumstance which was confirmed by Count Shuvalov after his return from St. Petersburg.

LAWYERS AND CORPORATIONS.

HAS the legal profession in recent years suffered a loss of prestige in its relations to public life? Such at least is a belief that has gained a foothold within the profession itself, as is indicated in Mr. Edward M. Shepard's address before the New Hampshire State Bar Association, which appears in the November number of the *Green Bag* (Boston). Mr. Shepard, who, besides serving as counsel of several important corporations has for many years been conspicuous in New York politics, is convinced that this change in public sentiment as regards its attitude toward the profession is injurious not only to the Bar itself, but also to the public welfare,—that politics and government suffer because the part of lawyers in them is less prominent than formerly.

To better this condition of affairs two remedies are suggested: First, there is need of a revival of the principles for which Jefferson, Lincoln, Webster, Clay, and other

noted lawyers stood: That the true politician or statesman can hold but one retainer, and that from the Government or people whom he serves; and, also, that in dealing with public questions, a lawyer must state his relations to corporations if their interests are involved.

When, however, it has happened, as it sometimes has, and, I am sorry to say, more often than we could wish, that a lawyer addressing the public or public officers, and assuming the disguise of disinterested concern for the public welfare, has really and truly spoken in behalf of undisclosed clients whose retainers were secretly in his pockets, he has done something which is not only inconsistent with the flawless integrity belonging to the true lawyer, but something which ought to be abhorrent to every right thinking man. Whether it be in executive office or in Congress, or as a candidate, or upon the stump, a lawyer dealing with a public question in which a client who has retained him is interested, is bound by sheer elementary considerations of honor to frankly state his professional relations to his client.

Further, because of the enormous present and future importance of corporations to the American people, because they involve far-reaching considerations of monopoly, taxation, and a dangerous share in the control of political power and public administration,—“it is for lawyers as it is for no other body, and, among them, for those who earn any part of their living by serving corporate interests, to be courageously independent in dealing with questions of corporate reform.”

ABOLISH CAPITALIZATION REQUIREMENTS.

The second remedy, which is the real burden of Mr. Shepard's message, is to abolish the legal requirement for a corporation to state the specific capitalization at the time of its incorporation. Indeed:

I would permit the creation by a company of as many shares of its capital stock as it sees fit; but I would not have the law require for the shares any money denomination, that is to say, any par value. I would not have the law prescribe a fixed money capital, except, of course, as the law may, in the case of banks or insurance, or railroad or other companies, require that a specific net capital be on hand as the condition of doing business.

Mr. Shepard contends that it serves no good purpose to require the corporations to state the par value and number of shares into which the capital is divided. Demand only what is necessary and required for taxation purposes; abolish all nominal or arbitrary money valuation of shares. On the face of it, a “share” should signify no more than what it actually signifies, which is an aliquot part or share in the net assets or business of the corporation. The legal requirements as they now exist, says Mr. Shepard, lead very commonly to fictitious capitalization and misleading statements by those who promote them. Abolish this legal requirement, and a prolific cause and source of exaggeration and misrepresentation will disappear.

To the objection that a corporation should be compelled to state the amount of its capitalization, he replies that nominal capitalization is not a statement of actual capital, and so the change suggested is not inconsistent with corporate obligation from time to time to state the actual net capital. And, since capitalization and net assets are often so apparently unrelated, the corporation should be “required from time to time to disclose by suitably verified and detailed statements, the net amount of its property.” And, to prospective investors, the corporation should be

compelled to give an estimate of the value of its shares; indeed, as far as knowledge is concerned, they should be “put into the place of the directors themselves.”

By this reform, attention would be directed to the actual value of the shares. “The mere fact that the share is christened \$100 or that the certificate bears the legend ‘\$100’ is nothing or worse than nothing.” Except for two or three features, contends Mr. Shepard, “there is no reason for hostility to corporations which really does not exist against partnerships.” Such being the case, take the public into your confidence. Let the “burden be upon the investor of ascertaining actual value; and the reliability for the misrepresentation of actual value or facts bearing upon actual value would be precisely the same with respect to corporate property as with respect to other property.” And the result will be that the “justifiable criticisms and much of the ignorant hostility and suspicion from which lawyers suffer will disappear.”

Those who are competent to these great functions of modern industry need not call secrecy to aid them in their competition with the incompetent. There are exceptions to this rule, but they are few. The competent man need not fear,—the true interests of civilization require,—truth and the greatest possible publicity in every business, and especially in every business conducted under franchises given by public authority.

Mr. Shepard's address shows rare insight, and is a veritable mine of suggestions along the line of corporate management; yet, granting the validity of it all, it must be borne in mind that not all the just and unjust criticism of large industrial corporations is due to or even related to their par value capitalization. Their illegal acceptance of rebates, their oppressive and arbitrary raising of the price of their products, and their unlawful methods to suppress competitors,—these and other equally serious charges will be laid at the doors of their promoters and representatives, and to be guilty of *them* will be just as blighting on their character and prestige as any other act of which they may have been guilty. It would be interesting in this connection to know just how much of the criticism and hostility from which the profession suffers is due to their corporate connections. Certainly the criminal lawyers and judges of to-day do not escape criticism. And that only a small percentage of our practising lawyers have corporation retainers is evident to all.

THE GERMAN SCHOOLS FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

GERMANY seems to have solved the school problem in all its phases, and to have found a way to educate her masses without any interference from dogma. One branch of the public school system has been organized for the special facilitation of the mental progress of children who are backward, either in physical development affecting the senses or in mental perception. An article in a recent issue of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) describes the need of and the benefits to be derived from such classes as those, formed some years ago in Germany, for the special instruction of children who are backward in their studies.

In all countries, says the writer of this article, backward children suffer untold mental torture when left to the mercies of the public school. With the best will in the world a school-teacher cannot do away with the incipient deafness, or the naturally slow mental processes of his pupils. His class comprises many, and he cannot hold back the many for the benefit of one or two "backward" individuals. He cannot hold up the class while he drills the one, two, three, or four, who cannot hear well enough, or who cannot form a mental picture quickly enough, to keep pace with the class.

There are few people who visit the homes of children who have not noticed the plodding dullard, the dunce of the family, who stands still while his mentally or physically more favored brothers, sisters, or playmates run on ahead of him, rising in the school by promotion after promotion, while he stands still, a humiliated outcast from the best things that the child's life can give. Many a useless man or woman, passing snail-like through life with broken spirit and with face close to the dust, could tell the tale of a school life darkened by the consciousness of an inferiority that was no fault of his own,—an inferiority that might have been very easy to counteract. It is probable that the saying "God loves a fool" sprang from the deep root of a spiritual conception of eternal pity.

The Germans, continues this writer, must have had special inspirational enlightenment when they founded their "backward schools." These schools are called "Nebenklassen." They were established on the principle that when for any reason, no matter what, a child cannot seize the meaning of instruction, that instruction ought to be explained to him until he can understand it, and in such a way that the mind is not forced.

It is understood in Germany that there are children who need to have things explained to

them again and again. So it is with the child who is "hard of hearing." Try as he may, he cannot hear all that is said. If he is treated harshly his timidity is piteous. Gradually he withdraws into himself and grows up notoriously inferior to his own companions. It may be that he lacks neither application nor intelligence; his only trouble is that he cannot hear. He cannot hear, he has not heard. Therefore, as he is not, and has not been, able to assimilate the explanatory elements, he cannot follow the master's instruction when his class follows it. So he is considered either stupid or lazy. If a teacher is clear sighted and conscious of the meaning of his calling, he makes attempts to drill the mind of his backward pupil. He does his best to force the dullard or the so called laggard to the level of his class, but the result is bad,—bad for the teacher and bad for the child. Even the most conscientious teacher must weary over such a task, and the childish mind, but half awake, or the dull ear that cannot hear all that is said, helpless, conscious of the injustice of its lot, rests on its own wrongs.

Germany has found that the only means of correcting imperfections is to recognize them. There must be a severe classification, and a rigidly exacting separation of inequalities, before a school class is organized upon this plan.

ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

Eight years ago a few thoughtful people of Berlin began the reform of the school system by opening separate classes ("Nebenklassen"). At the present time there are ten such classes. They are divided in three degrees of instruction, and the pupil remains in each degree two years. As the aim of the reformers is to make it possible for the teacher to devote plenty of time to individual needs, the primary class is limited to sixteen pupils, the second class to eighteen, and the highest class to twenty. The six years' program is the same as that of ordinary schools, but it is not followed mechanically. The branches taught are: The German language, religion, writing, arithmetic, short mental exercises, drawing, gymnastics, and a little manual work. There is also a class in pronunciation for the children who require that kind of drill. In accordance with modern ideas, the schools are mixed as far as the mental teaching goes, but the boys and girls are separated in the classes in manual instruction, because the manual work of men and women is so different. No teacher is permitted to employ a rule stupidly, as rules are often enforced in ordinary schools. There is no fixed rule for the school drill. When a child seems to be tired or to be losing inter-

est in his work (either because the effort to hear has tired him or because his undecided mind cannot follow the teaching), the signal

to sing is given, or the signal for the gymnastic exercises, or the class goes out to walk in the fields.

FIVE YEARS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN HOLLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

THE Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics has recently published the result of its survey of the labor conflicts of the period between 1901 and 1905, inclusive. Analyzing these figures, in an article in the *Economist* (The Hague), the editor of that Dutch review presents comparative data from the history of the labor situation, during the same period, in Germany and France, which are valuable and interesting.

From the figures of the Dutch Bureau (collected under the supervision of government officials) it appears that, while the number of strikes occurring in Holland during 1905 was greater than that in 1904, the movement in itself was of less compass in the former than in the latter year, the number of persons engaged in strikes being fully 50,000 less in 1905 than in 1904.

These strikes during the five years here given involved some twenty different industries, the larger numbers occurring in the building trades, the mineral and fuel industries, the food and luxuries industries, and farming, in the order here given. Of the 23.8 strikes per year, taking place in the food and luxuries industries, the tobacco business alone furnished 16.5. In the matter of duration, the statistics show that 10.25 per cent. of the strikes during the period named lasted only one day; 22.95 per cent. terminated in from one to three days; 20.70 per cent. occupied from three to seven days; 20.49 per cent. lasted from one to four weeks, and 16.80 per cent. longer than a month, while the duration of 8.80 per cent. is unknown.

The report also shows that the cause of one-third of all the strikes during each year was a demand for increased wages; and the proportion of those in which increase was demanded and those in which decrease of wages was resisted, was as 3 : 1 in 1902 and 1904; as 12 : 1 in 1903, and as 8 : 1 in 1905. In the period given 54.72 per cent. of all the strikes ended in favor of the strikers, while they were completely defeated in 35.82 per cent. of the strikes. In 1905 the arbitration of the Chamber of Labor was six times

refused by one or both sides; the Chamber became involved twelve times in some labor dispute, of which on six occasions its intervention brought about the settlement of a strike.

The number of lockouts in 1901 was seven; in 1902, fourteen; in 1903, fourteen; in 1904, seventeen, and in 1905, six. Of these only an average of 1.40 occurred in the building trades, while the industries of food and luxuries furnished 5.8. In 1905 one lockout was caused by the wage-question, three by the question of the right of union, two for other causes, not given, while the cause of one was unknown. Of all the lockouts in the past quinquennium, 25 per cent. were caused by the wage-question, 10.71 per cent. by the question of the right of union; 9.52 per cent. involved the regulation of labor, while 8.33 per cent. were begun to put an end to a strike. In 1905 three of the six lockouts ended in the giving in of the employers, two terminated in their favor, and one was settled by arbitration. For the entire period 24.14 per cent. ended against and 43.10 per cent. in favor of the employers; 27.59 per cent. partly in their favor, while of 5.16 per cent. the result was not ascertained. In 1903 and 1905 not a single Chamber of Labor was involved in a lockout; in 1904 this occurred four times, in three cases with success; in 1902 the Chambers were called in nine times, in three cases again successfully, while in 1901 such intervention occurred only once, and this with success.

IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The facts for Germany, as given by the *National Labor Journal*, show that the strike movement there, which in 1904 had already extended farther than ever, had still further increased in 1905. The figures in this latter year, both as to the number of strikes and of lockouts, exceed those of any previous year of which official statistics were given.

Taking from the tables given in the *Economist* only the figures for 1901 and 1905, we find the following:

The mining industry, during those years, was affected more seriously than any other, the cause of which is to be sought in the great strike at the numerous establishments along the river Ruhr. Of the entire number of strikes those of the miners furnished no less than 56.7 per cent. Next to these, the building trades suffered the most, 14.6 per cent. of the strikes belonging to this industry, while the metal-workers furnished only 3 per cent. of the whole. Of the 2,403 strikes ending in 1905, those fully successful numbered 528, those partially so 917, and

904 entirely failed, the remaining 54 not being accounted for. For the entire period of the five years, 1901-1905, the percentages of success are as follows: Complete success, 22 per cent.; partial, 33.8 per cent.; unsuccessful, 44.2 per cent.

The fact that the number of lockouts since 1904 more than doubled, and that the number of workers locked out was nearly five times as great, is ascribed to the growth of the employers' organizations during more recent years.

The lockouts were most numerous in manufacturing of machinery and implements, the number of those thrown out of work in these reaching 45.7 per cent. of the whole. Next to these followed the textile industries, in which the number locked out reached 20.4 per cent., the building trades with 15.9 per cent., the metal-workers with only 6.2 per cent., while the wood-workers and tailors locked out reached only 4.6 per cent. and 3.8 per cent. respectively. Of the 254 lockouts 65 were successful, 147 partially so, and 42 failed of their object. The average percentage for 1901-1905 given is: successful lockouts, 36.4 per cent.; partially successful, 40 per cent.; wholly unsuccessful, 23.6 per cent.

The strike movement in France in 1905, contrasted with that of Germany, was much less extensive than in 1904.

The number of strikes in France during the year 1905 was only 830, as against 1026 in 1904, and the number of days lost in the former year

2,746,684, as against 3,934,884 in the latter year. The Office du Travail (Labor Bureau) gave the number of strikers in 1905 at 144,127 men, 22,666 women, and 6,933 juvenile employees, engaged in 5,302 enterprises. In these strikes the textile industries were most strongly affected, and after these the building trades, the former furnishing 130 strikes involving 25,446 strikers, the latter 121 strikes and 26,540 strikers.

The questions in dispute which formed the causes of strikes in France seem to have been more varied than in the other countries named, as shown by the further quotation:

Strikes for increased pay numbered 56.74 per cent. of the whole; against decrease of pay, 4.94 per cent.; for shorter hours with continuance or increase of wages, 16.02 per cent.; for the introduction of piece-work, 8.07 per cent.; for abolition of the same, 19.35 per cent.; for the abolition or decrease of fines, 3.13 per cent. In 17.11 per cent. of the strikes the reinstatement of workmen, foremen or chiefs was demanded, and in 15.54 per cent. the discharge of certain workmen was asked. The question of the limitations of the number of apprentices involved 6.17 per cent. of the strikers, while 3.16 per cent. of the entire number struck because of the withholding of insurance premiums. Of the 830 disputes, 486 lasted at most one week, of which 79 were settled within one or two days, and 145 in one day or less, while the duration of 8 strikes was more than 100 days. The outcome of all the strikes in France during 1905-1906 is thus given: Successful, 22.91 per cent.; partially so, 39.8 per cent.; failed, 37.28 per cent.

WHY ITALY SHOULD REMAIN IN THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE: A GERMAN PLEA.

THE eminent German philosopher and publicist, Emil Paulsen, writing in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, sets forth very clearly and significantly the causes of Italy's vacillating attitude as regards the Triple Alliance. His object in writing is twofold: To show the great difficulties under which Italy labors and thus induce the German public to take a juster view of her position, and, on the other hand, to have the Italians realize the necessity for the young monarchy's adherence to the *Dreibund*, as the Germans and Austrians call the Triple Alliance.

Since the Morocco Conference, last year, many bitter retorts have passed between the German and Italian press. If the tension which threatened the *Dreibund* has, as far, at least, as the official politics of the two countries is concerned, relaxed, the feeling of their press and people is that in reality the old relation has changed,—that a system of

friendships in conjunction with one of alliances has been introduced in Italy, which may in certain contingencies prove more effective than the old one.

If Europe's political system were essentially determined by Germany, France, and Italy, the latter, declares the writer of the article quoted, would undoubtedly take its stand with Germany. Italy is essentially a Mediterranean Power, and France is her most dangerous, and, hitherto, her most successful rival on the Mediterranean as well as in North Africa, while her interests do not practically clash at any point with those of Germany. But the latter's alliance with Austria renders conditions somewhat more difficult.

That Austria was once Italy's oppressor and the arch-enemy of Italian unity, lives in the people's memory. Trent and Trieste have an Italian population which craves union with Italy.

and the opposing interests of the two Powers extend throughout the Adriatic and its shores. Still Italy could join Germany-Austria; France has been her more real and aggressive opponent. The taking of Tunis and the Republic's attitude aiming to debar Italy from her nearest natural field of expansion in North Africa fixed Italian opposition to France.

This condition of things has been greatly changed by the new relations between England and France, Herr Paulsen believes. As long as the two Western Powers confronted each other as rival foes along the Mediterranean, Italy could lean upon England, with her more powerful navy, as against France. But should England and France, in case of war, combine against Germany-Austria, it would be almost impossible for Italy to bear its share of the burdens in the *Dreibund*.

Italy is a coast land which is defenseless against a superior naval Power. Her open towns are exposed to every attack; her railways are shore-railways which may be destroyed at one blow. Alliance with the Continental monarchies could not avert its fate. Politically, too, historical memories, race instincts, democratic sentiments, all make it more natural for Italy in case of a great European conflict, to join the Anglo-French than the Austro-German alliance. Such considerations would yield in acute political crises, but in the long run they exert a strong influence. The question, too, arises whether in the event of a great European conflagration, Italy has not more to hope from the Western Powers than from Germany-Austria. What prize of victory could the *Dreibund* promise? Secure possession in North Africa? Hardly, as long as England is opposed to it. Nice and Savoy? But they themselves show little inclination to return. The other side, on the contrary, holds out a glittering prize which makes every Italian's heart beat higher—Trent and Trieste; and in case of the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the prospect of a still greater prize: Italy, the heir of the House of Hapsburg in its position on the Adriatic and the Baltic Peninsula.

Thus Italy has become vacillating not so much through faithlessness as through the force of circumstances. Alliances, as Bismarck said, are not made for eternity. They do not outlive the situation which gave them birth.

Italy has thus far not stepped decidedly into the other camp; officially, on the contrary, she stands firmly by the *Dreibund*. And there are, of course, serious considerations which stand in the way of a change; above all, to join the Anglo-French *entente* would at once create a tension with Austria-Hungary. The *Italia irredenta* would be encouraged to take every means to cut loose from Austria, and the instincts of the youth and the masses, restrained with difficulty now, would perforce have to be followed by the government. But a war with Austria for Trent and Trieste,—the experiences of 1848 and



BARON VON AEHRENTHAL, THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Who is regarded as the man to win back Italy for the Triple Alliance.)

1866,—hold out little encouragement for Italy. Then Lombardy and Venetia were at stake, dispensable members of the monarchy; a war for the Tyrol, for communication with the sea, would make it necessary for Austria-Hungary to risk her last man, her last penny. And, besides, Italy in joining England and France would experience the usual fate of the weaker ally,—in defeat to bear the costs, in the opposite event, to receive but a sparing award of victory.

Thus, Italy's hesitating policy is readily comprehensible. No sure or easy advantages beckon her from either side; "rather danger, and, it may be, sharp conflicts to which she does not feel equal." Therefore does she "seek peace with a burning zeal,—peace which will save her from taking a decisive stand on either side."

If, then, peace is the primary consideration,—and how, indeed, could Italy, with her present equipment, engage in a great war?—the government must strive to join the Powers whose desire for peace and the maintenance of existing conditions in Europe is strongest. And, the writer thinks, the assertion rests upon good grounds that this is the case with Austria-Germany. Austria's love of peace, at any rate, cannot be doubted. She is the Power, above all others, that is dependent upon the maintenance of existing political conditions. "The alliances of France, as long as she still rivets her gaze upon the cleft in the Vosges, have necessarily

an aggressive point." An alliance of which Austria is a member, on the other hand, is necessarily defensive. Therefore, the writer concludes, the *Dreibund*, with its undoubted aim of maintaining peace and the present state of things is, after all, Italy's proper place in Europe's political scheme.

Her going over to the opposite camp ~~must~~ be regarded as a dangerous venture. It would mean for France an encouragement to stretch out her hands for Alsace-Lorraine; for Italy, the resolve to arm for war for the Adriatic against Austria-Hungary. On the contrary Italy can, if she adheres wisely and firmly to the *Dreibund*, exert a strong influence upon keeping back a European war.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE recent expulsion from the House of Commons, at Westminster, of thirty "Suffragettes," or lady advocates of a more satisfying woman suffrage than is now legal, has brought forth a series of vigorous protests from Englishmen and Englishwomen of all classes. Their indignation is voiced emphatically in British magazines and newspapers. That these energetic feminine champions of greater feminine political liberty, should have invaded the sacred precincts of the English houses of Parliament,—and tried thus to force the issue,—their issue,—on the attention of the lawmakers, has shocked everybody,—excepting, of course, the comrades of the shining group. That the lawmakers, through their local arms of the law, should have permitted the arrest of eleven members of the group, was also shocking. But that these eleven ladies,—each one of excellent repute,—should be forced to undergo imprisonment simply because they refused to pay a fine was simply terrifying, and a serious menace to the liberty of the subject,—always, since Magna Charta, a live stirring theme among British people.

Editorials and articles on this subject of the expulsion and imprisonment of lady agitators,—guilty, only, according to the *London Daily Mail*, of "effervescent enthusiasm,"—deal with several phases of the situation. Naturally, the indignation of the people because of the incarceration of women for a political offense is, first of all, vigorously varied. More important, however, from the standpoint of the outer world, is the encouraging attitude of not a few editors, writers and public men toward the woman-suffrage proposition as a needed reform. The belief is evidently widespread that victory to the full extent of the demands now made is not nearly so far away as antagonists of the idea prefer to imagine and believe.

The *Labour Leader*, an English newspa-

per, now exceptionally prominent and influential because of labor voting strength in the present parliament, said, in a recent issue, commenting on the Westminster episode:

It is undeniable that the new woman's agitation has deeply impressed the mind and imagination of the country. The changed feeling toward this movement is clearly reflected in the press. Liberal and Conservative editors alike admit that the enfranchisement of women is rapidly coming within the sphere of practical politics, and the decision of the Labor party in Parliament, to make this one of their leading questions for next session is a good omen for the woman's cause.

Philip Snowden, a well-known, influential member of the House of Commons, remarked, on a recent occasion, in addressing a delegation of Suffragettes:

I feel confident that during the lifetime of the present government the suffrage will be extended to women, but how soon depends entirely on the persistency of your exertion.

Another member of the House, Walter Maclaren, in speaking of the attitude of the Commons toward this suffrage reform movement, observed:

At least four hundred members of Parliament are pledged in favor of woman suffrage. That does not mean that two hundred and seventy are against it. In fact, I do not believe you would get fifty members to go to the lobby against the motion for woman suffrage.

DEMANDS OF THE "SUFFRAGETTES."

In the British magazines, the expulsion incident has reviewed the timeliness of such topics as deal broadly with the general subject of feminine fitness for participation in parliamentary franchise privileges. Under the pseudonym of "Ignota," a lady writing in the *Westminster Review* for November, presents in vigorous and telling language, "The Case for the Immediate Enfranchisement of the Women of the United King-



THE "SUFFRAGETTE" DIVERSION IN THE LOBBY OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The arrest of woman suffragists for disturbing Parliamentary proceedings, as seen by the artist of the *London Graphic*.)

dom." After pointing out that "some of us" have been "working hard for forty years" to secure for women "the restitution of their ancient political rights," the writer says that she "shares to the full the indignation of those brave younger spirits who are resolved that this great act of human, national and social justice (enfranchisement of women) shall no longer be delayed in the interests of political parties, or to suit the personal convenience of party leaders." Then, continuing:

We demand our immediate enfranchisement on the same terms as men:

(1) Because we have, by long and painful experience, proved the absolute impossibility of securing any further redress of the many legal wrongs from which we still suffer, and because we fully realize the great danger of further careless, mischievous, and unjust legislation, gravely imperilling the well-being of women.

(2) Because the equal citizenship of women is essential to the growth and development in men of the sense of social and political justice.

(3) Because the enfranchisement of the women of Great Britain and Ireland will hasten

the enfranchisement of the women of all civilized nations, and will thus lead to the development of a higher social and political morality all the world over.

After mentioning the victories of Scottish women in their fight for municipal rights, and the encouragement thus afforded to the women of England and Wales, when, in 1869, they fought for and won the restitution of the municipal vote, Ignota, reviewing the outcome of various legislative enactments intended to improve the condition of women under the law, remarks, caustically:

The net result of all this tinkering legislation is that, for all *local administrative purposes*, women in Ireland and Scotland, whether married or unmarried, vote on precisely the same terms as men, but throughout England and Wales women do not possess the owner, lodger, or service franchises, whilst married women may not vote for borough or county councils, unless they are fortunate enough to live within the county of London, where they are empowered to vote for the county council and the borough councils.

With regard to the eligibility of women to

public offices and to membership of local administrative bodies, it would appear to the plainest common-sense that in a country which since the Norman Conquest has been ruled by five Queens Regnant, the exclusion of a woman from public office on the sole ground of her sex, no matter how great her fitness for its duties, is an absurd barbarism.

Referring to an appeal to the courts by Mr. Beresford Hope, who, in 1888, was defeated at the polls by Lady Sandhurst for membership of the London County Council, the writer points out:

On this occasion the late Lord Esher, then Master of the Rolls, gave utterance to the astounding dictum, "I take it that neither by the common law nor by the Constitution of this country, from the beginning of the common law until now, can a woman be entitled to exercise any public function." Yet at the very time Lord Esher spoke, women were acting as overseers, waywardens, churchwardens, poor law guardians, and members of school boards, which can scarcely be considered private functions, to say nothing of the fact that he himself exercised his judicial office by virtue of the authority of a female sovereign!

In the same issue of the *Westminster Review*, Frederick Thoresby, on "Woman and Woman Suffrage," starts out by remarking that according to the old adage: "If man be scratched the savage will appear," but he adds, "as compensation, we can all agree that if you get through woman's superficialities you will find the Saint." That is, man and woman

stand for the two elementary forces at work in the development and evolution of our national life, and mankind generally. These forces are known by many names, such as for instance, might and right, the real and the ideal, the selfish and the unselfish. Man alone may be expected to secure from a merely physical and individualistic standpoint the survival of the fit, but if woman is taken into partnership in the management of our everyday world, all that she stands for, namely, purity, sweetness, and gentleness, will ensure, in our upward struggle, the survival of the best.

Mr. Thoresby believes that, for the reason just given, all who admit woman's purifying, sympathetic and considerate mission, and who have the best and permanent interests of the British nation at heart should strenuously support Female Suffrage now that it has become a practical question.

At any rate, as the matter has ceased to be merely academical, mere man will have to make up his mind as to whether he will support or oppose it, always provided there really is a considerable proportion of the community convinced that the reading by a woman of a pamphlet on Education, Sanitation, or the Housing Question, or her occasional attendance at a political meet-

ing, or her right to still more occasionally cast a vote, will either wreck the home-life of a nation, prevent woman from giving birth to healthy children, or cause her to cease to be the helpmate and the inspiration of man. If there is such a large number of men holding such views, is it too ridiculous to suggest that as a matter of fact the very opposite is more likely, and indeed, has been the natural result of giving woman a vote?

In London women vote in all elections except for representatives. Indirectly they vote for members of the House of Lords. In Russia, women, as householders, vote for all elective offices and on local matters. In Germany, Austria and Italy, women have proxy votes on local and even general matters.

The results of agitation in England, thus far, for greater legal privileges for women, have been modifications of the property laws, 1882 and 1893. Employment of women, too, in useful occupations, is much more general, and, usually, is found to be satisfactory. Results in the United States have been numerous and important. In the first half of the 19th century, for example, there were only seven occupations open to women. To-day, there are more than three hundred honest ways in which women can and do earn a living. State laws, in many States, have been liberally modified in order to give married women greater control of their own property and other privileges. Petitions, persistently presented in person by leading women in States and Territories, have won for the women of such States and Territories the privileges they now enjoy. The thinking men of England,—or at least a substantial percentage of them, judging from the magazine and press opinions, do not seriously blame the women who, the other day, invaded the rights of Parliament. Their view is, in a general way, that as the crisis had to come,—and that is admitted,—it was just as well to emphasize conditions and reveal the exact truth.

How They Solve the Problem in France

In France, women teachers vote for Boards of Education. Since 1898, women in commerce vote for judges of tribunals of commerce.

"Féminisme in France" is the subject of an interesting survey by Mr. Charles Dawbarn, in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says:

The woman's movement is characteristic of the times. Its influence is felt all over Europe, even in conservative Turkey. In France and in

England it has followed much the same course and exhibited much the same phenomena. Yet the differences in the two cases are essential. The most striking is due to the fact that in France there are no distinguished persons to head the movement. It springs from the middle and lower classes, and is the outcome of the efforts of a group of enlightened women who, having freed themselves from the prejudices that hedge about their sex, have crowned their emancipation by claiming the vote. The *femme du monde*, the woman of fashion, holds resolutely aloof. There are no aristocratic names associated, as in England, with the claim of women to political and social rights.

The woman's movement, he says, goes hand in hand with Socialism in France. The Labor movement is tinged with the most intense conservatism towards woman. Nevertheless, the woman's movement has made

astonishing progress in practical directions. It is almost impossible to take up a journal, a review, or a novel without finding some reference to this new agitation.

The narrow round of domestic life, though it may still satisfy the majority, is insufficient for an intellectual *élite*. Women plead at the bar, practice medicine, write and edit newspapers. The sex is conquering a new place for itself in the world of art; it has obtained amongst others the privilege of competing for the Prix de Rome. It is astonishing that, notwithstanding this great advance in education and opportunity, woman in a political sense is almost where she was in Roman times. Roman law is, of course, the basis of the Napoleonic code. . . . According to statistics, half the work of France is performed by women. Their advent, therefore, to the ballot-box would be fraught, surely, with surprising changes.

THE READING HABIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

OBSERVATION of the reading habit as manifested in different parts of the United States will furnish some valuable sidelights upon the new science of mental ethnology. It is as yet too early to announce anything so definite as a law. It is, however, safe to assert that some necessary relation exists between specific mental "varieties" of a population and their reading habits. A necessary relation also exists between the extent of that habit and the number of persons of eminence. These are the dicta of a patient investigator, Mr. Gustave Michaud, who contributes to the new *Putnam's Monthly*, an article on this general subject. Migration, Mr. Michaud holds, plays the most important part in the production of new mental varieties, which are "strongly marked in many parts of our land." A comparison of New England with the Western States, into which her sons have gone, is very significant. New England was "settled mainly by high-thinking idealists, who abandoned comfort and part of their earthly possessions in order to enjoy religious freedom." Later, some of these gave up their religious and educational advantages in order to improve their condition through gaining possession of a fertile soil.

The result of the two migrations, undertaken for motives so widely different, was the separation of our people into two ethnic varieties which insensibly merge one into the other: In the West, a vigorous stock, the essence of energy, people whose fathers have pushed West as far as they could, and whose sons are now called back East

wherever "push" is the valued quality. In New England, a highly intellectual race, sensitive and tinged with the neurotism or "degeneracy" which the departure of the robust always induces. It is the race which has given the nation its poets, which does now much of its abstract thinking, nearly all its dreaming.

The accompanying map shows the extent of the "reading habit" per State for the year 1903. The figures shown were obtained by dividing the number of books which public, school and society libraries issued by the total population. Although based on figures taken from the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, and therefore, accurate, the comparison is only limited in its scope, since the statistics do not take into consideration books consulted or read in reading-rooms.

The reading habit is more pronounced in New England than in any other section of our country,—such is the first fact taught by the map. In New England, taken as a whole, 100 persons drew from libraries an average of 243 books in 1903. The nearest approach to that number is found in California (207 books). New York comes next with only 155 books. All other States fall far behind these numbers. The preponderance of New England in that matter is the logical sequence of its intellectual hegemony. The map shows another fact,—the existence, in the Far West, of three States, California, Montana, and Colorado, in which the reading habit is by far more general than in the neighboring States. Close examination reveals but one common feature in their population; the three States were settled mainly by people who were dissatisfied with farming and other slow, though comparatively safe, ways of making a fortune,—people whose imagination had readily responded

to the marvellous stories which are circulated whenever extensive gold fields are discovered. Is there any connection between a vivid imagination and the reading habit? Whatever be the answer which will one day be given to the query, we may well note that our experience in that matter is not unique. In those British possessions, the settlement of which was brought about by the discovery of gold, the reading habit has grown to an extent not only unparalleled in other colonies, but even greater than in the metropolis. A region settled by much the same ethnic element which settled early in California, and which comes next to that State in the world gold output,—Victoria,—boasted, as early as 1890, of having one public library to every 4,800 of population, as against one in every 277,000 in the United Kingdom. In the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, are the only States which can show now so favorable a rate.

No constant relation can be observed between the birth-rate of genius and talent, per State, and the number or equipment of educational institutions. "The latter feature, in the United States, seems to depend more on

the prosperity of communities than on the ethnic character of their members." But there seems to be a "relation between the extent of the reading habit and the present birth-rate of men and women of genius of all degrees." The writer of the article says in conclusion:

From the standpoint of mental ethnology, New England is as different from the rest of the United States as Brittany or Provence from the rest of France, Piedmont from the rest of Italy, Bavaria from the rest of Germany. But the mental characteristics of the New Englander are not those of the Alpine or Mediterranean races. Some are exaggerated Baltic traits. Some are peculiar to New England. Those features the existence of which can be scientifically proved and the extent of which can be readily measured are a high birth-rate of genius, a passion for reading, a high divorce rate, a low natality, a high death-rate from diseases of the nervous system. The correlation between some of these traits is obvious. Between others it is obscure. But we must remember that mental ethnology is a science born yesterday. To-day it gathers facts. To-morrow it will compare these and from them derive laws.

SOME IMPROVED METHODS OF ILLUMINATION.

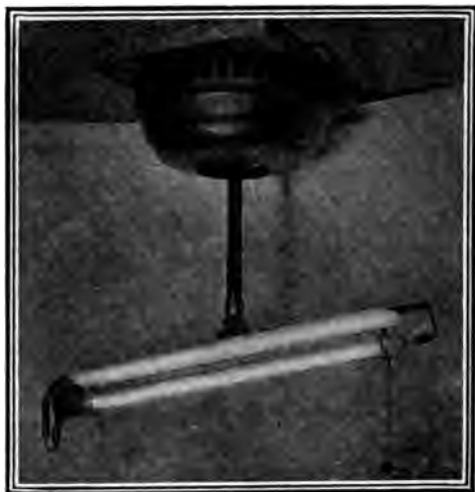
MANY have been the attempts to improve the character of the light produced by the Cooper-Hewitt mercury-vapor lamp. Its economy is remarkable. Taking into account the amount of light produced through the employment of a given horse power, there is "lots of it, such as it is." Yet the lack of red tints,—or, as the physicists say, of vibrations of greater amplitude,—has prevented its more general adoption. Bright red objects, such as sealing-wax, appear chocolate-brown instead of vermilion; the human skin appears of a ghastly greenish color, etc. It is of course of no use to enclose the light in red glass bulbs or tubes, for such tinted glass does not produce red rays: It merely absorbs those that are not red. In this case it would only weaken the light by depriving it of some of its non-red constituents, without substituting any others. The characteristic tints of the mercury-vapor light,—the characteristic bright lines of its spectrum,—are one that is violet-blue, one that is yellow and two that are orange. To introduce a red constituent, with greater wave-length than any of these, is the problem. One scheme has been to construct the bulbs, or tubes, of fluorescent glass, for the wave-lengths of light are somewhat increased

by passage through this material. Another has been to introduce into the mercury-vapor lamp, or to use in conjunction with it, other lights especially rich in the red tints. But these schemes cut down the efficiency which was the particular virtue of the Cooper-Hewitt lamp, and deprived it of its advantage over other methods of illumination.

According to the *Electrotechnische Zeitschrift*, the difficulty has actually been overcome through the employment of the vapor of an amalgam of mercury with certain other metals, in place of the vapor of mercury itself. Thus, when the lamp contains an amalgam of zinc and mercury in the proportion of 100 : 30, respectively, by weight, the presence of the zinc introduces several blue and green tints and, much more important than these, a strong red. The resulting light approximates daylight in giving their proper values to colored objects upon which it falls. Thus, sealing-wax once more appears red, and human skin of a more attractive color. Finding, however, that the yellow tints were too weak in proportion to the blues, greens, oranges and red, Gehrke and von Baeyer add a trace of sodium to the amalgam to bring the intensity of the yellow to a par with the others. Finally, to prevent

the destruction of the tubes through the unequal rates of expansion of the amalgam and the glass, a little metallic bismuth is added to the former: The amalgam becomes then more easily fusible and its rate of expansion with heat more nearly the same as that of glass.

The intensity of the light produced by burning acetylene gas is now well known. The adoption of the light for purposes of general illumination, as well as for carriage and automobile lamps, etc., has of course led to the introduction of acetylene generators of many patterns, and, in some cases, at least, comparatively simple and safe. It is therefore only natural that those who have constantly to make use of "calcium lights" have sought for a method by which an oxy-acetylene burner could be substituted for the ordinary oxy-hydrogen lamp. The difficulty lies in the intense heat produced. Lime or magnesia cylinders such as are in common use, melt in the oxy-acetylene flame. To rotate the cylinder with speed sufficient to prevent its destruction, results in the production of an uneven light. Resort has been had, therefore, to cylinders composed of the rare earths such as are used in the manufacture of Welsbach mantles. These have the necessary resistant quality. With a lamp consuming 50 litres,—about one and two-thirds cubic feet,—of acetylene gas per hour,



THE COOPER-HEWITT LIGHT.

a light of about 1,500 candle power is thus obtained. In the *Journal de Physique*, Prof. D'Arsonval has recently described an apparatus capable of yielding oxygen in any required quantity, and as it may be needed. Provided with such gas-generators as this, and one of those in common use for acetylene, the stereopticon manipulator may be saved much of the inconvenience unavoidable where gas-cylinders must be transported from place to place.

SENSATIONS THAT ACCOMPANY BALLOONING.

PROBABLY every one who has never been up in a balloon has wondered what the experience might be like. A successful American aeronaut, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, writes entertainingly in the December *Cosmopolitan* of the wishes and ambitions that have led him to ascend twelve thousand feet in the air, and of the sights that rewarded his daring achievements.

Dr. Thomas, it should be stated, is the proud possessor of the largest balloon in America, *Nirvana*, which has a gas-bag with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet, is 47 feet in diameter when inflated, and stands 60 feet high when ready for an ascent.

For the balloonist the first great sensation, we are told, is one of losing that which is disturbing, as the world recedes.

The discordant noises, the shrieking of whistles, the harsh cheers of the crowd, all of

which generally attend an ascension, die down and, becoming fainter and fainter, finally end in a noiseless peace which those who have always stayed on the earth cannot appreciate.

There is no fear as one sees the earth receding from under the balloon,—at least there was none with me. At the height of a few hundred feet a sense of tranquility comes over one, and actual happiness, which increases with the distance from the earth, begins to be felt. The atmospheric pressure which the man on the earth is all the time enduring diminishes as the balloon rises in the air. Physical and mental exhilaration follows. The muscles seem harder, the heart beats with more ease, and there is a sense of lightness and freedom that cannot be easily described. At the same time there is an awakening of the mentality. The senses are keener. Perception is increased; one thinks more quickly, and the thoughts are more exalted. The amount of nervous energy which one expends while in the air is enormous. It is not appreciated, of course, until the earth is reached again. But then the effects are severe and often lasting.



SHADOW CAST BY DR. THOMAS' BALLOON ON A
LONG ISLAND FARM.

LOST IN A FOG.

One of the strangest sensations that the balloonist experiences, says Dr. Thomas, is that of being lost in a fog.

The absolute separation which one feels at that time cannot be duplicated in any other human experience. At such a time there is no calculating of position. The statoscope tells whether the balloon is rising or falling, but beyond that there is no way of knowing east or west, north or south. When one can see, the drag rope, extending three hundred feet below the car, will tell by its swaying which way the balloon is proceeding. But in a fog this, of course, cannot be seen. The knowledge of the direction in which a balloon is drifting is of extreme importance to those who are in it.

The sea is the great danger of the aeronaut. It is the one dread thing that is always before him. The peril of being blown out over the ocean or other large body of water is ever in his mind, and he is constantly calculating his position with this thought in view. To be lost in a fog, then, exposes him to his greatest enemy.

Yet even when the conviction comes that below the fog is water it is accepted with perfect composure. Dr. Thomas describes the feeling as something like that which a man must experience in eating just before he is hung.

ENCOUNTERING STORMS ALOFT.

But far more wonderful than the fog or the loveliness of the cloudland which looks like great white mountains floating around in space, and more impressive even than the broad expanse of land on a clear and sunny day, is the storm. To be in the lightning, to have it above and below, to hear the thunder crash about me, to see the clouds condense and the moisture gather on the bag of the balloon and fall down the sides until it was a perfect spout, pouring down on my head,—this was an experience I once had that lasted for fourteen and a half hours. The storm was so grand that in its horror it failed to terrorize. The lightning was not forked nor in streaks; there would simply be an opening up of blue flame which extended on all sides and cannot be described by anything except the old-fashioned idea of hell. The electricity was so prevalent that the ropes snapped as I touched them. Yet the very fact that I was immediately in the storm with the lightning completely surrounding me, prevented the gas-bag from exploding, as it would have done had a match been touched to it.

But it is neither in the storm nor in the unusual manifestations of the forces of the air that the real pleasure of a balloon trip is found. It is, rather, in the sailing over the earth where the city and the country can be seen as a bird sees them, watching the rivers that look like threads and the mountains that are mere playthings below, and being in a way a master of space as man in all the ages has not been. And this is the exquisite joy of the balloonist, that he can claim to have found a sport with which none other can compare.

LYNCHING AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.

THAT the administration of criminal law in many parts of our country operates in practice to protect the criminal rather than the public is a rapidly growing conviction. Statistics show that during the last fifteen years the number of annual homicides has increased from 3,000 to about 10,000, and that at the present time only about one murderer in seventy-four suffers capital punishment. Writing from the view-point of a professor of political science, James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, shows in the November number of the *South Atlantic Quarterly* that lack of respect for law and authority accounts largely for the lawless spirit which is now sweeping over the country.

The author cites the recent lynching of a white man in Louisiana by the friends of the victim who was murdered, "because after a delay of two years and three months the case had reached a point where it was to be disposed of on a mere technicality without reference to the question of the guilt or the innocence of the accused." The experience of England and other countries where the criminal is quickly brought to trial shows that swiftness of action as well as certainty of punishment have a deterrent effect upon crime.

Few things are more calculated to try the patience or vex the soul of one who watches the procedure of a criminal trial than the interminable delays which usually mark its progress from the first to the last stage of the act. First of all, there is the usual delay in bringing the case to trial,—it is seldom less than three months, and frequently as much as a year. . . . After the case is called, days and sometimes weeks are consumed in panelling the jury. Recently in Chicago eight weeks were consumed in selecting a jury to try a notorious labor union "slugger," the cost to the State aggregating about twenty thousand dollars. . . . The selection of the jury, however, is usually fast sailing compared with the progress of the trial thereafter. Every step is hedged about with technicalities, many of which to the layman mean nothing, and all of which are designed to provide loop-holes of escape for the protection of criminals rather than to protect society against murderers.

Surely, it is strange that with a system of jurisprudence founded on that of England, and with a procedure essentially the same, the administration of justice in American States should be attended by so much greater delay and uncertainty. Justice Brown, recently retired from the United States Su-

preme Court, declares that our criminal courts are all wrong, and that, so far as the administration of criminal justice is concerned, we are generations behind England. Only a few weeks ago, he is reported as saying:

One who has watched day by day the practical administration of justice in an English court cannot but be struck by the celerity, accuracy and disregard of mere technicalities with which business is transacted. One is irresistably impelled to ask himself why it is that with the reputation of Americans for the doing of everything, from the building of bridges over the Nile, or battleships for Russia and Japan . . . a court in conservative old England will dispose of a half dozen jury cases in the time that would be required here in dispatching one.

The cause is not far to seek. It lies in the close confinement of counsel to the question at issue and the prompt interposition of the court to prevent delay. The trial is conducted by men trained for that special purpose, whose interest is to expedite it and not prolong it. No time is wasted in immaterial matters. Objections to testimony are discouraged, and almost never made the subject of exception. Mere oratory is at a discount, and new trials are rarely granted.

Another obstacle to the efficient administration of the criminal law in the United States to-day is the jury system. There is a general feeling that the jury has been exalted at the expense of the judge. Apparently, the restoration to the judge of some of the power he has in England is necessary if unanimity of verdict is to be secured. To-day, no European country requires unanimity of verdict. German laws require the concurrence of only eight jurors out of twelve. In France a bare majority suffices.

The right of appeal is also abused. No English or European court would think of allowing a new trial to a man convicted by the unanimous verdict of a jury simply because of some technicality. When petition is made for a new trial, the overpowering question should be the justice of the decision of the lower court, and not whether there was a technical error in the proceedings. Too often does the American judge exalt matters of procedure over those of substance.

If we are to preserve our institutions, if we are to dwell in peace and security, justice must be administered with greater swiftness of action and certainty of punishment. Evidences of an alarming decrease in the popular confidence in the administration of justice and an increase of the lawless spirit are seen

on every hand. Every year, more criminals are "executed" by mobs than in accordance with due process of law. And upon the bench and bar rests no higher duty than to

use all their influence "to restore the system of criminal jurisprudence to the plane which it occupies in other Anglo-Saxon countries."

AMERICAN NOVELISTS AND REFORM FROM A FRENCH VIEWPOINT.

"AMERICA is, at the moment, in the throes of an all-around domestic upheaval. And,—startling omen!—the prestige of her millionaires, hitherto sacrosanct, has suffered most in the general collapse that has resulted." Beginning with these words, M. Henry Davray, the contributor of a paper to *La Revue* (Paris) on "The Literary Movement in America," proceeds to point the truth of this assertion, by a wholesale reference to the forces that have brought about what he terms, in effect, a recrudescence of that lofty moral worth which characterized the America of the Puritan pioneers. The novel, he asserts, has been the most powerful factor in the purifying of American public life, Churchill, Sinclair and Owen Wister being the high priests of the crusade in its literary form, while Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, Lincoln Steffens and Miss Tarbell have all three played a Herculean part in the great Augean cleaning movement. Above all, thinks M. Davray, President Roosevelt has again shown his unerring sense of the real inwardness of things, by applying to the situation, the apposite legend of the "Muck-rake." Says M. Davray:

The word muck-raker has, in the sense in which Americans use it, nothing dishonorable in its application. On the contrary, one might apply it without irreverence to Roosevelt himself, since he is in truth, the real originator of the movement that stands for a higher standard of morality in all walks of life. Owing to his influence, exertion and personal example, it is becoming daily more difficult for lawless magnates to circumvent the laws or suborn its administrators. . . . To the wielders of the pen must go, however, the merit of telling the unthinking masses the whole truth about the conditions under which they are being governed. One of the most popular of these is Winston Churchill, who shows in "Coniston," by what shameless disregard of human right the State of New Hampshire came to fall under the iron heel of the railroad companies. Mr. Churchill has come into prominence with a series of novels illustrative of the history of the United States, and though that history is, in its domestic

aspect, made up of minor events much exaggerated and which, in the annals of older countries, would count for little, the young writer's work is good in that it will enable future historians to realize for educative purposes the customs of a comparatively new country. It is to be regretted that Mr. Churchill should risk compromising his literary future by engaging in politics.

The work of Mr. Sinclair is already well known to Frenchmen by his work entitled "The Poisoners of Chicago" ("The Jungle.")

Also a youth, he may be termed a muck-raker in spite of himself. His realism is of a much more terrible type than the most repulsive realism of Zola. Its object is a purely socialistic one and Mr. Sinclair proposes to put his Socialism into practice by founding a communistic colony near New York. Despite the phenomenal sale of his novel, America has, nevertheless, not received his Socialistic theories with much fervor. In my opinion, Mr. Sinclair aimed at the brain and heart of his readers, but owing to the fact that his method was neither sufficiently facile nor subtle, succeeded only in reaching the people's stomach. . . .

Miss Van Vorst has succeeded in portraying a type of American almost unknown to Europeans, in her "Sin of George Warrenner," namely, the unambitious inhabitant of New Jersey and the suburbs of Manhattan Island.

In these localities dwells the "commuter" who holds a clerical position in a New York corporation, or is otherwise engaged in business at a moderate, but safe, salary. Miss Van Vorst's pictures of this type of American life are well conceived. If we can believe a certain variety of American novel, the literary value of which is, by the way, open to discussion, high society in New York is at once guilty of the most heinous private vice and of the most commonplace immorality. The multi-millionaires are not all saints, it would seem. Indeed, the poor plutocrat is now the target of all expansive animosities. Mr. Owen Wister in his "Lady Baltimore," has well termed him "our low class millionaire." His shamelessness and rapacity are being attacked on all sides and his days of dignity and ase appear to be duly labelled for excision.

THE SEASON'S NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEOPLES AND PLACES.

During his recent visit to the United States, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, editor of the *Korea Review* and author of "The History of Korea," "A Search for the Siberian Klondike," and other books, arranged for the publication of his most ambitious effort, which he has entitled "The Passing of Korea." This work has just been brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co. in a large, finely printed volume of nearly five hundred pages, illustrated with full-page pictures in tint, almost all from photographs taken by the author himself. Mr. Hulbert, whose knowledge of Korea and the Korean people is of the most detailed, intimate sort, believes that the Western world should know more about a country and a people that have been "frequently maligned and seldom appreciated." The Koreans, he declares, are "neither good merchants, like the Chinese, nor good fighters, like the Japanese," and yet they are far more like Anglo-Saxons in temperament than either, and they are by far the pleasantest people in the Far East to live amongst. Their failings are such as follow in the wake of ignorance everywhere, and the bettering of their opportunities will bring swift betterment of their conditions. Mr. Hulbert believes that in our diplomatic history we have not been free from criminal indifference to wrong perpetrated upon the Korean people. He does not show very much friendliness to Japan in her treatment of the Koreans, who, he believes, only need education to be aroused to the point of asserting their independence. Americans ought to help in this movement, Mr. Hulbert believes, since "there is no other place in the world where money invested in education will bring larger, surer, or more beneficent results."

In "The Story of the Nations" series Putnam's have just brought out a revised edition of Dr. David Murray's "Japan," complete and amended, bringing the history down to the close of 1905, with the provisions of the Portsmouth treaty included and several supplementary chapters by Baron Kaneko. Dr. Murray, who was Superintendent of Education in Japan and adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1873 to 1879, died last year, and the present work was completed by Mr. Albert White Vorse.

Anatole Le Braz's "Au Pays des Pardons" has been translated as "The Land of Pardons" by Frances M. Gostling and published, with twelve pictures in color and many other illustrations, by the Macmillan Company. M. Le Braz's description of the wonderful, picturesque land of Brittany,—the classical *Amorica*,—is one of the gems of French literature. This translation would seem to catch the spirit of the original exceptionally well.

The "Certain Delightful English Towns" which Mr. William Dean Howells treats of in his recent volume under that title are Exeter, Bath, Wells, Bristol, Folkestone, Canterbury, Oxford, and Chester. Mr. Howells has his own



HOMER B. HULBERT.

inimitable way of catching the dominant spirit of every locality, and in his well-known style in this volume he regales the reader with his own adventures on the road. (Harpers.)

Miss Esther Singleton, who has done such excellent service to the general reader in bringing together the best literature on various countries and cities, has just collected and edited a new book, entitled "The Historic Buildings of America" (Dodd, Mead), "as seen and described by famous writers."

A very handsomely illustrated and embellished volume, entitled "The Châteaux of Touraine" (Century Company), is the result of many years of travel and study by Miss Maria Hornor Lansdale. The illustrations are from photographs, paintings, and sketches, the latter by Jules Guérin. This is a fine, large volume of more than three hundred and fifty pages, and the pictures illustrate every available point in the text. Miss Lansdale's touch is easy and interesting.

Another work of the same character, in fine mechanical dress, is Ernest C. Peixotto's "By Italian Seas" (Scribners). Both text and illustrations are by the author and admirably supplement each other. Mr. Peixotto's descriptions of his wanderings through Italy and across the Adriatic have the fascination of a novel.

Dr. Edward A. Steiner (Iowa College), whose articles on immigration and immigrants have appeared in many of the weekly and monthly magazines during the past decade, has prepared from his own experience, in a series of trips from eastern Europe to this country, a graphically told story "On the Trail of the Immigrant" (Revell). Dr. Steiner's study of the character, origin, and aims of the Latin, Slavonic, and other eastern European immigrants who are com-

These volumes are printed on thin "bible" paper and bound in flexible leather with gilt tops. In this series we have received the poems of Burns, Browning, Keats, Scott, Tennyson, Shelley, Whittier, and Longfellow (one volume each), and Hugo's "Les Misérables," "Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo," Cervantes' "Don Quixote," Boswell's "Johnson," and Carlyle's "French Revolution" (two volumes to each set). From the same house we have, in the "Handy Volume Classics" series, Swinburne's poems, Thoreau's "Excursions" and "The Maine Woods," and Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn"; a Christmas edition of Edward Everett Hale's masterpiece, "The Man Without a Country"; "Longfellow's Calendar," edited by Anna Harris Smith; "All the Year in the Garden," a sort of floral calendar, edited by Esther Matson; "The World's Christmas Tree," a sermon, by Charles Edward Jefferson; "Great Riches," a study, by President Eliot, of Harvard; "The Happy Family," a homily, by George Hodges; "American Character," a defense, by Prof. Brander Matthews (Columbia); "The Challenge of the Spirit," by Ellis A. Ford; "Does God Comfort?" by "One Who Has Greatly Needed to Know"; "The Personality of God," an address, by Dr. Lyman Abbott; a reprint of Thoreau's essay on "Friendship"; a translation (by Clara M. Lathrop) of the little German classic "Germelshausen," of Friedrich Gerstäcker; "Saint Francis of Assisi," an appreciation, by Prof. Oscar Kufas (Wesleyan University); "The Open Secret of Nazareth" (il-



A CAMPIELLO NEAR SAN ROCCO, VENICE.

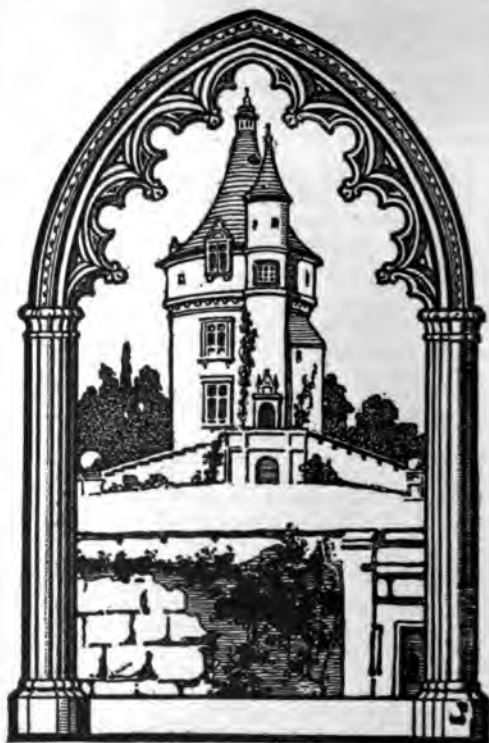
Illustration (reduced) from "By Italian Seas."

ing in increasing numbers to our shores has the strong interest of personal experience and an intensely human touch.

It will be remembered that, in his autobiography, brought out some years ago, Mr. Moncure D. Conway referred to his religious experiences in Hindustan without relating them. In a volume just published,—"My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East" (Houghton, Mifflin),—Mr. Conway tells these experiences of his sojourning and conversation with leading men of the religions of India,—Buddhists, Brahmans, Parsees, Moslems, and others. The religious side of Mr. Conway's life is brought out strongly in these relations and experiences with the leaders of religious thought in the country which has really been the cradle of almost all great religions.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

In the beautiful, artistic, and serviceable form which makes noteworthy almost all the Crowell holiday editions of the classics we note a number of issues of the "thin paper" series, which these publishers call the book of the future.



Part of cover design (reduced) of "The Châteaux of Touraine."

illustrated), by Bradley Gilman; "The Hope of Immortality," one of the Ingersoll lectures at Harvard, by Dr. Charles Fletcher Dole; and J. R. Miller's "The Beauty of Kindness," "A Heart Garden," and "Christmas Making."

"Mr. Pickwick's Christmas," with an introduction and pictures in color by George Alfred Williams, has been brought out in holiday dress by the Baker & Taylor Company.

From the Century Company we have three more in the "Thumb Nail" series,—Hale's "Man Without a Country," two Emerson essays bound together (those on Friendship and Character), and "The Proverbs of Solomon."

A calendar of appropriate quotations from the works of Dr. Henry Van Dyke has been chosen and arranged, under the title "The Friendly Year," by Dr. George S. Webster and published in holiday dress by the Scribners. From the same house we have Christmas illustrated editions of Thomas Nelson Page's fine old Southern story, "On Newfound River," and George W. Cable's "Old Creole Days," with illustrations by Albert Herter.

Doubleday, Page & Company have brought out a finely printed edition, illustrated in color by F. H. Townsend, of Kipling's "They."

From Revell we have a handsome holiday book by Margaret E. Sangster, entitled "Fairest Girlhood." It is illustrated in tint from drawings by Griselda Marshall McClure.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company have brought out a quaint little holiday edition of Cowper's famous poem, "John Gilpin's Ride."

From the Harpers we have, in book form, two sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, the volume being entitled "The Life of Christ, Without—Within."

A. C. McClurg & Co. have brought out a new holiday edition of "Memories," by Max Müller (translated from the German by George P. Upton).

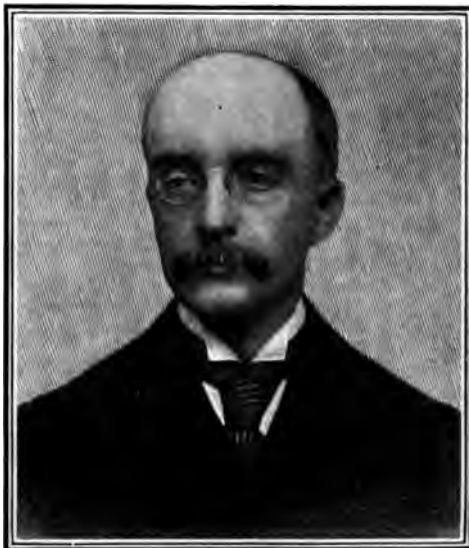
From the press of Jennings & Graham we have "Around an Old Homestead—A Book of Memories," by Paul Griswold Huston.

In the midst of the flood of books—descriptive, historical, biographical, and polemical—about Russia and the Russians, perhaps the clearest view of the real Russia and the real Russians that the American reader can get is that furnished by the realistic novels of Turgenyev. This author no longer belongs to Russia alone. He is now a world possession, and his creative talent, psychological insight, and artistic mastery of literary technique have come into their own. Perhaps the most serviceable edition in English of Turgenyev's complete works is the translation by Constance Garnett, issued by Heinemann in London and by the Macmillans in this country. This is a fifteen-volume edition, with these titles: "Rudin," "A House of Gentlefolk," "On the Eve," "Fathers and Children," "Smoke," "Virgin Soil" (two volumes), "A Sportsman's Sketches" (two volumes), "Dream Tales and Prose Poems," "The Torrents of Spring," "The Lear of the Steppes," "The Diary of a Superfluous Man," "A Desperate Character," and "The Jew." Each of these volumes contains an introduction especially for its own subject matter, the first volume presenting a biographical, analytical study of the great novelist, by S. Stepniak. Someone has called Turgenyev's novels "The Diagnosis of Anony-

mous Russia." Certainly they are a fascinating introduction to the great Slavonic world. This edition is handsomely illustrated.

NEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

One of the first American historians to appreciate the value of newspaper files and similar materials, and to make large use of these in the writing of formal history, was Prof. John B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, who planned "A History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War" (Appleton). The first volume of this unique work appeared twenty-three years ago and was followed at irregular intervals by four others. The sixth volume has now appeared, and it is announced that the seventh will complete the series. The period covered by the present volume is the decade of the '30's. The most important topics treated are the State rights in nullification controversies, the question of bank deposits which arose during Jackson's administration, the panic of 1837, the anti-



JOHN B. M'MASTER.

slavery agitation, the Harrison-Tyler campaign, and the social conditions of the period. According to the scheme of treatment adopted by most of our earlier historians, the proportion of space allotted to these topics would have been comparatively small, but as Professor McMaster develops them a fat volume of 650 pages is required. The value of Professor McMaster's method is well illustrated in those chapters which deal with social conditions in the United States. If our earlier historians have told us little about the American labor problem in its early stages it is because they have ignored the newspaper files to which Professor McMaster has had constant access in the preparation of his history. So, too, of the general business condition of the country, its educational development, and its progress along the various lines of national growth. As to political movements, there is ground for assurance that no important

source of information has been neglected in the preparation of this valuable record.

Two volumes of "The Correspondence of William Pitt" have been edited under the auspices of the National Society of Colonial Dames, by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball (Macmillan). This is the correspondence conducted by Pitt as British Secretary of State with the colonial governors and military and naval commissioners in America during the years 1756-'58. That was the time of the conflict with France, when England was compelled to put greater reliance than ever before on her American colonial governments, and when Pitt, in his capacity of Secretary of State, acquired a fund of information regarding the colonies upon which he was able to draw freely in later years when he became the champion of colonial rights and liberties. These letters have heretofore been accessible only by resorting to the Public Record Office in London. It is a great boon to the student of history to have valuable documentary material of this character printed in this convenient and accessible form.

The "Memoirs" of the late John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, United States Senator, and chairman of the railroad commission of Texas, have been edited by Walter F. McCaleb, with an introduction by Prof. George P. Garrison (New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company). The major part of this volume of memoirs is concerned with the period of secession and the Civil War. Judge Reagan's important position in the cabinet of President Davis gave him an intimate knowledge of the internal problems that were met by the Confederate Government at Richmond. His own administration of the Confederate post-office department was a brilliant exception to the general administrative failure of the Richmond government. It is to be regretted that Judge Reagan passed over with hardly more than a mention his own subsequent service as Representative and United States Senator from Texas, his important part in interstate commerce legislation, and his eleven years' service on the Texas railroad commission. In those latter years of his life Judge Reagan displayed qualities of constructive statesmanship not less remarkable than the organizing abilities called out by his service as Postmaster-General of the Confederacy.

A work of considerable interest to the historical student has just been brought out by A. S. Barnes & Co. This is a two-volume English translation of Champlain's "Voyages and Explorations" (1604-1616). The translation is by Annie Nettleton Bourne, and there is an introduction and historical notes by Prof. Edward G. Bourne, of Yale University.

The American Jewish Year-Book (5667) for the period from September 20, 1906, to September 8, 1907, edited by Henrietta Szold, has just been brought out by the Jewish Publication Society of America. It is full of useful statistical and descriptive information about the progress of Judaism, with particular reference to the Jews in Russia. This subject is treated under the general title "From Kishinev to Bialystok—A Tale of Pogroms from 1903 to 1906."

"Geronimo's Story of His Life" (New York: Duffield & Co.), is a unique publication. It was taken down from the lips of the old Apache

chief by S. M. Barrett, superintendent of education of Lawton, Okla. Officials of the War Department at first objected to the publication of the story because it contained adverse criticisms of various acts of the Government. These objections, however, were finally withdrawn and the active interest of President Roosevelt enlisted in the publication of Geronimo's story. It goes without saying that the old chief has an interesting autobiography, and the work is further important as giving the Indian side of a long and notable controversy with our Government.



GERONIMO.

Frontispiece (reduced) from "Geronimo's Story of His Life."

Dr. Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Inquisition of Spain" (Macmillan), the first volume of which was noticed in these pages some months ago, has now reached, in publication, the second volume. Two more will be issued later, making four in all. Volume II. reaches the heart of the subject, the practice of the Inquisition. The work appears to be a most noteworthy achievement of American scholarship.

A careful, detailed history of "The American Ten Years' War (1855-1865)," referring to the border warfare between Kansas and Missouri, has been written by Mr. Denton J. Snider and published by the Sigma Publishing Company, St. Louis.

Dr. William C. Morey, author of "Outlines of Roman History" and "Outlines of Greek History," has prepared, for the use of high schools and academies, a new book on "The Outlines of Ancient History" (American Book Company), with illustrations and maps.

NEW VOLUMES OF BIOGRAPHY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, AND REMINISCENCES.

Admirers of the late Sir Henry Irving had felt that, although a number of volumes and a great mass of magazine and newspaper literature had appeared, having for their subject the life of the great actor, the real, satisfactory biography would be available only with the appearance of



HENRY IRVING MAKING UP.

(From the Drawing by Paul Renouard.)

Frontispiece (reduced) from Volume II. of "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving."

the authoritative tribute from Sir Henry's long-time manager and friend, Bram Stoker. This work has now appeared, in two volumes, and it is entitled "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving" (Macmillan). For nearly thirty years Mr. Stoker was the intimate friend of Irving, the most intimate and close daily companion the late actor had. In his own words: "I knew him as well as it is given to any man to know another." This work is a combination of descriptive biography and personal tribute of admiration. Irving's life was so full of incident, change, strenuous endeavor, and constant progress that its chronicle could not fail to be of absorbing interest. Mr. Stoker's narrative shows the sure touch of one who knew not only the incidents as they happened, but the underlying causes and motives which made them happen. The meetings of Sir Henry with crowned heads, presidents, artists, and other celebrities all over the world furnish his biographer with innumerable anecdotes. These Mr. Stoker tells with the skill of the raconteur who is so rich in fact that he need not embroider. The two volumes are copiously illustrated with portraits, views, and facsimile reproductions of letters, signatures, and documents. Some very interesting portraits

of Miss Ellen Terry, whose stage career is so closely bound up with that of Irving, are included. An autograph letter from Walt Whitman is one of the particularly interesting reproductions. The experiences and successes of Irving's American tours are recounted with especial verve.

A work of a slightly different kind, but with similar motives, is Percy Fitzgerald's "Sir Henry Irving: A Biography" (George W. Jacobs & Co.). Mr. Fitzgerald (who is the author of "The Life of David Garrick" and other works on the stage and stage personalities) also had the privilege of knowing Irving intimately for more than a quarter of a century. The present volume, which is really the third issue of the author's life of the great actor, was written under Irving's encouragement, and all the earlier sheets were revised and corrected by him. The later chapters, however, in which an attempt is made to deal critically with his performances, were not submitted to the actor, for obvious reasons. This book is particularly well illustrated with full-page portraits in tint, some from very early and rare photographs. Mr. Fitzgerald disclaims any intention of writing an elaborate account of Irving's acting or managerial career. He prefers to "let the agreeable and original actor promenade it about through these pages according to his humor."

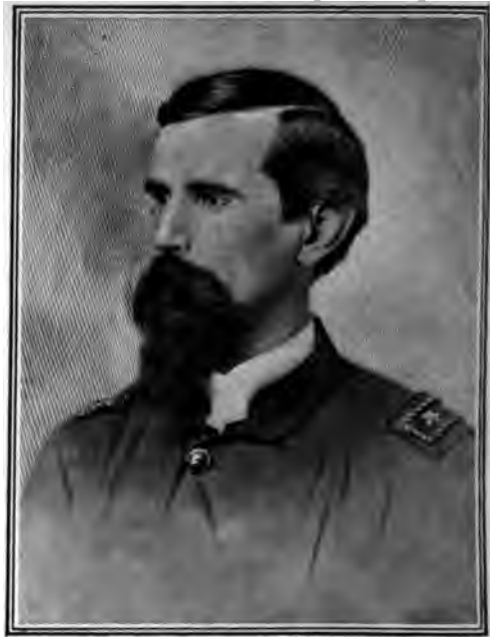
General Lew Wallace's autobiography has appeared, from the press of Harpers. This two-volume work is more than a life story of General Wallace, soldier, diplomat, and author. It is full of exceedingly interesting and valuable historical sidelights upon the period of the Mexican War, the Civil War, and much of the



BRAM STOKER.

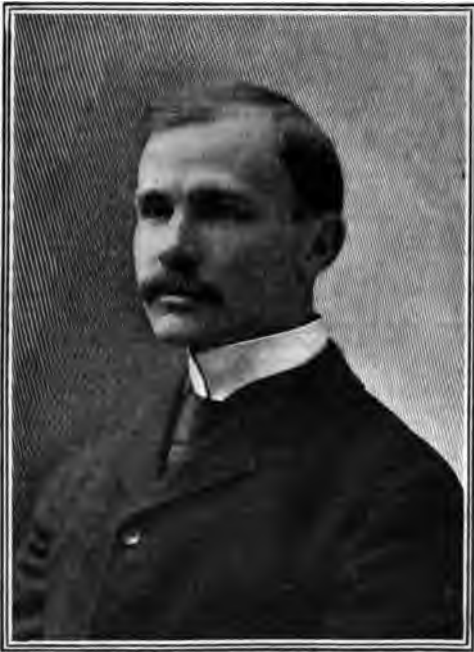
diplomatic intercourse of the United States with Europe. General Wallace has told the story of his own life in as straightforward, simple, and interesting a manner as he wrote his novels. The reader of "Ben Hur" and "The Fair God" perhaps scarcely realizes how much of a man of action and adventure the author of these famous books really was. General Wallace's war experiences were full of romance, adventure, and inspiration. He has not failed to let his kindly, mellow sense of humor play over his narrative. The work is very satisfactory typographically and is illustrated, mainly with portraits.

Mr. Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic*, has made the first successful attempt to bring within a book of moderate compass a complete biography and critical study of that unique personage in American literature, Walt Whitman. We have had appreciations and denunciations of Whitman,—many of them. This work of Mr. Perry's (Houghton, Mifflin) is a dispassionate, but sympathetic, study of the poet's life and



GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

Frontispiece (reduced) from Volume II. of "Lew Wallace, An Autobiography."



Photograph by B. F. McManus, N. Y.

BLISS PERRY.

work, paying especial attention to the formative period of his mind and style and his relations with preceding American and European literature. The volume is illustrated with portraits and facsimile reproductions of letters, documents, and so forth.

A well-balanced, temperate historical character sketch is Williston Walker's "John Calvin. The Organizer of Reformed Protestantism." This is one of the series, "Heroes of the Reformation," edited for the Putnams by Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson. Mr. Walker is himself professor of ecclesiastical history at Yale. He lays special weight on Calvin's training, spiritual development, and his constructive work, rather

than on the smaller details of his relations to the Reformation. The work is illustrated with a number of interesting old prints, one of which (the frontispiece) we reproduce on the opposite page.

A very useful series of biographical studies of famous Christian reformers, under the general title "Men of the Kingdom," has been brought out by Jennings & Graham, in "Men of the Kingdom" series. "Luther: The Leader," by John Louis Madsen (Nast Theological Seminary); "Peter the Hermit," by Daniel A. Goodsell (bishop of the Methodist Church); "Athanasius: The Hero," by Lynn Harold Hough (Drew Theological Seminary); "Cyprian: The Hero," by John Alfred Faulkner (Drew); "Augustine: The Thinker," by George W. Osman; and "Chrysostom: The Orator," by John Heston Willey (of the New York State Historical Association). Other volumes are in preparation. This series is full of useful information, told in clear, unpretentious style.

Bishop Potter has made a book, a very readable one, out of his personal "Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops" (Putnam). This volume is full of anecdotes and experiences, which reveal the human and personal side of a number of distinguished prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Portraits of the bishops add interest to the volume.

Dr. Ethelbert Talbot, now Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, was the first missionary bishop of that church for the diocese of Wyoming and Idaho. In an excellently written little volume, under the title "My People of the Plains" (Harpers), Bishop Talbot tells of the kindly, though informal, hospitality of the

miners, cowboys, and other pioneers of the far West who made up his diversified diocese.

From Harpers we have two more volumes in the "Heroes of American History" series: "Balboa" and "De Soto," by Frederick A. Ober. In simple, easy narrative Mr. Ober tells the story of exploration, adventure, romance, cruelty, greed, yet high-minded generosity, which is so interwoven in the lives of these Spanish explorer-conquerors. Both volumes are appropriately illustrated.

An elaborate biography of "Molière" (Duffield) is the latest bit of historical scholarship on the part of Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. This is a conscientious, thorough piece of biography, which plainly indicates the love of the writer for his subject. The text is strengthened and supplemented by copious quotations from Molière's works and from contemporary and modern criticism, and the whole is illustrated by some striking pictures breathing the spirit of the time, by "Job." There is an introduction by Prof. Thomas Frederick Crane (Cornell), also an appendix giving the original French of the quoted passages.

A strong, dramatic, yet very simply told story of an incident connected with Lincoln's life has been published by Scribners. The author, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, calls her story "The Perfect Tribute." The incident which forms the subject of the story is so typical that it may be said really to furnish a biography of Lincoln.



CALVIN AT THE AGE OF 53.

(From an engraving by René Boyvin.)

Frontispiece (reduced) from "John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism."



MOLIÈRE IN THE RÔLE OF BARBER.

Illustration (reduced) from "Molière, A Biography."

MODERN DEMOCRACY AND ITS PROBLEMS.

Three new volumes of essays deal with some of the problems of modern American democracy. "Organized Democracy," by Albert Stickney. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a study of American machine politics. Mr. Stickney has made a searching and relentless investigation of the evils inherent in our political system, going back to the Civil War period and exposing the corruption that wrought such havoc at Washington in the administration of the army and navy. The most important of Mr. Stickney's conclusions is that the old idea that democratic government means government by the citizens *en masse* must be abandoned. The only recourse, according to Mr. Stickney, is to the representative popular assembly. On this point, of course, the advocates of the referendum and initiative will take issue with Mr. Stickney. More optimistic in tone is Mr. Charles Fletcher Dole's book entitled "The Spirit of Democracy" (Crowell). Mr. Dole is a writer without a panacea, who yet takes a hopeful view of the most serious of our administrative problems and seems never to lack confidence in the ability of the American people to work out its own political salvation. He devotes especial attention to the party system, labor unions, and anarchy and socialism. The evils on which he lays chief stress are those of militarism and partisanship. Even these, however, he treats philosophically, being apparently disposed to accept them as necessary evils, at least for the time being. On the question of majority rule Mr. Dole's position is diametrically opposite to that of Mr. Stickney.

Rather more general in character are the lectures of Prof. Barrett Wendell on the national ideals of America, grouped together under the title "Liberty, Union, and Democracy" (Scribners). Although Professor Wendell has made his reputation as a literary critic rather than as a political philosopher, his writings on political subjects are suggestive and his interpretation of the American, in the main, sound and sane. In these lectures he has adopted the historical method of treatment.

"The Future in America; A Search After Realities" is the title of a new book by H. G. Wells, the author of "Anticipations" (Harpers). During his recent visit to this country Mr. Wells was enabled to view certain of the social, economic, and material phases of our civilization and to analyze our national tendencies. The topics that he treats in this book are those that would naturally appeal to the foreigner, and it is hardly to be expected that any writer of Mr. Wells' type, however well intentioned, could have a sufficient knowledge of American conditions to deal convincingly with the topics brought to his attention on a brief tour of this kind. But Mr. Wells' writings are always interesting, and, in the present volume at least, they serve to stimulate the reader's interest in the things that lie about him.

Mr. Philip Loring Allen, one of the younger members of the New York *Evening Post* staff, is the author of a readable and suggestive little work entitled "America's Awakening: The Triumph of Righteousness in High Places" (Revell). Mr. Allen gives his own interpretation of the moral wave in this country indicated by the elections of the past two years, notably the Jerome campaign in New York City, La Follette's up-hill fight in Wisconsin, Governor Folk's notable victory in Missouri, the revolution in Philadelphia city politics, Mayor Tom Johnson's success in Cleveland, and the Colby movement in New Jersey. Of all these stirrings of the reform spirit Mr. Allen attributes the inspiration to President Roosevelt. It is refreshing to read an account of these latter-day developments in our politics, written in so hopeful a tone, so free, on the one hand, from the sensationalism of the "muck-raking" magazinis and on the other, from the censorious spirit that has characterized so many utterances on American political conditions in the past. It is especially gratifying to find the representative of a journal that has heretofore found little to praise and much to condemn in our political life writing in this sane and optimistic vein regarding the politics of to-day and to-morrow.

A comprehensive work on the political, industrial, and social effects of different systems of railway control has been written by Prof. Frank Parsons and published in Philadelphia by Dr. C. F. Taylor (1520 Chestnut street), under the title "The Railways, the Trusts, and the People." The work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the relations of the railways to the public, containing evidence from the railroad history of this country showing the dangers and abuses that have developed, and the second analyzing the railway problems, giving the history and results of various systems of railway management and control in other lands and the remedies proposed for the evils that have grown up in our own railroad system. In the prep-

aration of this elaborate volume most of the principal countries of Europe were visited, libraries were consulted in every one of those countries, and railway ministers and managers and other authorities afforded every assistance in their power. The information presented in this volume is well up to date and entirely authentic. We heartily recommend it to all who are interested in the American railroad problem of to-day.

Dr. Burt Estes Howard has written a book on "The German Empire" (Macmillan), which deals with the administrative features of the modern imperial system, devoting special chapters to such topics as "Citizenship Under the German Constitution," "Alsace-Lorraine and Its Relation to the Empire," and "The Armed Forces of the Empire." Especially suggestive to American readers is the brief chapter on "The Empire and the Individual States." The book affords a convenient summary of the significant points in the rapid growth of the most modern of the great European states.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Dr. Louis Fischer's "Health-Care of the Baby" (Funk & Wagnalls) is a handbook for mothers and nurses, with all kinds of useful suggestions as to the care of children, in sickness and health, evolved from the writer's extensive experience in a number of New York hospitals.

Two little descriptive manuals of European and American butterflies, moths, and other insects, with illustrations reproduced in natural colors and giving their common and scientific names, have been brought out by Funk & Wagnalls. These were prepared under the supervision of William Beutenmüller, of the American Museum of Natural History.

An exhaustive, scholarly monograph on the history and activities of "The Consular Service of the United States" has been written by Chester Lloyd Jones and published as one of the University of Pennsylvania series in political economy and public law. Mr. Jones aims particularly to point out the development of our consular service in its relations to trade. A study of European systems is also included by way of comparison.

Appleton's series of "The Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse, has been extended by the inclusion of "A History of Hungarian Literature," by Dr. Frederick Riedl, professor of Hungarian literature in the University of Budapest. This volume has been written entirely for an English-reading public. Hungarian literature, Dr. Riedl avers, indicates more than the literature of any other country the close connection between patriotic and artistic expression. "Here, if ever, the soul of a people is revealed in its literature."

EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSIONS.

"The Psychological Principles of Education" is the rather formidable title of a volume by Prof. Herman H. Horne, of Dartmouth College (Macmillan). In attempting to write a systematic text-book of the science of education, this writer has treated emotional education on a parity with education of the mind and the will. He has attempted, as he says, to be "the middle man between the psychologist and the teacher,

taking the theoretical descriptions of pure psychology and transforming them into educational principles for the teacher." The volume concludes with a discussion of religious education.

Ten thousand standard words, properly spelled, with pronunciation and accent indicated, are contained in "The Washington Word List" (Macmillan), compiled by William Estabrook Chancellor, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the District of Columbia.

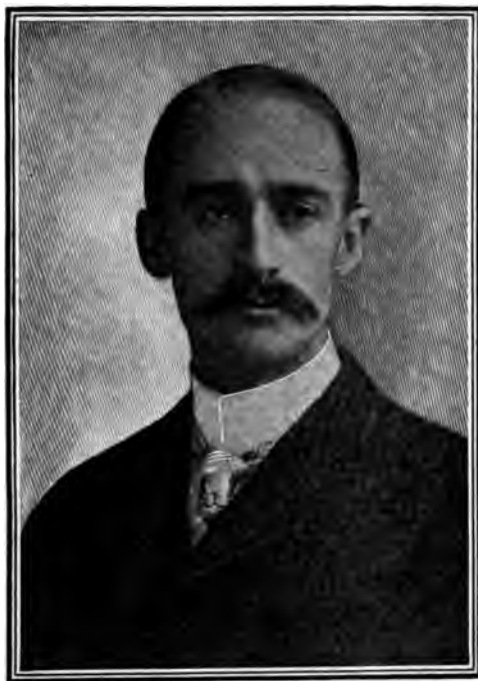
A remarkably complete and exhaustive report of the educational department of the Sudan Government has been issued from Khartoum. It is issued by the director (Dr. Andrew Balfour) of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College. These laboratories, it will be remembered, were established to promote a knowledge of the climatic conditions and agricultural, zoölogic, and geologic resources of the Egyptian Sudan. The volume is illustrated in color.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent (director of the Hem-



DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT.

enway Gymnasium, Harvard University), has brought out, through Ginn & Co., a volume of his papers and essays on "Physical Education." This book, besides being an exposition of physical-culture methods and the advance made in them during the past twenty-five years, is also a plea for a wider, saner appreciation of the value of physical training. Dr. Sargent finds that a proper respect for the education of the human physique lies close to the foundation of all national greatness. His pages, while showing an enthusiasm for high physical development, are full of warnings against abuse and excess.



PROF. C. WILLIAM BEEBE.

NATURE AND OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

A new departure in the literature of bird study is Prof. C. William Beebe's volume in the American Nature Series (Holt) on "The Bird, Its Form and Function." Professor Beebe warns his fellow ornithologists, always intent upon the naming and classification of species, not to lose sight of other lines of investigation equally important. In this eagerness to name and identify species there has been a tendency to neglect the study of the bird's actual physical life. To bridge this gap Professor Beebe offers this untechnical study of the bird in the abstract, illustrated by photographs from nature. There is a full description of the various parts of the bird's body, the physical organisms and functions, with clear explanations of bird habits so far as they can be understood by man. All this is told in simple language, by a man who has made bird life the study of a lifetime, and whose position as curator of ornithology of the New York Zoölogical Park has put him in close touch with bird students the country over. This book is a welcome addition to the rather brief list of popular treatises on bird life.

An elaborate treatise entitled "Arboriculture," by John P. Brown (editor of *Arboriculture*), has been published by the author at Connersville, Ind. It is sub-headed as a text-book for railway engineers, manufacturers, lumbermen, and farmers, and contains suggestions on "how, where, and what to plant for the rapid production of lumber, cross ties, telegraph poles, and other timbers." The author has reproduced a number of original photographs illustrating how "forests influence climate, control the winds, prevent floods, and sustain national prosperity."



DAN BEARD.

A careful, illustrated manual on "How Ferns Grow," by Margaret Slosson, has been issued by Holt. It is illustrated with forty-six plates prepared by the author.

Daniel C. Beard's latest volume, "The Field and Forest Handy Book" (Scribners), is an "out-door" book for men as well as boys. Every one who has ever been thrown on his own resources in "camping out" or making wilderness journeys will find Mr. Beard's suggestions intensely practical and his advice sane and convincing. Let no one imagine for a moment that Mr. Beard has merely compiled the directions and maxims retailed by earlier writers. All of the material in his "Handy Book" is original.—the fruit of the author's own experience. The

methods he recommends for overcoming some of the difficulties of camp life are in many instances ingenious and always sensible and well thought out. The nature of the problems discussed is indicated by the chapter-headings: "How to Cross a Stream on a Log," "How to Make a Bridge for Swift Waters," "How to Make a Real Hunter's Clothes and Moccasins," "How to Keep Game and Fish in Camp," "How to Pack and Unpack in the Woods," and "How to Build a Real Log-House." These are only a few of the topics taken almost at random from the "Handy Book's" contents. The boy who has heard the "call of the wild" will do well to entrust himself to Mr. Beard's guidance.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Punch and Judy Book."

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

AMERICAN writers for children are so prodigal of stock phrases, of lines that fail to bite, such as "'Oh, how lovely,' exclaimed Mary," "Jane burst into tears," "'Coward,' cried Harold," there is so little philosophy in their dialogue, that we wish each one might obtain a copy of a volume that comes to our reviewer's table,—*"Boys and Girls from George Eliot"* (by Kate Dickinson Sweetser,—Duffield & Co.), for its pages are so full of the English woman's lines that do bite, that we feel sure the American writers next year would improve their style by careful editing. For example, Maggie Tulliver refuses to do her patchwork,—*"I don't want to do my patchwork,"*—this is no more picturesque than American writing, but her second protest,—*"It's foolish work,"* said Maggie, with a toss of her mane, *"tearing things to pieces to sew them together again,"* that is philosophy. Again, *"Maggie was trotting with her own fishing rod in one hand . . . stepping always, by a peculiar gift, in the muddiest places"*—And Tom had not been at school "for a fortnight before it was evident to him that life, complicated not only with the Latin grammar, but with a new standard of English pronunciation, was a very difficult business."

Or if our writers would like a more recent book to pattern from, we should recommend Mrs. E. Nesbit's latest story, *"The Railway Children"* (illustrated by C. E. Brock; The Macmillan Company). Herein is graphic portrayal. Mother has heard dreadful news and enters. *"Her mouth looked like just a line of pale red,—her lips were thin and not their proper shape at all."* The family has moved. Mother tries to open a packing case with a poker. *"Let me do it,"* said Peter (not "cried" Peter, as in American books) "thinking he could do it better himself. Everyone thinks this when he sees another person stirring a fire, or opening a box, or untying a knot in a bit of string." "They could smile at him" (the Russian exile who could not speak English) "of course; they could and they did. But if you smile too constantly, the smile is apt to get fixed, like the smile of the hyena. And then it no

longer looks friendly, but simply silly." Pretty good literature for children, is it not? It must be confessed, however, that the incidents in *"The Railway Children"* are quite as conventionally melodramatic as in many of the American stories,—children flagging a train with their red flannel petticoats, and dashing through smoke and flames to save sleeping babies. We wish children's books might be written without



Illustration (reduced) from "The Railway Children."

such incidents, without youthful heroes jumping into the water to save drowning children, without tramps turning out to be long lost sons, without little girls and boys with angelic dispositions reforming austere and tyrannical uncles or grandpas, as they have ever since children's books became the fashion. Your dramatic machinery, good writers, needs oiling, it creaks with old age. Then, too, the sagacious animals we meet! One doesn't object to the dog "Roy" in "Little Miss Rosamond," who recognizes his young master after two years' separation, but the parrot in "The Girls of Pineridge," by Charlotte C. Smith (illustrated by Beatrice B. Ruyl, Little, Brown & Co.) that dovetails his remarks into the conversation so that they are perfectly relevant, spoils an otherwise natural story of four wholesome little girls who are fond of nature and appreciate life in the woods. And when it comes to having one part of a story deal with humans and the other part giving us the thoughts and conversations of cats and dogs, as in Lily F. Wesselhoef's "Ready the Reliable" (Little, Brown & Co.), we think a literary license is taken that is not warranted by the results obtained.

TWICE TOLD TALES.

THE TWO KNIGHTS.—*Away in the forest there stands a good Knight || Clad all in a coat of mail; || His lance is made of an icicle bright, || His arrows are the hail.*—LUCY FITCH PERKINS'S "The Goose Girl."

Parents who agree with us in protesting against some of these blemishes in the long



Illustration (reduced) from "Racketty-Packetty House."

stories offered this year, will find there is still a choice of delightful gift books for the young—a dozen or so of volumes containing collections of stories, histories, and biographies, not a few but worthy of being re-told.

Most happy in its title as in its contents is "Heroes Every Child Should Know" (edited by Hamilton W. Mabie, Doubleday, Page & Co.)



Illustration (reduced) from "The Orange Fairy Book."

Co.), dealing with twenty heroes from Perseus and Hercules, The Cid and Robin Hood, to Lincoln and Father Damien.

In "Legends Every Child Should Know" (edited by Hamilton W. Mabie, Doubleday, Page & Co.), we are introduced to Hiawatha, Beowulf, Sir Galahad, and Rip Van Winkle.

The battle of the "Frogs and Mice," adapted from Homer, is the first story of "Long Ago in Greece," by Edmund J. Carpenter (Little, Brown & Co.), followed by tales about Hero and Leander, Cupid and Psyche, and other classic favorites; while animals from the *dramatis personae* entirely of "Blackie,"—a book of old Fables in new dresses," by Madge A. Bingham (Little, Brown & Co.).

"The Odyssey for Boys and Girls," by Alfred J. Church, M. A., is illustrated in a manner superior to most gift books. The plates are in color, low in tone, the outlines in Flaxman's manner, the tints flat, in the style of Grecian wall decoration, and have an air of dignity that is most commendable (The Macmillan Company).

"Stories from Famous Ballads" is by Grace Greenwood, and is illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett (Ginn & Co.).

"An Island Story," a child's history of England, told by E. Marshall and beautifully illustrated in color by A. S. Forrest (F. A. Stokes), is not in chronicle form, attempting to tell all the history of Great Britain, but is made up of chapters telling the story of "Canute and the Waves," the "Battle of Waterloo," the "Story of the Mayflower," etc.



Illustration (reduced)
from "Billy Bounce."

black and colors, by H. T. Ford, is the latest of the "colored" fairy books, edited by Andrew Lang, this time "The Orange Fairy Book," with stories culled from the four corners of the earth. Some of them again, as in past years, too gruesome for child reading.

MODERN FAIRY STORIES.

VALOR—*There isn't any Giant || Within this forest grim; || And if there were, I wouldn't be || A bit afraid of him!*—THE GOOSE GIRL.

From the pen of Mrs. Frances H. Burnett come two fairy books, "Queen Silver Bell" and a sequel, "Racketty-Packetty House" (Century Company). While Mrs. Burnett's style is so pure that it makes easy reading, there is not in her subject matter in these books any very striking motive to make an impression on the child's mind.

"Wonder Children," by Charles J. Bellamy (Macmillan Company), is a collection of stories where for the most part fairies help young folks both materially and morally.

In "Billy Bounce," by W. W. Denslow and Dudley A. Bragdon, "pictured" by Denslow (G. W. Dillingham Company), the astronomer says: "Be careful of the near walls; they are just painted canvas, you know, and are not meant to lean against." And the wit of this book is vaudeville wit, and not meant for analysis. Of Mr. Denslow's illustrations, however, it may be said that the coloring is less crude than in his previous books.

PICTURE BOOKS.

Here's a baby, here's another, || A sister and her infant brother, || Which is which 'tis hard

"Songs Every Child Should Know," by Dolores M. Bacon (Doubleday, Page & Co.), will be, we fancy, not so fascinating at first to a singer recipient, if given at Christmas, as it will be a valuable source of information, and an incentive to musical cultivation for the whole household.

Attractively bound and illustrated in

to tell, || But mother knows them very well.—THE GOOSE GIRL.

There is a decided tendency on the part of the author of "Candle Light," Georgia R. Durston (Saalfield Publishing Company), to imitate Stevenson in her verses. But perhaps it is not a fault to follow so good a master, and the home subjects she selects for her poems are natural ones. The illustrator, Katherine Greenland, evidently lacks art training, but certainly has great talent for expression. Her figures are dramatic in the extreme, showing keen observation of child life. We expect Miss Greenland to take her place in the front rank among the illustrators in a few years. Her pictures are printed in black and brown and the publishers

are to be congratulated on the absence of the glaring, crude coloring that so often disfigures holiday books.

The large folio printed on poor paper with its uncompromising red, yellow, and blue tints, which contains the reprint of Windsor McCay's series (which appeared in the "New York Herald") of "Little Nemo in Slumberland," does not do credit to Duffield & Co. as an artistic publishing house. Mr. McCay is much more of an artist than most of the men who design the comic pages for American papers. Their draftsmanship is usually beneath contempt, while Mr. McCay is an expert draftsman, and it is to be regretted that his designs should not have a much better setting.

The same publisher gives us much superior printing in "The Punch and Judy Book," by



Illustration (reduced) from "Favorite Nursery Rhymes."



Illustration (reduced) from "Candle Light."



Copyright, 1906, by Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Illustration (reduced) from "Favorite Nursery Rhymes."

Helen Hay Whitney, pictures by Charlotte Harding. Miss Harding's pictures while extremely clever are hardly of the kind to interest young people,—they are merely suggestive, and not explicit enough for the child mind.

One of the most serious picture books of the season is "Favorite Nursery Rhymes," pictured by Ethel Franklin Betts. The original designs have been very carefully wrought in color,—more like oil paintings than illustrations,—and their engraving and printing (though here and there a bit heavy like old-fashioned chromolithographs) have been exquisitely done. In



Illustration (reduced) from "The Golliwogg's Desert Island."

some of the effects, as in the apple tree in the frontispiece, and the spider web and the necklace in "Little Miss Muffet," there is a decorative effect not unworthy of William Morris' products at their best.

The Golliwogg family,—if our historic knowledge of that contingent is not at fault,—are for the first time separated, for they are shipwrecked and Master Golliwogg is separated from Sarah Jane and the rest, and is marooned on a desert island, where he lives in true Robinson Crusoe style until the five girls come to his rescue ("The Golliwogg's Desert-Island," by Florence K. Upton, verses by Bertha Upton, Longmans, Green & Co.).

"The Goose Girl,—A Mother's Lap Book of



Illustration (reduced) from "The Airship Dragonfly."

Rhymes and Pictures," by Lucy Fitch Perkins (A. C. McClurg & Co.), is a folio volume with a "stunning" cover, and with rhymes (from which we quote) and pictures above the average in effectiveness and genuine wit.

There are plenty of pictures in colors by Frederick Richardson and many adventures in "The Good Fairy and the Bunnies," by Allen Ayrault Green (A. C. McClurg & Co.), but their style is not of the best.

"Lady Hollyhock and Her Friends," by Margaret Coulson Walker (Baker & Taylor Company), with drawings by Mary Isabel Hunt, is an amusing book of "Nature Dolls," Radish Babies, and Pansy Ladies. And the book is not a mere picture book but gives directions for making quaint dolls out of vegetables, fruit, and the like.

[BOYS' BOOKS.]

THOUGHTS IN CHURCH.—*Oh, to be a sailor, || To sail to foreign lands, || To Greenland's icy mountains, || And India's coral sands! . . . I'd love to see the heathen || Bow down to wood and stone, || But his wicked graven image || I'd knock off of its throne! || The heathen-in-his-blindness || Should see a thing or two, || He'd know before I left him, || What a Christian boy can do!*—THE GOOSE GIRL.

Among the boys' books, few are fuller of adventures that truly belong to the everyday life of the small boy than is "Further Fortunes of Plunkey Perkins," by Harold Hammond, U. S. A., graphically illustrated by George Varian (The Century Company).

"With Mask and Mitt," by A. T. Dudley (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company), is one of the "Philips Exeter Series." It deals with athletic sports. Other books of outdoor life are, "The Tenting of the Tillicums," by Herbert Bashford (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.); "James Porter in the South Sea," by Edward Stratemeyer (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard); "Jack the Young Canoe-man," by George Bird Grinnell (Stokes & Co.); and "The Airship Dragon-Fly," by Wm. J. Hopkins (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

"The Adventures of Billy Topsail," by Norman Duncan (Fleming H. Revell Company), are not in themselves of absorbing interest, and Mr. Duncan's style is rather spasmodic and impres-



Illustration (reduced) from "Old Home Day at Hazeltown."



Illustration (reduced) from "Lady Hollyhock and Her Friends."

sionistic, but they have the virtue of being out of the ordinary, and not of the cooked-up narration type that fills the pages of the usual "Story for Boys."

STORIES FOR GIRLS.

"TRADE-LAST."—"My frock is green. || "My frock is blue." || "You look pretty." || "So do you." ||—THE GOOSE GIRL.

A story that comes from abroad is "The Young Violinist," translated from the German of Emma Von Rhoden by Mary E. Ireland (The Saalfeld Company). In it sentimentality oozes from every page in true Teutonic fashion, but there is genuine pathos that appeals to one quite as much as does the pathos of Hans Andersen.



Cover design (reduced).

Among the American authors Miss Nina Rhodes again arouses our interest in a nine-year-old orphan, "Little Miss Rosamond" (Lothrop, Lee, Shepard Company); she and her big brother Phil fight the battle of life together, though not without the protection and sympathy of many friends, among them our little blind acquaintance, Joy St. Clair, who was the heroine of "The Little Girl Next Door."

Miss Katherine Pyle has written and illustrated "Nancy Rutledge" (Little, Brown & Co.). Nancy seems about the same age as Rosamond but her adventures are not quite so pathetic. Miss A. G. Plympton introduces characters similar to Rosamond and Nancy in her story of Roxy and her grandmother and their doings in "Old Home Day at Hazeltown" (Little, Brown & Co.), with very conscientious and realistic pictures by Clara E. Atwood.

The books for older girls are for the most part boarding school stories, though a few are stories of the olden times, as, "A Maid of Salem Towne," by Lucy Foster Madison, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill (Penn Publishing Company). "Betty Baird," by Anna Hamlin Weikel (Little, Brown & Co.), is a vivacious girl who is much



Illustration (reduced) from "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew."

given to speaking in quotations. The style of the book is at times clever,—“at the table you turned all the colors of the spectrum, though your countenance was not a rainbow of promise.” “Betty spoke in italics.” But Alice Ward Bailey tells the story of “Roberta and Her Brothers” (Little, Brown & Co.), with a still more fluent pen,—the characters are nicely differentiated, the expression fresh. Dempsey says: “I never did like the things you know for sure half as well as those you guess at.”

“The Beautiful Story of Doris and Julie,” by Gertrude Smith (illustrated by W. E. Mears, Harper & Bros.), is written in the author’s best style, a style that is the perfection of story telling for little folks of from five to ten.

“Five Little Peppers,” by Margaret Sidney, comes out in a new edition with striking colored illustrations by Herman Heyer; “Ester Reid’s Namesake,” by Pansy, illustrated by Ernest Fosbery; “Two Little Friends in Norway,” by Margaret Sidney, illustrated by Herman Heyer; and “Dainty Dorothy in the City,” by Amy Brooks, illustrated by the author, are by writers that every child reader knows, and come from the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

HISTORY, TRAVEL, SCIENCE, ETC., ETC.

THE CRITIC.—*If only more people would write fewer books || How well pleased I should be || If all the authors would change into cooks || I would suit me perfectly.*—THE GOOSE GEE.

For patriotic readers we have the “American Hero Stories,” by Eva March Tappan. Some of the illustrations, as for example the Hessian Grenadier, on page 161, do not do credit to the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

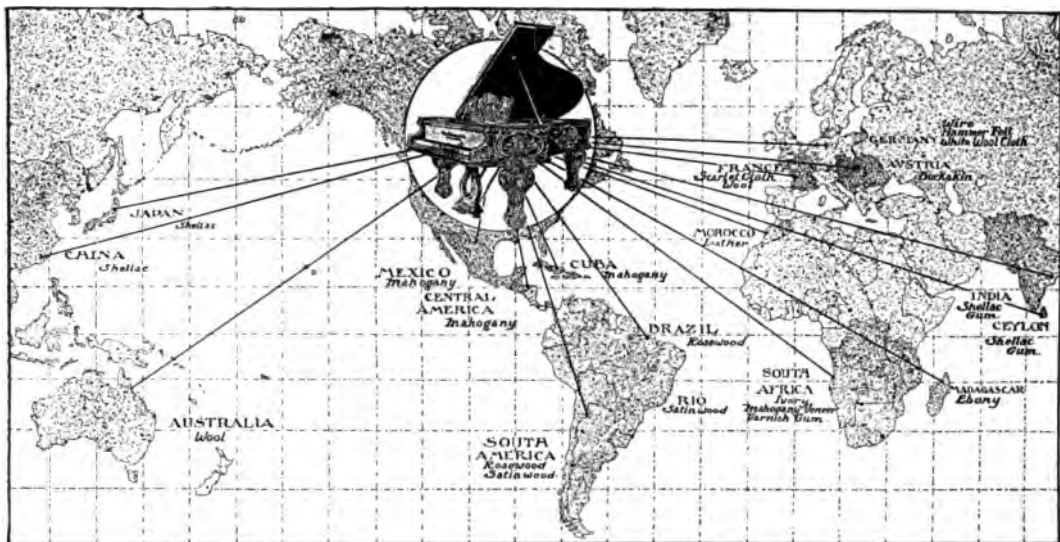
Harper & Bros. issue “Poems for Young Americans,” by Will Carleton. Books of a semi-historical character are “Trail and Trading Post,” by Edward Stratemeyer (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company), and “Jack Shelby,” by George Cary Eggleston (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard). Mr. Eggleston pictures with much care the conditions in Indiana, in the pioneer days of 1836,—about the period when Lincoln’s family moved from Indiana. The conditions that confronted Abe in Illinois must have been much the same as those that confronted the Shelby family in Indiana.

“The Wild Flower Book for Young People,” by Alice Lounsberry (Frederick A. Stokes), is poorly written. If a book of this kind were



Illustration (reduced) from “Nancy Rutledge.”

written as clearly as Gertrude Smith writes her child fiction it would have we believe, increased value, for the pages contain many items of information profitable to childhood.



TO THE KNABE THE WHOLE WORLD PAYS TRIBUTE OF ITS CHOICEST PIANO MATERIALS.

(One example is the German wire. Although 45 per cent. duty must be paid on it, it is exclusively used for all Knabe strings, since thorough tests proved it superior to the domestic wire.)

INSPIRED HANDIWORK ON ART PIANOS

HOW THE NEWEST BUSINESS SYSTEM BRINGS THE RESULT OF MASTER CRAFTSMANSHIP WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MUSIC-LOVERS

"To trace the progress of useful and ornamental arts."—*Part of Macaulay's definition of history.*

POETS have sighed that nowadays heart is crushed by head, and art by business. But there is one case, at least, where admirable business headwork alone has made it possible for thousands of music admirers to own a masterpiece of loving craftsmanship. This work of art is the Knabe Piano. It is made with the costly passion for perfection usually commanded by men of wealth alone. In this instance, however, wealth has organized for the benefit of every musical reader of this article and every friend in sympathy. And the form this organization has taken is modern business system.

The Knabes have never reduced the cost *to themselves* of their piano. But they *have* reduced the waste in making it. And so they have reduced the price *to you*.

William Knabe began making pianos 71 years ago. He learned to make them better and better. His sons followed him, and his grandsons now actively conduct the manufacture, which represents twice the investment of any other piano firm. They served their apprenticeship at the pianomaker's bench, working 10 hours a day.

With such heredity and training and such a

plant, they ought certainly to be able to produce the best pianos. The list of distinguished musicians who use the Knabe would indicate that they do so.

But the price of wood has doubled in recent years. Living expenses and consequently the price of labor is constantly rising. Competition is a hundred times keener than it was when the grandfather made pianos for the aristocracy of Maryland.

Moreover, with a high-grade piano the parts that don't show are what cost the most. Many piano-makers, with factories barely half the size of the Knabe plant, turn out nearly twice as many finished pianos a year, appearing on the surface nearly as distinguished. One firm of international high repute sells its "grand" at wholesale to the trade for just one-half what it takes to *manufacture* the Knabe grand. (This figure is not a guess; it is calculated by detailed accounting systems, running into seven decimals of a cent for every operation.)

Now the reason the Knabe costs its makers four times as much as ordinary pianos, and twice as much as fine ones, lies mostly inside the case. Selection, from over most of the

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

civilized and uncivilized world, of only the best-adapted woods, iron, silver, wire, ivory, felt, chamois, glue, and other materials; inspecting them by experts at thousands of stages of progress; putting them together with a harmonious fitness felt only by the highest grade craftsmen of experience; testing the result over and over and over by artists—here is the expense.

It is inevitable, this expense, if the tone is to last through generations. Machinery and hurry cannot perform the minute adjustments and readjustments of a Knabe worker, with the delicacy of a Japanese ivory carver, and the soul of a Stradivarius.

The Knabe plant represents twice the investment of any other plant, and its product receives more handwork than any other.

How, then, can this product be bought so reasonably—for not much more than the low-priced makes?

The answer has been given. The Knabes have never reduced the cost of their piano. But they have reduced the *waste*. Through every economy known to the most modern accounting methods, from far-sighted organization of finances down to automatic disposal of sawdust, they have whittled off the fixed charges of their business. The money saved goes inside the piano. This business system alone brings the Knabe within the reach of people of moderate wealth. For at the end of last year *the profits of the entire business did not equal the saving in fixed charges made by scientific system, as against the old-fashioned methods.*

Here is true craftsmanship wedded to true business; and their offspring is true art.

For instance: There is no attempt to hurry a piano through the Knabe works. It takes six months for a plain upright, and two years for a grand. Not an operation is skimmed. The mere finish of the case, etc., involves seven coats of varnish, each of four different operations, and between each coat the part goes to the drying-room for three weeks. A Knabe piano is gone over more thoroughly, for a greater period of time, than any other make. There must be no doubt that every one of the thousands of parts is perfect.

In short, business system is not allowed to reduce the working time. But it is made to reduce the *waste* time. An elaborate plan of a route between the departments, figured out by expert engineers, *obviates every foot of back-travel*. Moving about a piano is done by unskilled labor. By saving all waste motion, more money is left for the skilled labor. This

illustrates the Knabe principle: Save money in every way that doesn't affect the quality of the work.

Another example: The most rigid inspection of material is upheld, with a costly rejection of every bit that falls ever so little short. Sixty per cent. of material bought in the rough is cast out by the inspectors. Now, in the "action," there are 88 slim wooden hammer shanks. They are delicately turned out of selected wood, with every knot and flaw cast out, and exact regard for the grain. Many employees inspect them. Yet not a single one gets into a Knabe piano without being tested *personally* by the foreman of the action department. He bends each little shank in four directions and then sights along it. A warp, ever so slight? Out it goes. After the bending he exerts the whole strength of his fingers to snap the shanks, and many another falls into the scrap pile. Wasteful? Yes, but Knabe hammers must hit the strings at an exact spot and an exact angle and must continue to do so for scores of years. All shanks must be perfect. No expense may be cut off here.

But money is most ingeniously cut off when it comes to the unskilled job of removing these same shanks, and these cast-out knots and flaws, and the tons of sawdust and shavings that used to gather every day. In place of slow handwork there is actually in the factory a pneumatic sweeping system! Great tubes, connected with a fan or "blower," continually suck up the shavings and the rest from underneath the tables and benches, and deposit this inflammable waste, moreover, under the engine-room fires, making another saving of a few thousands a year on the fuel bill. Again business aids art!

Or consider the "plates." These great iron frames must stand a 22-ton strain of the strings for an upright, a 40-ton strain for a grand. So they are cast by the Knabes in their own factory, to make sure that the proper formula is followed (an uninterested iron manufacturer might omit the more expensive ingredients). These plates look unusually finished as they come from the foundry. But they must be made absolutely glassy to aid in the famous smooth Knabe tone. So there is constant hand rubbing with emery, then with sandpaper. Next come two series of japanings and rubbings. Finally the plates are bronzed like banquet-hall centerpieces. Not a cinder or a bubble gets by the inspectors. No imperfection is left.

In short, no cheapening is allowed on the *hand* finish of these plates. But when we look

at the *machines* that punch and drill them—here is modern invention with a vengeance. Each machine, like the others throughout the works, is run by an individual electric motor, turned off when not in use, thus saving the thousands of dollars that would be spent in extra power if the belt system from a central engine were used. Moreover, this electricity is generated by a Diesel engine, which costs in one year no more than an equally efficient steam engine would in a month; it develops power for about 25 *mills* per kilowatt hour; an ordinary price for steam is four to

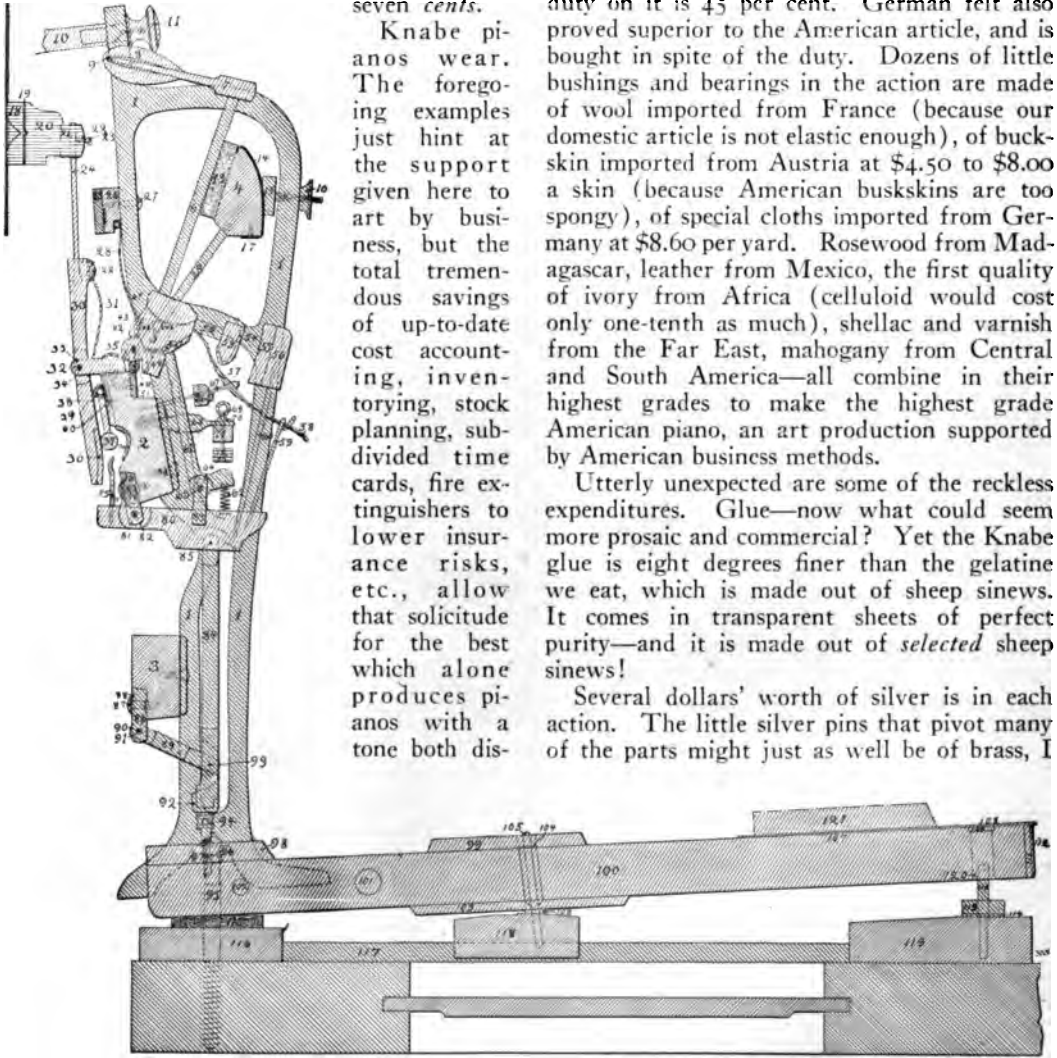
seven cents. Knabe pianos wear. The foregoing examples just hint at the support given here to art by business, but the total tremendous savings of up-to-date cost accounting, inventoring, stock planning, subdivided time cards, fire extinguishers to lower insurance risks, etc., allow that solicitude for the best which alone produces pianos with a tone both dis-

tinguished and lasting. The Knabe instruments at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore have undergone the most severe and constant use for 24 years, with practically no repairs. This wearing quality is due primarily to the disregard of time, trouble, and expense in obtaining materials that will last.

To this end the whole world pays tribute to the Knabe piano. Tests of American steel wire are constantly made by the company, but so far none equals the German product. Accordingly, this is exclusively used, although the duty on it is 45 per cent. German felt also proved superior to the American article, and is bought in spite of the duty. Dozens of little bushings and bearings in the action are made of wool imported from France (because our domestic article is not elastic enough), of buckskin imported from Austria at \$4.50 to \$8.00 a skin (because American buskskins are too spongy), of special cloths imported from Germany at \$8.60 per yard. Rosewood from Madagascar, leather from Mexico, the first quality of ivory from Africa (celluloid would cost only one-tenth as much), shellac and varnish from the Far East, mahogany from Central and South America—all combine in their highest grades to make the highest grade American piano, an art production supported by American business methods.

Utterly unexpected are some of the reckless expenditures. Glue—now what could seem more prosaic and commercial? Yet the Knabe glue is eight degrees finer than the gelatine we eat, which is made out of sheep sinews. It comes in transparent sheets of perfect purity—and it is made out of *selected* sheep sinews!

Several dollars' worth of silver is in each action. The little silver pins that pivot many of the parts might just as well be of brass, I



WHAT "TOUCH" MEANS—ALL THESE HAND-ADJUSTED PARTS ARE BROUGHT INTO PLAY BY THE STRIKING OF A SINGLE KNABE KEY!

(Cross-section of an upright piano "action." From the key (No. 121), to the hammer (No. 18) shown resting on the string, an average of 28 operations apiece for the 122 parts are necessary to produce the elastic, responsive Knabe "touch" for one key alone.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

suggested to the action department foreman. Such a look of horror came over his face. "Never—brass might rust!"

This foreman is a good example of the high intelligence and enthusiasm produced by the Knabe way of making business support art, not interfere with it. He was an expert in a Paris firm for 28 years, then in New York for 13 years, and during the six years that he has been with the Knabes not a single complaint has come in regarding actions.

Similar oneness with their work runs through the whole staff of 765 employees. Many are bound by ties of loyal affection to "the boys," Ernest and William Knabe. Some of the older men taught the boys when they worked at the bench. There is one operator whose father worked for their father, whose grandfather worked for their grandfather, and whose two sons are now coming on for apprenticeship. Most of the workers are Germans, to whom music is Heaven. They are better paid than they would be anywhere else. Every man is treated like an artist and is satisfied. It is an inspiration to watch one of the old craftsmen "fine-tuning" a piano, in rapt attention—wise-faced, white-headed, looking as if he had stepped out of an Albrecht Dürer print. He has served his apprenticeship at the "first-tuning," he has worked two or three years at the "second-tuning," he graduated into the "third-tuning," and now the perfect regulation of Knabe tone is his life. Such a man cannot be hired at random; he is an evolution.

Indeed, the pains taken with the wood alone, pains that do not show, by themselves are a whole chapter of specialized cabinet-making. The panels, for instance, are built up of six parts, side by side, the grain of each piece being arranged to work against that of the next piece, so that warping is impossible. To see half a dozen brawny operators gently *fanning the glue* on these panels, to get the temperature just right before the veneers are put on—that is a typical revelation of Knabe care.

Almost inconceivable, indeed, is the minute perception of the Knabe action-adjusters. Their work is all done by hand. The hammers are made to hit to a hair-line; the keyboard is straight-edged; the space between the keys is evened; among the hundreds of the operations for every action may be mentioned the bringing into exact play of scores of felt and leather and cloth bearings. Each part receive an average of 28 operations; and when

it seems that human skill can do no more, the regulator comes, followed by the overhauler, whose work in turn is gone over by the fine tone regulator, an artist who by touch can tell whether a washer 2-1,000 of an inch thick is needed under a key.

Here is an upright piano just bought for the U. S. cruiser *Maryland*. Now, the *climate* for which every instrument is destined is always carefully considered, and in this case, of course, the foe is dampness. A slight swelling of the wood must be allowed for. So an artist is at work delicately loosening all the hundreds of "centers," which balance six or seven parts for each of the 88 keys. The infinite care for such details, petty but all important for art, seem utterly impossible in twentieth-century America.

After the inside of a Knabe has been breathed upon by the inspiration of musical art, the outside is taken in hand by inspired decorators. Here is a grand finished in Watteau style—an amber dissolving view of nymphs and cupids. Here is an upright, charming in its delicate simplicity—white mahogany in its natural finish, stained only with shellac. Louis XV, Colonial, rococo, Flemish, follow, each done with temperament, with individuality, and yet with restraint and beautiful adaptation to the decorated surface. And on these "art cases" even the natural grains of the veneers, before being stained, are fascinating—perhaps a strong figure in curly walnut, or beautifully fitted waves of rippling mahogany. For their backgrounds, indeed, Knabe artists work upon the finest collection of beautiful woods in the world—solid rosewood, satinwood, paper-thin mahogany veneers worth their area in dollar bills (for one fine log alone the Knabes paid \$11,000.00).

Nearby are scientists constantly making experiments in applied acoustics. Across the way is a great woodyard, where millions of feet of valuable lumber is taking on resonance with the months and years. Upstairs, great sounding boards are smoothed and shaped from chosen wood as a Guarnerius would model a violin belly. And through these and all the 28 departments which make every part that enters into the construction of a Knabe, there runs the same spring of action: "Cut down none of the cost—but cut out all the waste."

Would you like to see for yourself the result of this handiwork? Then mail a letter to Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., asking for their Art Portfolio of beautiful piano designs. It will be sent you free.

A NEW WORK OF REFERENCE.

THE statement that America has produced a new reference library that is "truly original in plan and execution, absolutely new in its material, and worthy to rank with the great works of other nations" may be "news" to some, but it is certainly an accomplished fact. Encyclopedia-making is not new, but the "*Americana*," the latest and greatest enterprise of the *Scientific American*, published at 258 Fifth Avenue, New York, shows to how great an extent old ideas are relegated to the past, and how thoroughly the spirit of modern improvement and development has revolutionized twentieth-century publishing, as it has other great industries and arts.

The enterprise of an adequate national reference work suggested itself in the most natural way to Mr. Frederick Converse Beach, for thirty years editor of the *Scientific American*. Every year he had been receiving literally thousands of letters asking for information that any truly American encyclopedia should have offered to the reader, but which no existing work did offer. Such constant

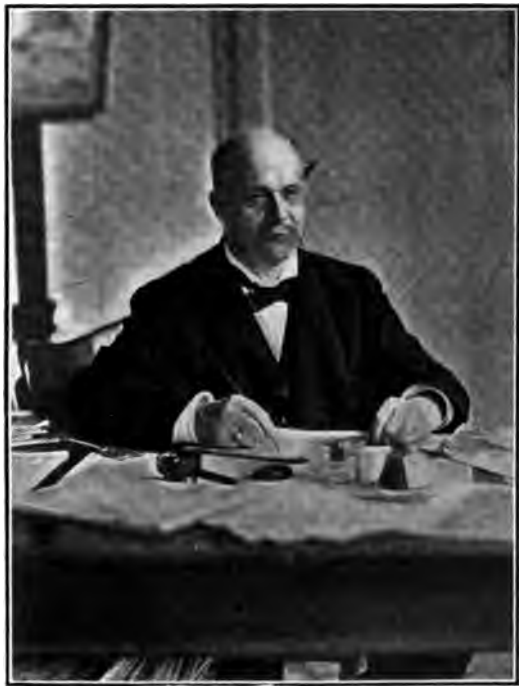
pressure upon a busy journalist, closely in touch with the keenest thought of the day in advanced commerce and applied science, and also with the widest-awake section of the reading public, finally culminated in the "*Americana*" ideal: A national work—universal in its information, American in its production, and which, under the splendid development of the managing editor, Mr. George Edwin Rines, and his eminent associates, has been realized in a manner to make the "*Americana*" the standard work of reference in this country for many years to come.

This magnificent library, handsome in workmanship, unsurpassed in any country for its universal comprehensiveness and reliability, for completeness of cross-reference, convenience of arrangement and bibliography, wealth of illustration and accuracy of maps, is above all a monument to good judgment born of practical experience; for in it the reader finds the constant emphasis placed upon what is worth while.

Before the "*Americana*" appeared, the use of some foreign work or works as a "basis," and the consequent following of old ideas, proved the ruin of so-called "American" encyclopedias. By this method, thousands of topics were selected alphabetically, to be arranged and "put together" by the "compilers." When the "basis" was thought insufficient on any one topic a special writer was called upon to furnish (anonymously) the latest information. Ignorant as to how much of his article was to be used, knowing that he was not to be held responsible for it, foreseeing that possibly the opinions of others might be sandwiched in among his own by the compilers (who might or might not be competent to strike a balance), this special writer had the



GEORGE EDWIN RINES.
(Managing Editor.)



FREDERICK CONVERSE BEACH.
(Editor-in-chief.)

east possible impulse to inspiration and statistical accuracy.

Encyclopedias thus pieced together have offered impossible tasks even to the most distinguished of supervisors. Many contain prodigious amounts of information; but each, as regards its conception, and a good deal of its contents, has "just happened."



DR. SIMON NEWCOMB.
(Department of Astronomy.)

So the "Americana" builders had to break the old rules. They laid a brand-new foundation. Instead of chipping off material of another land and time, filling in the chinks by anonymous hack work, they built from actual, throbbing American life. They declined to use any foreign work as a basis, but determined to produce a reference work written freshly from beginning to end, and by the ablest body of American specialists that could be gathered together for one purpose under responsible editorial direction; these authors to sign their articles as responsible records to posterity in the most monumental Hall of Fame that our nation has yet erected.

HOW THE PERFECT CIRCLE WAS MADE.

Primarily, these editors grasped the real meaning of the word "encyclopedia," which in Greek signifies "circle of education." The "Americana" is the only reference work we know that at all approaches this idea.

Previous "compilers" have attempted to describe this whole whirling wheel of human interests; but the following of a scrappy, alphabetized topical list obliged them to skip haphazard from center to rim and back again, —north, east, south, and west, over and over. Their work could never be rounded or complete.

Their process was *fragmentary*, and the result, as every user of an encyclopedia realizes, is unsatisfactory. The "Americana's" process is *segmentary*. Upon the sweeping circumference of a true modern "circle of education" the editors, departing from formal precedent, marked off, with uniquely practised judgment, the fundamentally important arcs, and then the way was plain through each

great department of knowledge to work down throughout a *segment* of the whole circle, proceeding from big to little, from abstract to concrete, developing the department down to the finest specific point. Whatever may be the "claims" of other works, the "Americana" is certainly the first and only work the contents of which show that this important feature has been actually carried out.

When these segments were joined together, how symmetrically each fitted with and balanced all the others! Thus, the superfluous projections, the weakening gaps, the clumsy reduplications generally found in encyclopedias, seem to have been skillfully avoided, and the whole arc planned and supervised by the hand and head of a master.

In each great division of knowledge the "master" is called the department editor. He is invariably a man of unquestioned scholarship and successful energy. Dr. Simon Newcomb for Astronomy; Prof. James E. Creighton, of Cornell, for Philosophy; Prof. Cassius J. Keyser, of Columbia, for Mathematics; President Robert S. Woodward, of Carnegie Institution, for Physics; Russell Sturgis for Architecture; Andrew S. Draper for Education; Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., for Medicine; President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford, for Zoölogy; Andrew C. McLaughlin for the special series of articles on the United States; Profs. George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, and Charles W. Colby, of McGill, for Canada, and many others of the same sterling stamp were appointed, and the work itself shows that these editors have conscientiously exercised supervision over their departments.

The list of distinguished contributors in any department (perhaps 20, or 50, or 100 in number) is an unparalleled roll-call of the men in that profession, business, or industry who are doing the work in the United States, Canada, and South America,—men who know what is most worth being told and how to tell it; and their selection shows the presence of the master.

Take Education as a sample depart-



PROF. J. E. CREIGHTON,
OF CORNELL.
(Department of Philosophy.)

ment. Most fittingly, the department editor was Andrew S. Draper, New York State Commissioner of Education. To President John Finley, of the New York City College, he assigned the subject of HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES; to President Gunsaulus, of Armour Institute, TECHNICAL EDUCATION; to Melvil Dewey, former State Librarian of New York, LIBRARIES AND HOME EDUCATION; to President Wheeler, of California, the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE; to Prof. Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard, the STUDY OF EDUCATION; to Howard Rogers, of the New York State Department of Education, EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES; to Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke, the EDUCATION OF WOMEN; to President Charles F. Thwing, COLLEGES FOR WOMEN; to Nathan C. Schaeffer, the DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, and so on throughout a list of over forty prominent pedagogues.

The distinguished contributions of these educators were conceived, assigned, and written with definite knowledge of their interrelations. When, finally, the series was assembled it fitted perfectly together; it made a magnificently homogeneous segment of the great circle.

Moreover, to give these essential great groups all the space possible, the non-essentials were jealously condensed. Former works had been swamped by definitions and minor details belonging to the dictionary, the gazetteer, the biographical compilation (as much as one-third of the average encyclopedia is given to biography). Throughout, it is clear that the editors of the "Americana," instead of telling what little things are, chose big things and told something about them.

Nor did this sane balancing of importance stop with the great departments of knowledge considered as wholes. Each department is built up of units the interrelation of which has been judged in a modern spirit utterly new to encyclopedia-making. Take, for instance, the general subject of Astronomy. The "Americana" considers that the title *ABERRATION* is worth one-half a column, with a cross-reference to *astronomy*, and that *THE EARTH* is worth eleven columns. Looking at these same titles in a leading "old-style" work, we find no evidence of the difference in importance between the two subjects; *ABERRATION* has four columns, *THE EARTH* also has four columns! (This latter work, by the way, entirely omits six of the "Americana's" important astronomical titles.)

Again, under the head of *THE CIVIL WAR*,

real education is offered by the "Americana." There is a 25-column "general" article, with many more under such related titles as *CAUSES*—*SECESSION*—the various important battles, etc.—aggregating 489 columns, with 16 new maps. The most comprehensive "American" encyclopedia previous to the appearance of the "Americana" gives but 82½ columns regarding the Civil War, with only 9 maps. It is this development of a subject in all its parts that makes the "Americana" absolutely indispensable to the library, to the literary worker, and especially to the cultivated home.



RESULT OF THE AMERICANA'S PRINCIPLE OF CONSTRUCTION BY DEPARTMENTS, NOT BY TOPICS.

(Each department editor treated his section independently. Thus, his subjects were developed with such symmetry that if they should be gathered together from their alphabetical arrangement in the work they would make a duly proportioned *segment* of the "circle of education." The sketch shows only a few of the Americana's many departments.)

In Mathematics, the omission from reference works of topics included in the "Americana" well illustrates the difference between the old-fashioned and the modern conception of the science. Such are: HISTORY OF THE ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA, HISTORY OF ARITHMETIC, ASSEMBLAGES, ANALYSIS SITUS, CURVES OF DOUBLE CURVATURE, HIGHER PLANE CURVES, DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, GALOIS THEORY OF EQUATIONS, GENERAL THEORY OF EQUATIONS, CARTESIAN GEOMETRY, ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY, LINE GEOMETRY AND ALLIED THEORIES, MODERN ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, NON-EUCLIDIAN GEOMETRY, PURE PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY, HISTORY OF THE ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY,

THEORY OF GROUPS, MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION, COVARIANTS AND INVARIANTS, SYMBOLIC LOGIC, MATHEMATICAL SOCIETIES AND JOURNALS, REAL VARIABLE, AND HISTORY OF THE ELEMENTS OF TRIGONOMETRY.

We have made a comparison of this department of the "Americana" with the "latest"



PROF. CASSIUS J. KEYSER,
OF COLUMBIA.

(Department of Mathematics.)

American work, and the difference amounts to a total eclipse. In the affairs of our own country, column-comparison of the "Americana's" pages with the best of its rivals shows an overwhelming advantage in the former's favor, and truly justifies its claim to be a great "national work." Under the heads of AMERICA, NAME AND DERIVATION;

AMERICA (general article); AMERICA, DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION, AND COLONIZATION; AMERICA, UNITED STATES (comparative); CENTRAL AMERICA; SOUTH AMERICA; NORTH AMERICA; UNITED STATES; CANADA—the "Americana" gives 872½ columns. The best any of the others can show is 233½ columns, leaving a balance for the *national* library of 639 columns. Surely here is an American work of which we need not be ashamed!

An examination of any portion shows that the men in charge had a *plan*, and deserve the highest credit for the success which they have attained in its development.



PRESIDENT H. S. WOODWARD,
OF CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.
(Department of Physics.)

REAL EDUCATION VERSUS MERE INFORMATION.

While these pioneers of original encyclopædia-making were building up their rounded circle of modern American interests they never lost sight of its texture. The "Americana's" facts are greater than the facts of any other similar

work, for they are breathed upon by the glowing spirit of national accomplishment. They are more than information: they are education.

Above all, these volumes are completely and impartially American. For the first time, the entire country, from Canada to South America, has thorough, first-hand representation, and this fair spirit of impartiality is carried into religion, science, and the other departments wherein human minds have differed since the world began.

And right at this point one comes face to face with that single feature of the "Americana" which, were the work less valuable than it is, still would cause it instantly and overwhelmingly to supplant all others of the sort. This feature is the signing of the articles. Each one of the important articles bears the name of its distinguished author, in token that it is the weighty, measured record of his life-effort and knowledge, by which, in this permanent national work, he is willing to be judged of posterity. This token, this guarantee of reputation and responsibility, the reader has a right to demand.

Here is an illustration: Suppose the articles on medicine be examined in an "unsigned" encyclopedia. How much of each is from an authority recognized by the profession, and how much from the office "compiler"? Who guarantees the data of bacteria, symptoms, prescriptions, etc.? Is the production an attempt to recognize allopathic and homeopathic, conservative and progressive? How much is such an attempt worth?

Now, suppose corresponding titles in medicine to



PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN,
OF STANFORD.

(Department of Zoölogy.)



RUSSELL STURGIS, F.A.I.A.
(Department of Architecture.)

isulted in the "Americana's" pages.

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE appears the of William Osler, of Oxford; the authority; YELLOW FEVER is treated by Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A.; PSYCHIC MEDICINE by Herman M. Biggs, New York Health Department; PATHOLOGY by William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, foremost pathologist of this country. A score more of recognized medical authorities deal with many more titles; and it is considered that these men do not write for the "Americana" as partisans, but to give the history and latest results of the science, and that the smaller medical works stand with the knowledge and approval of the department editor, the authority of the work assumes an importance that can hardly be overestimated.



DREW S. DRAPER,
NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.
(Department of Education.)

Not content with rearing a new and brilliant structure and galvanizing it into life by the vouched-for records of the greatest body of American specialists, the "Americana" insisted in each article upon encyclopedic "treatment." This treatment must be complete. It must be developed.

Above all, it must not prate of elaborate definitions, but must tell something of the subject.

It is a rare virtue this is becomes plain by comparison. Turn to the HISTORY in any work. Here is a smothered, almost unrecognizable, method of writing, of traditions, of contemporaneous records, spun out into a terrifying, (c), (d), (e), and worse.—a little pertinent save to the use of a thesis for a Ph.D. degree.



PROF. GEORGE M. WRONG,
OF TORONTO.
(Canadian History.)

and, even to him, of no use, since such an advanced student would certainly have access to a library of books far more complete.

Now, try the "Americana" on HISTORY. Some short definitions, simple, convincing, and—ah! some *history*. From Herodotus up, the broad divisions are clearly developed one by one, each with its bibliography following. The articles are a forceful inspiration, in their specific closeness to life, for the reader to go on and on into the fascination of the world's heroes and kingdoms. This is the sort of bird's-eye view into actuality that busy workers want, the sort they should long ago have had offered to them.



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The first history article was but a dry skeleton for the examination of the pedant; the "Americana's" article is a vivid picture glowing with the tints of nature, as lifelike as the work of human hands can be.

Inseparable from the "Americana's" scheme of treatment is its arrangement. The "general" article in each department, carrying out the idea of being thoroughly encyclopedic, is three to six times as full as in any other work. This enables it not only to serve as cross-reference to the articles of specially related titles, but as an actual complete contribution by itself. The columns in the "Americana's" "general" article on Astronomy, for instance, not only direct the reader to the separately developed titles, such as ASTEROIDS, ECLIPSE, the Moon, etc., but in themselves form a complete contribution to the subject.

Though the "Americana" is international, it sees the world through American eyes. Though in completeness and reliability the range of its pages is unequalled, the emphasis is always laid on the questions that are modern and practical. Its sixty-two signed articles on the United States form the most complete, valued, up-to-date series on the subject ever published. The same is true of the forty-two signed articles on Canada, the progressive nation of nearest interest to us.

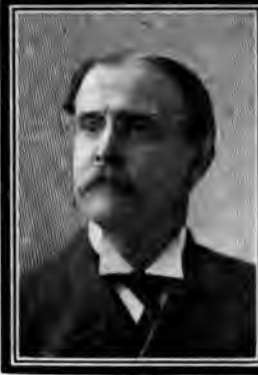
Here, moreover, appears a new reference-



PRES'T ARTHUR T. HADLEY,
OF YALE.



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.



PRES'T BENJ. IDE WHEELER,
OF CALIFORNIA.



DR. WM. ELLIOTT GRIFFITH.

Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy.

work view-point, one that is as complete, as efficient, as time-saving, as up-to-date, as the Twentieth Century Express. No evidence shows this more plainly than the titles that are in the "Americana" but absolutely left out of all other encyclopedias. Some of the many are such necessary vital subjects as **ENGINEERING EDUCATION, FACTORY ECONOMICS, EDUCATION IN PAINTING, RAILWAY STATIONS, TRADE SCHOOLS, TRADES OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH TO THE SEA, EXAMINATION OF BANK INSTITUTIONS, CATHOLIC SEMINARIES, THE CHICAGO SUBWAY, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, AMERICAN POLITICAL ISSUES, MODERN BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, POWER HOUSES, MECHANICAL INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL TERMS, SOCIAL SERVICE, CATHOLIC EDUCATION, THE CANNING**

INDUSTRY, MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION, THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, and other matters indispensable to any work really representative and up-to-date. Each of these, and many others which there is not space to enumerate, is a signed article. It is surprising that these are absent from other works which should be modern and American, but their inclusion in the "Americana" demonstrates beyond controversy that it is written by live authorities for live readers seeking authority.

Taken all in all, we have no hesitation in saying that this great American production, in the extent and usefulness of its contents, in its technical arrangement, in its original conception and brilliant performance, is without a peer.

NOTE.—Although the foregoing review appears as an advertisement, it is written by a member of the editorial staff of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS after an extended independent examination.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY.



PROF. GEORGE T. LADD,
OF YALE.



PROF. ALBERT B. HART,
OF HARVARD.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.



Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON.

OVER ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS REPRESENTING THE LEADING SCHOLARS AND AUTHORITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND SOUTH AMERICA.

LIFE INSURANCE AFTER THE ARMSTRONG INVESTIGATION:

CONDITION OF THE BUSINESS AS A WHOLE, AND REVIEW OF THE RECENT HISTORY AND PRESENT PROSPECTS OF ONE OF ITS LEADERS—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN order to get a proper view of objects of great magnitude, a certain perspective is necessary. This is equally true of questions relating to great interests. In order to render a just judgment one must know something of the circumstances which have brought about present conditions.

The Armstrong Investigation laid bare some striking abuses in Life Insurance management,—taking all the companies together,—and, in the nature of the case, each company investigated has had to bear the criticism that was due to all. It was also in the nature of the case that the public should exaggerate, for the time being, the relative importance of the abuses disclosed, and should fail to discriminate between those which grew out of the nature of the business, and those which were the result of personal greed. Not only so, but the vast amount of painstaking and conscientious work done by the companies, the efforts to adapt their service to public needs, and the great benefits conferred by the magnitude of their operations, have been, in large measure, overlooked.

What, then, are the objects and the dimensions of this great interest, that has been subjected to such thorough investigation and to such merciless criticism, and how has it endured the ordeal? While all great business enterprises are carried on for the profit of those who engage in them, nevertheless Life Insurance stands apart from all others in respect to the objects and ends which it proposes, and in respect to the grounds upon which it makes its appeal for patronage. Primarily, Life Insurance proposes coöperation of the strong for the protection of the weak; it offers no immediate rewards, but puts all its benefits in the future; and, finally, it reserves its greatest profits for those who are most unfortunate.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, covering the business of 1905, shows that there were in force at the end of the year, in life companies doing business in the State,

over five million policies, insuring over ten thousand million dollars. There are not yet one hundred million people in the United States, including its insular possessions, but if there were the life insurance in force in these companies would be equal to over one hundred dollars each for every man, woman, and child, whether white, black, red, or brown. These contracts are guaranteed by securities in hand, having a cash value of over twenty-six hundred and fifty million dollars. It will, perhaps, give the reader a better idea of how much this is, if he is told that it is more than all the money in circulation in the United States—that it is, within a few millions, equal to the national debt of the United States at the close of the Civil War; and that it is more than twice the amount of the capital and surplus of all the national banks in the country.

During the year 1905, while the business methods of these companies were under investigation and suspicion, they had an income of over six hundred million dollars, and disbursed nearly four hundred millions. Every item of their business, except that of new insurance issued, showed an increase in 1905 over corresponding items of the previous year, and they closed the year with five hundred millions more of insurance in force than they had at its beginning. During the past ten years their business has increased over one hundred per cent. Not a single company was found insolvent during the investigation; not a single company has since failed to meet its obligations with one hundred cents on the dollar. The main purpose of all these companies—the protection of families and estates—has been fulfilled. They have met the terms of every contract that has matured, and have on hand the funds provided by law for the protection of contracts now in force.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who directed the work of the Armstrong Committee, says of the general result: "We have had great companies exposed to close and unsparing analysis, only to find that their solidity was

as the rock of Gibraltar." Life Insurance is unquestionably safer now than before the investigation, by so much as the correction of the abuses disclosed makes it so, and there was nothing in these abuses which should impair the confidence of any one in the system itself.

It is not the intention of the writer to review the findings of the Armstrong Committee, nor to apportion the blame due in each particular case of wrongdoing, but rather to consider, in the light of authentic documents* just where one of the three great companies now stands, and what the outlook is for its future. In order to get the proper perspective it is necessary to go back ten years,—in some respects to the very beginning of the McCall administration,—in order to ascertain the spirit and trend of the wonderful energy which has characterized the operations of the New York Life Insurance Company.

IMPROVING THE COMMODITY IT OFFERED THE PUBLIC.

One of the first acts of the McCall administration, that caused the life insurance world to sit up and take notice, was the issuing of a new form of insurance contract, a form far in advance of anything then before the public. In other words, it set out to improve the goods it had to sell. This policy combined in a more favorable form than usual many good features already in use, but what set it off from all other life insurance policies was that it contained no restrictions whatever on the insured. If the company took the applicant's money, it agreed to insure him, without the elaborate hedging which formerly made it so easy to contest a claim. This policy contract has since been improved from time to time in a manner to keep its merits before the public; and while other companies have done much in the same direction, there has been no question as to the leadership of the New York Life.

In 1896 the Company announced that it had perfected plans for the insurance of sub-standard, or under-average, lives. The old question, "When does a kitten become a cat?" has always had its parallel in Life Insurance. What degree of impairment, or how much of a departure from perfection, is

allowable in a life before it should not be rated as a standard risk. And what should be done with or for those who cannot be so rated? The New York Life investigated the mortality of its rejected risks for twenty years back, and was thus able to make ratings for different degrees of impairment. It then offered a contract that appealed to Hope and not to Despair. Instead of a higher rate, to be continuous, no matter if a man lived to be as old as Moses, the different rates required were adjusted in surplus distributions, and by liens on the policies. All were charged regular rates for the maximum insurance the policy called for. Slightly impaired risks were insured for the full face of the policy, and placed in a class by themselves as to dividends, which were deferred for a term of years. More serious impairments were covered by the further expedient of making the amount payable at death in the early years of the insurance, less than the face of the policy—the amount increasing each year by the amount paid in, until the amount payable equaled the face of the policy.

Thus by improving its ordinary contract, and by offering the protection of insurance to a class who realized their need of it, but had not been able to obtain it, the New York Life gained the good will of the public, and broadened the basis of its business.

THE MIDDLEMAN ELIMINATED, AND THE COMPANY BROUGHT FACE TO FACE WITH THE INSURING PUBLIC.

Having provided a commodity of the best quality, and adapted it to many classes of people, the New York Life gave a new answer to the question, "How shall it be sold?" It abolished the General Agency system, and established the Branch Office system. Under the former, the Company "farmed out" the territory in which it did business among a few men, and they did the rest. The army of solicitors, who did the real work of securing applications for insurance, were the "hired men" of the General Agents. They had little interest in the business beyond their current commissions, and no special attachment to the Company which assumed the risks. The General Agent had a heavy claim on renewal premiums. The system bred extravagance and irresponsibility.

Under the Branch Office system the business is controlled by the company from the ground up. Branch Offices are established in every city of importance, all working on

* History of the New York Life Insurance Company, 1895-1905; Report of Five States' Insurance Commissioners to Policyholders New York Life Insurance Company; Report of Special Committee, Board of Trustees, New York Life Insurance Company; Report of Chartered and Certified Accountants re New York Life Insurance Company.

the same system. An Agency Director is in charge of the field work of each branch, and a bonded Cashier is in charge of the office work and makes a daily report of receipts and disbursements. All agents have contracts direct with the Company, and may work where they choose, but must report to some Branch Office. All books, records, etc., belong to the Company, and duplicate records are kept at the Home Office. When fire destroyed the Baltimore and Rochester branches of the New York Life, a few years ago, duplicate records were supplied, and the business went on without interruption. When San Francisco was destroyed the Company received no word for several days, and before it heard that its records were safe, it had duplicates ready to ship. At the Branch Office premiums are received, and payments made to policy-holders in the adjoining territory. It is the Company brought to the doors of the insuring public.

THE AGENCY FORCE ORGANIZED AND OFFICERED LIKE AN ARMY.

The field work of the Company in North America is divided into eleven departments, with an Inspector of Agencies over each. Next in rank are Supervisors, who usually have charge of several Branch Offices, and do an Agency Director's work in one of them. The agents are the men on the firing line. In addition to giving each agent a contract direct with the Company, the work of each is kept track of at the Home Office and every agent who does a certain amount of business per year is enrolled as a "Nylic." This word, formed from the initial letters of the Company's name, therefore designates attainments and standing in the agency force. There are four classes of "Nylics," according to the number of years in which men have reached the standard prescribed. In fixing the compensation of agents, a man's "Nylic" standing has been taken account of, in connection with the percentage of his business which remained on the Company's books. "Nylic" requirements were, from 1895 to 1899, \$25,000 of paid business per year; since 1899, \$50,000 of paid business per year. The number of "Nylics" in 1905 was over eleven hundred.

In order to give opportunity for distinction and rank to men who are able to do a larger business than is required for "Nylic" membership, Clubs were organized, beginning in 1897, in which membership is conditioned upon writing \$100,000 or more of

new business per year. These Clubs speedily became popular, until there are now eleven \$100,000 Clubs—one in each department,—and one National \$200,000 Club. The total Club membership in 1905 was 582, and the total new paid business of the members during the club year, was over \$100,000,000. "Nylic" and Club rank are entirely independent of each other and of the field officials already designated, so that every man has an opportunity to achieve distinction according to his actual work, entirely apart from any selection for office that may be made by the Company.

The spirit and trend of the New York Life's management during these years is clearly seen in contracts studiously adapted to the insurer's needs, and in a field organization that puts the agents in close touch with the Company, and the Company in close touch with the policy-holders. An idea—the idea of life insurance as a business—has been transformed into an ideal—the purpose of serving men by means of the life insurance system.

A GREAT VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE.

Reference to the volume of business done by the Company has been deferred until this point, in order to account in a rational way for the stupendous totals which represent it. The first measure of a life company's usefulness, and of the service it is rendering to the public, is found in the amount of insurance protection it furnishes. In order that the eye may assist the mental faculties in appreciating the stately march of millions of insurance in force in the New York Life, the accompanying diagram has been prepared: The large sector of the circle represents the amount of insurance protection furnished by the Company on December 31, 1895,—\$799,027,329. This aggregate represented the work of over fifty years. The smaller sectors represent the yearly increases of this protection, until, on December 31, 1905, the full circle shows over two thousand and sixty-one millions. In other words, the New York Life, having attained a certain degree of usefulness as the result of fifty years of life, and of the labors of many men, has had that usefulness increased one hundred and fifty per cent. in ten years. Its insurance in force is more than that of any other life insurance company in the world not doing an industrial business.

In order to show that other important items have kept pace with the increase in in-

the faults of management that have been charged, and in considering the Company's future. Are these faults mere barnacles on the good old ship, showing what manner of seas she has sailed through, or do they affect her real strength as a sea-going craft? Obviously the former. The faults grew out of efforts to conserve and increase the Company's business, and not out of personal greed; no officer or trustee profited by them; and, as a net result, the Company,—in other words, the policy-holders,—did not suffer by reason of them.*

The above characterizations fit the campaign contributions, the Hamilton payments, the syndicate operations, and the handling of sub-ledger assets. Errors of judgment, no doubt,—when viewed in cold blood, and considering the proportions to which they grew; to be condemned and abandoned, in the interest of greater conservatism and of more open methods,—as they have been. It is easy to criticise a military commander, when the critic sits in a cosy library, with all the reports before him,—after the battle,—and to say that the commander should have done so and so; it is a very different thing to know the best thing to be done, and to secure the doing of it, when the battle is raging and the field is covered with smoke. But bear in mind the main point: no one was deceived to his hurt, no personal profit was made, no company loss was suffered upon the operations as a whole.

Let us now take a look at the future. In what condition is the New York Life to serve its present patrons, and others who need life insurance?

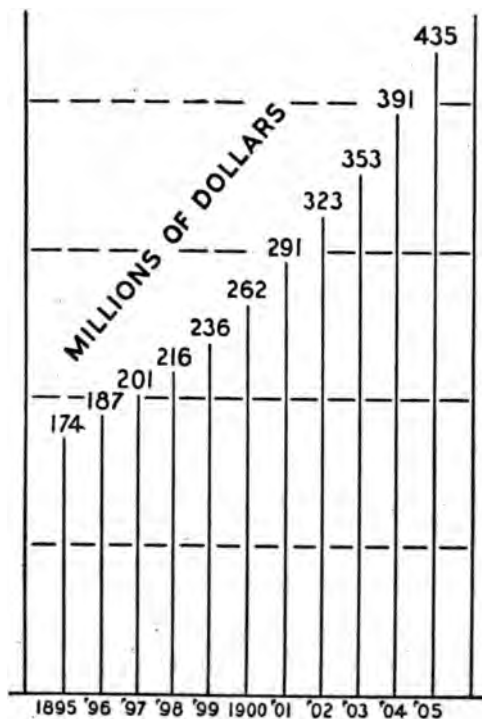
FINANCIAL CONDITION.

As to the financial condition of the Company, all are agreed,—it is better than its published reports claimed. The Chartered and Certified Public Accountants say:

We have verified all the Assets of the Company, and, after providing sufficient Reserves for possible losses, find that on December 31, 1905, the total Assets amounted to \$438,788,015.39, and are fully worth that sum. (Amount claimed by Company \$435,820,359.93.)

We have tested the clerical accuracy of the Insurance Reserve as certified by the Actuary of the Company, which amounts to \$379,151,063.70, and exceeds that required by the Insurance Department of the State of New York by the sum of \$7,201,720.00; and, having made a provision of \$5,589,775.00 for all other Liabilities, we find

that there was on December 31, 1905, a balance of \$54,047,176.29 available for Dividends on Participating Policies (including Deferred Dividend Policies at the end of their several accumulation periods) and for Contingencies. This bal-



ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

December 31, 1895, \$174,401,990
December 31, 1905, \$435,820,359

ance exceeds that claimed by the Company in its Annual Report for 1905.

The general administration of the Company is well organized, its management is sound, its business methods and system of collecting premiums are effective and economical, and its books and records are well and accurately kept. (Page 25.)

SUB-STANDARD BUSINESS.

With respect to the sub-standard business of the Company, the Accountants say:

We have spent some little time in examining the methods adopted by the Company for insuring what are known as Sub-Standard Risks. There is a general impression that this class of business is done in a more or less haphazard way and that there are not sufficient statistics available to make it a particularly safe hazard for a life insurance company. It was not our province to consider the sufficiency of the rates actually charged by the Company or the reserve carried for this class of business, but we have seen sufficient of the methods adopted to enable us to say that they are based upon complete statistics and that great care is taken in classifying the different risks and rating them accord-

* The net profits of syndicate operations and joint accounts were several million dollars in excess of the campaign contributions and the Hamilton payments.

ing to actual experience and not at all in a haphazard manner. Experience in the different classes of these risks is being accumulated constantly and tabulated in such a way as to make it immediately available for reference, and in our opinion, great credit is due to the Company for being among the first to write this business on a large scale on sound and safe principles. (Page 20.)

MUCH OLD BUSINESS FREE FROM RENEWAL CHARGES.

We have already seen that, under the Branch Office system, there are no General Agents, with claims for renewal commissions upon future premiums to be paid on business now in force. The significance of this is shown by the following extract from the Accountants' report:

One feature of the Company's methods which deserves special mention here has relation to the commissions allowed on premium collections. The agents' contract now, and for many previous years, in force for domestic business provides for a commission on the first premium varying from 40 to 60 per cent., graded for different classes of policies, and one conditional renewal commission varying from 5 to 20 per cent., depending upon the amount of new business written and paid for. These contracts are now universal, except for old contracts under the general agency system, abandoned many years ago, which have not yet expired, with the result that out of total renewal premiums in 1905, amounting to about \$70,000,000, \$50,000,000 were free from any charge for commissions to agents. This is an element of strength and ability to pay dividends which does not show in any financial statement. (Pages 14-15.)

Here, then, are \$50,000,000 of premiums free from renewal charges, upon which collection charges will be very small. As the average loading on the Company's premiums is said to be over twenty per cent. (page 18), the greater part of the \$10,000,000 in loading on this business will go to surplus account.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY'S INVESTED FUNDS.

Of the invested funds of the Company, the Trustees' Investigating Committee says:

Until within recent years there have been five classes of investments for insurance funds apart from policy loans, viz.: Office buildings in various cities, loans on real estate, temporary loans on stocks and bonds, investments in stocks, and investments in government, State, county, municipal, railway, and other bonds. As far back as 1892 the policy of erecting office buildings was discontinued, and the real-estate holdings of the Company, out of its total assets of over \$400,000,000, amount to less than \$14,000,000, of which amount \$12,000,000 is represented in the Home Office Building and Annex in this city, and domestic and office buildings.

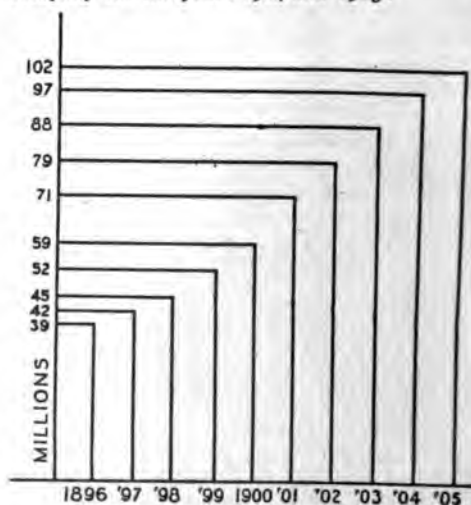
In 1899 the by-laws were amended to prohibit investments in, and loans upon, corporate stocks, and to provide for the gradual disposition of the stocks owned by the Company, a restriction and provision applied by the recent legislation to all life insurance companies. By the end of the year 1901 these stocks had been sold or arrangements had been made for their disposition. The stocks it has acquired since came to it in connection with participation in syndicates primarily formed for the disposition of bond issues. Its investments since 1899 have been principally confined to bonds of the various kinds mentioned, of which there was on hand on December 31, 1905, a total of \$323,844,150.29.

The committee has furthermore pursued the policy of purchasing bonds with long periods to run to guard against a permanent fall in the rate of interest payable on the best investment securities, and it has preferred bonds dealt in on the stock exchanges of the principal financial centers, so that they would always be readily marketable and their value at any time easily ascertainable. In the year 1895 the Company owned \$102,802,293.27 of bonds averaging thirty-five years to run. By the end of 1905, through carefully selected purchases and sales, the amount of bonds had increased from \$102,802,293.27 to \$323,844,150.29, and the average period during which they have to run, from thirty-five to nearly fifty years. It is doubtful whether such a list of bonds as the Company now owns could be duplicated. (Page 7.)

EARNINGS ON INVESTMENTS.

Of the earnings upon invested funds, the Chartered and Certified Accountants say:

We have thoroughly checked the earnings on investments for the year 1905 and have satisfied ourselves that they have all been properly accounted for. We have already referred to the rates of interest realized on the different classes of bonds and need only add here the average interest yield upon the mean total funds of the Company for the years 1904 and 1905:



GROWTH OF THE COMPANY'S INCOME.

Year 1895, \$37,892,265

Year 1905, 102,630,863

	Mean funds.	Interest earnings.	Percentage.
1904	\$365,472,996	\$15,010,000	4.11
1905	405,834,308	16,835,254	4.15

The above figures are prepared from the Company's published statements without any adjustment, the result of our examination for the year 1905 having shown that these figures may be considered for all practical purposes substantially correct; nor have we included therein any income derived from profits on sales or net gain in market values of investments. Inasmuch as the rate adopted in the valuation of the Company's Liabilities is 3 and $\frac{3}{2}$, and only in a small proportion of the business 4 per cent., it will be seen that there is an ample margin of interest earnings on the Insurance Reserve, in addition to the whole rate of over 4 per cent. on the Company's Surplus Reserves, amounting to over \$54,000,000. This, in effect, means that, assuming that the accumulation of net premiums at 3 and $\frac{3}{2}$ per cent. respectively provides an ample Insurance Reserve, the Surplus Reserves from which the distribution of dividends to policyholders are made are accumulating at a rate of approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. This condition cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the future distribution to policyholders. (Page 15.)

FOREIGN BUSINESS.

There has been criticism of the Company's foreign business upon very narrow grounds. It has been assumed, in effect, that the United States is the center of the civilized world, and that foreigners are barbarians, with whom it is unsafe to do business. It is forgotten by such critics that the United States is one of the youngest of the great civilized nations; that the principles of Life Insurance were first worked out and applied in other lands; that it was first established in this country upon data collected in foreign countries; and that all conditions that tend to the stability of the system are more uniform in many foreign lands than they are here.

The New York Life was one of the first American Life Companies to do business in foreign countries, having established offices in England and France as long ago as 1870, and it now has Branch Offices in all civilized lands. The higher interest rates earned upon American securities have enabled American companies to make larger returns to policyholders than foreign companies, and this has given them an advantage in competition. For this reason foreign companies have never made headway in this country.

One of the advantages to an American company of doing business in Europe is that the scientific aspects of life insurance have been much more thoroughly studied there than here, and government supervision is much more thorough. The Insurance Bureaus of Germany, Austria and Switzerland

are the most capable of any in the world, and a company that can pass muster there must be in a sound condition, and its business upon a safe basis. The New York Life was examined by a Prussian Royal Commission in 1899, and as a result it made some changes in its methods, in conformity with German requirements. Among these was the sale of all its stock holdings, a course now made necessary to other New York companies under the Armstrong laws. According to the last report of the New York Insurance Department, the stock holdings, which must be disposed of during the next five years, exceed one hundred and forty million dollars in market value.

As to the cost of the New York Life's foreign business, and its desirability, the Trustees' Investigating Committee says:

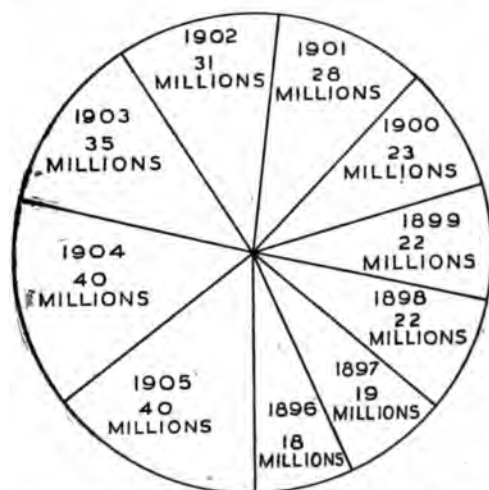
In this connection your committee considered the foreign business of the Company to determine whether it should be continued. Its conclusion is strongly in favor of maintaining this business as a general policy. There will, no doubt, be withdrawals from particular regions in the future as in the past, due to unsettled conditions, arbitrary exact'ions, excessive expenses, or unsatisfactory mortality. But that the foreign business as a whole is a benefit and source of strength the facts very clearly establish. Dividing that business into two departments,—one consisting of the countries of Europe and Africa, which report to the main office in Paris, and the other consisting of Canada, South America, Australia and the Orient, which report to the Home Office,—there was in force at the end of 1905 in the former \$381,368,469 of insurance, producing during the year a total of \$17,271,500 in premiums; and in the latter \$155,446,939 of insurance, producing during the year \$6,660,230 in premiums. The business of both was done at an expense sufficiently below the Company's general rate to leave a balance for contribution to the Home Office expenses in an amount as much as their fair proportion. The mortality results as a whole are as favorable as those in this country. The considerations, therefore, in favor of the foreign business are that its expense is about the average; that its mortality results are the same, and that as a matter of policy the widest possible distribution of risks under favorable conditions is the most desirable. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the foreign business of the Company be maintained, with the suggestion that, because of the statutory limitation on the amount of business the Company may do, it be thoroughly and critically analyzed with a view to retiring from regions where the results are least favorable and promising. (Pages 12-13.)

AS TO REFORMED METHODS.

On this subject the Trustees' Committee reports as follows:

It (the Committee) has carefully considered the evidence submitted to the Legislative Investi-

gating Committee affecting the Company, the report of that Committee, and the report of the Commissioners of the Five States, dated February 21, 1906, addressed to the policy-holders of the Company. It has inquired into the management of the financial affairs of the Company by the Finance Committee for a period of some years past, and into the conduct of every department of the Company's business. It has had before it the heads of every department to obtain



PAID POLICY-HOLDERS \$278,626,280 IN TEN YEARS.

from them direct information as to the details of their respective departments. It has scrutinized the expenditures of the Company of every kind. It has held sixty meetings and availed itself of every source of information. It, therefore, feels that it has left nothing undone to enable it to determine how the business of the Company in all its departments has been conducted, and to speak authoritatively on that subject. (Pages 1 and 2.)

* * * * *

Your Committee is not aware of any defects in the methods and system of the Company which have been revealed by the searching investigations of the past year, or practices that have been disapproved, that have not been, or are not being, corrected or discontinued; and the suggestions of the accountants contained in their final report are herewith submitted for the consideration and action of the Board. The Committee recommends that accountants be employed from time to time to examine the affairs and methods of the Company, to the end that there may be an independent audit, and that its system of accounting shall conform to the most advanced and approved standards. (Page 14.)

Let us review for a moment the ground we have traversed, and hear the conclusion of

the whole matter. We have seen that the New York Life won its preëminence by issuing liberal policy contracts, adapting them to men's needs, and by placing them before the insuring public in the most direct way. We have seen how it has organized and built up a great agency force, in close touch with the Home Office and with policy-holders. We have seen the Company doing a very large business, at a cost lower than that of previous years, and comparing favorably in this respect with other domestic, and with foreign, companies. We have seen that its business is on a sound basis, and the future security and profit of its policy-holders are as sure as anything in the financial world. We have seen it investigated by four independent bodies of men, whose testimony is in practical agreement on these points. And, finally, we have seen that all mistakes of method have been corrected, and measures taken to avoid like mistakes in the future.

The people who will, in the end, have most cause for complaint, because of the Armstrong legislation, will be those who will find themselves barred from a company like the New York Life, which, under the altered conditions, will be able to do business at a lower expense rate than the small companies. Sub-standard lives will have a special grievance against legislation which forbids deferred dividends, because sub-standard business can only be done, with safety and effectiveness, on the deferred dividend plan. These people, who need life insurance more than any other class, and who realize their need of it more deeply than any other class, will have a claim upon the law making power for such a modification of the insurance statutes as will make their insurance possible. The ordinary objection to deferred dividends,—that surplus is piled up during a long term of years,—does not obtain here; because this surplus, or what would be surplus if the mortality were normal, is likely to be used, in part, from year to year, in paying for the increased mortality of the sub-standard groups. While the New York Life will be abundantly able to secure its quota of business on standard lives, the humanitarian instincts of society will speedily array themselves against a restriction that shuts out a large class of deserving people from the great benefits of Life Insurance.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—The foregoing article, although appearing as a write-up paid for by the New York Life Insurance Company, has been prepared by one who understands the subject thoroughly, and should be of interest to every reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AN AID TO MODERN BUSINESS.

BY ISAAC F. MARCOSSON.

THERE was a time when personality ruled business and gave it an imperishable tradition, when vast commercial enterprises sprang from one man's efforts and generations plucked the rich fruits of his endeavors. It was the era of the business men of the old school, the forerunners of the builders of our empire of industry. Perhaps it was some shipping prince whose fleet of clipper ships touched at far-away wharves to exchange Yankee products for the treasure of the storied East; perhaps it was a merchant king who turned cheese into dollars and ruled a dusty counting-room with an iron hand; or perhaps it was some mill lord from whose myriad looms was spun the glittering fabric of a great fortune. But whether the old master of trade moved with stately mien and ponderous gait through ship, mill, or store, his business was conducted after the very simple and unwritten law and in the good old way.

"Why bother about frills and secretaries?" said these old merchants as they made their way serenely amid the changing tides of men and affairs. Personality and integrity were the very Gibraltar upon which the unyielding structures of their fortunes were reared. There was dignity and glamour about their calling. It was a very great honor to be a great merchant. These men merged their names into the history of their times, and they turned "keen, untroubled" faces upon the dangers that hurled lesser men to their ruin. When they died, their sons succeeded them. Sons came and sons went, and the old businesses seemed destined to go on forever.

But as these old merchants faded from the market-place swift changes were shaking the foundations of the régime that long years of fidelity had builded. A wonderful commercial expansion swept the country, uprooting all business traditions. It followed a marvelous development, the annexing of every State and country to the growing empire of business. Invention had come to the aid of business and sped it on with tingling leaps. A fleet of steel steamers succeeded every old-time clipper ship, pulsing factories rose where the ancient looms had whirled, and towering skyscrapers reared their roofs where musty

warehouses had stood. Commerce followed the flag, and the nation was rushed into the thrilling race for world-trade. Fierce competition succeeded the dignified calm of the old business days, and the game was to the swift and to the quick.

But what of the character of business? Business underwent a complete evolution, and the last vestige, save honor, of the old order of things was swept away, with few exceptions. In the mighty evolution which had fairly hurled the United States far into the van of the struggle for world-commercial power the very methods of business changed. Vast volumes of trade, coupled with the many-sided phases of modern industry, made new and exacting demands upon man's ingenuity and resource. The time had gone when one man could steer a great business through the swift eddies of competition and progress to devious paths that touched at many lands. Industries with a hundred branches; railroads that employed armies and made and unmade States; enterprises that girdled the globe,—these were the Titanic activities that man was called upon to harness.

What happened? Business became organized as never before. It became as consummate a plan of action as ever Napoleon wielded to crush the Allies of Europe. In short, business became a science that had for its aim the elimination of failure and the complete enhancement of financial success.

The old-time business man carried much of the plan and detail of his undertakings in his head. His business developed itself, and he merely guided it. It was a tradition that certain volumes of business, like history, repeated. But with the new science of business came the business engineer. He was the concrete symbol of an era of organization and system; a business doctor who prescribed for a business that was ill and failing, who applied strenuous remedies. He laid out business campaigns as a civil engineer laid out the route of a railroad for a syndicate. The parallel was easy. On the one hand was an untilled business field ready to be broken for a golden harvest; on the other was a virgin country to be linked with bonds of steel.

What did the business engineer do? First of all, he revolutionized business methods.

He showed men how to conduct their business better than they had done before. He showed them where waste was eating up their profits; where energy was going to naught; and how worry, that eternal menace of prosperity and health, could be vanquished. Best of all, he did away with the old-time theory that a man had to wait six months to

But the business engineer did more than this. He organized great industrial enterprises so that system ruled them just as the personality of the old time business man dominated his establishment. He took a great manufacturing company, for example, that had eighty branch stores all over the United States. He made a series of charts that covered comprehensively every phase of the business. By their use the head of the great business could sit at his desk in the morning and have spread before him the very vitals of his whole vast business. He could see what every department was doing—just how the line of output paralleled the line of sale (and this was a vastly important thing to know); he could observe at a glance just what his supply of raw material was; how many men were at work, and how they did their work. In brief, he sat there with his finger on a business pulse that throbbed in every State.

But the greatest example of business system is in the conduct of The Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., with its practically perfect plan of handling and recording the tremendous detail incidental to the operation of six and one-half million policies all in force. With every labor-saving device known to modern business invention and convenience, the company is able to minimize its expenses. For example, it has its own complete printing plant, where all the enormous amount of supplies are printed, and where the company publications, which have a circulation of 3,000,000, are published. It has



UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

find out how his affairs stood. "Know how you stand every day at the close of business," said the business engineer. And he proved it. He introduced systems for the use of loose-leaf ledgers and card catalogues, by which a man at 5 o'clock every day knew just what his profits and his losses were. What is the result? No more illusions about being on the sunny side of the business street when you are in reality verging on the edge of bankruptcy.

actuarial machines that turn out complete records in less than a minute. This annihilation of all unnecessary expense makes possible liberal dividends for policyholders. The system of recording has been brought to its highest development by the Prudential Company. Every detail of the great insurance undertaking is concentrated and recorded, so that any detail can be referred to without the least delay, which not only means system, but proclaims economy.

Business, then, has been reduced to a science. The man at the head of it was like a general conducting a military campaign. It was a fascinating science,—instead of researchers, there were alert, eager-brained business men, searching every law of demand and supply, probing every possibility, exploring new fields of commercial conquest. In the uncertain crucibles of speculation and ambition they stirred vast enterprises into dazzling results.

Thus men built their shining structures on the vast checkerboard of business. But the grim factor Death had to be reckoned with. Man, however, had found a way to provide against the uncertainty of life, and the way was through life insurance. As business had made its mighty strides, life insurance had kept pace. As business had become reduced to an exact science, so had life insurance been perfected until its all-protecting arms sheltered a whole world. It put an infallible safeguard about the most sacred institution in the world—the home. Business men were quick to appreciate its value to them, for it became a sure and certain investment, an unerring means to economy; and the policy became a negotiable paper that was a sterling asset.

But how was life insurance to protect business as it was protecting millions of homes? The Prudential, of Newark, made it possible with a partnership policy that was destined to become an inseparable aid to business. Behind this great company was the personality of United States Senator John F. Dryden, who had founded and developed it until it became a monument of impregnable insurance protection. The joint-partnership policy was evolved upon this theory: "If men can successfully insure their lives for their families, why not insure for their partners or their business?" So the plan of partnership insurance was evolved, in which a group of men associated in business could insure themselves for each other's benefit or for the benefit of the firm, and thus guarantee the integrity of the institution.

The plan developed and put into wide and successful operation by the Prudential is as simple and economical as it is far-reaching in its beneficial effects. Brown, Smith, and Jones, for example, are engaged in business in New York. They are healthy, insurable, and their business prospers. One day Brown says to his partners:

"What would happen if one of us died suddenly?" In the midst of life, with suc-

cess smiling at them from every side and the future beckoning alluringly before them, this was not a pleasant prospect. There was a pause. Then Jones said:

"I guess there would be great confusion and no one would know where he stood."

Presently Smith remarked: "We'd have to take in another partner, I suppose."

But Brown broke in at this juncture: "I have a remedy for this contingency which is liable to come any time and when we are least prepared. Let us take out a Prudential joint-partnership insurance in favor of the business. Then things will go on all right, no matter what happens."

So they took out a Prudential partnership policy. Brown was thirty-nine years old, Smith was forty-two, and Jones was forty. Each took out a policy for \$10,000. The beneficiary for the \$30,000 of insurance was the firm. The combined annual premium was \$993.10, which was paid out of the firm's sinking fund as a legitimate expense.

What was the result? From the day those policies reposed in the firm's safe, a keener confidence pervaded the business that was like tonic to the partners. The whole foundation of the business seemed safer and surer. These men knew absolutely that no matter how suddenly Death might stalk among them the business which they had reared with patient hands and hopeful hearts was immune from disintegration, which the death of one of their number might have caused.

But the insurance was not the only benefit that this group of policies bestowed. They had also the confidence and the constant satisfaction that protection afforded. There was still another. Their credit was enhanced. One day an opportunity presented itself for a business deal of considerable scope. A sum of money beyond that in hand was necessary, and since the greater part of the firm's available security was employed, the partners were in a quandary. Suddenly Jones had an inspiration.

"How about our partnership policy and the loan which the Prudential will make to us?" he exclaimed.

"Sure enough," replied the partners. It was put into the breach and was a ready security; the money was secured and the deal was consummated, the profit secured, and the loan restored.

Then one day the tragic news was flashed to the office: "Smith is dead." He had passed away suddenly in the night. In the ordinary course of events which follow such

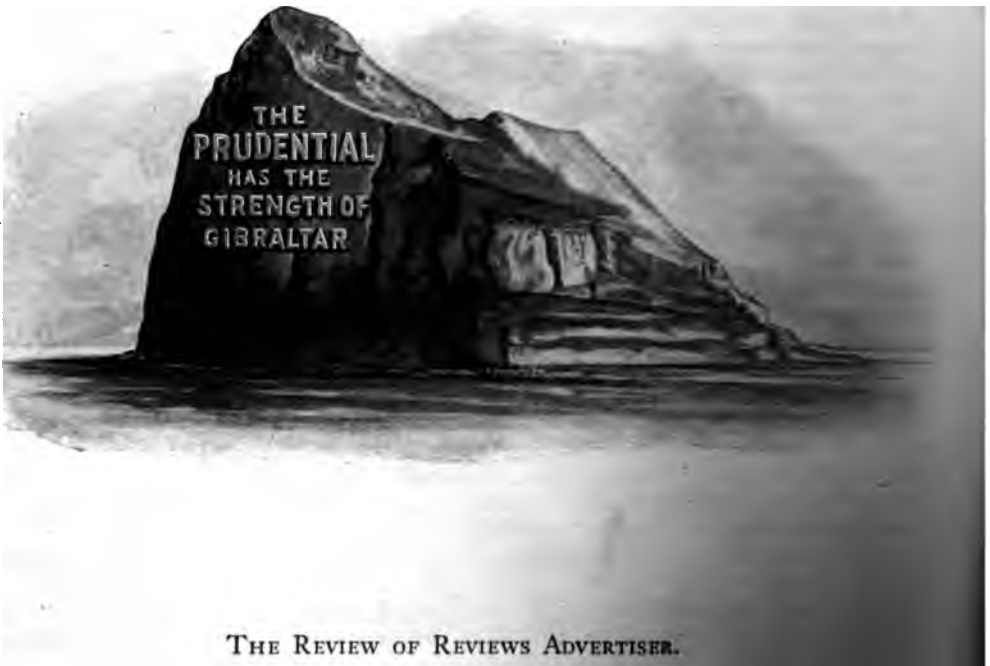
a misfortune there would have been endless confusion and a yawning gap in the business, to be instantly filled at any cost or the result to the firm would be serious. Ready money is always necessary at such times. Long experience has taught that in these crises \$10,000 in available cash is worth more than ten times that sum at any other time, for it is sometimes difficult to convert assets, however valuable, quickly into cash. That is why so many rich men have large policies which provide ready money in just such emergencies. But in the case of Smith there was the Prudential partnership policy, which was the ready wedge ready to be driven straight into the emergency. There was a check for \$10,000 the next day; it bridged over all troubles, and permitted no menace to the integrity of the business.

But assume that the partners lived. The benefit would be just as great. Since the elusive Elixir of Life remains undiscovered, the uncertainty of earthly existence menaced these men as all other mortals. Yet the policy girded them with confidence and granted them immunity from worry. No matter what happened, they were protected. The policy, therefore, represented at all times, not only a safeguard, but an infallible asset for the realization of money and the building up of credit. If one of the partners, or all of

them, retired from business, the policies could be changed so as to make the wives the beneficiaries. The protection was continuous. Thus, life insurance has taken its place as essential to the safe and systematic conduct of business,—a first and last aid to the business man.

The value of life insurance remains unimpaired. When President Dryden, of the Prudential, at his own request, was summoned to appear before the Armstrong investigating committee in New York he declared on the stand, in answer to the question why his company maintained a large surplus, that it represented security,—the first and unalterable purpose of the company. As the ratio of mortality and the expense of insurance are lessened each year, so does the attitude of the company toward its policyholders become correspondingly more liberal.

We have seen how life insurance maintains the integrity of business. So does it in a larger sense preserve the unity of the American home. It makes possible those vital forces that provide the bone and sinew of our national life. Viewed in the light of our civilization, it has taken a high and unimpeachable place in the destiny of the nation. For in the perfect security of the people lies the real hope and safeguard of the democracy.



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS ADVERTISER.

A PLAYER-PIANO FOR NATURAL MUSICIANS.

A SELF-PLAYING INSTRUMENT THAT MAKES INGENUOUS ARTIFICE
AID NATURAL ART, THROUGH THE MOST ELEMENTAL, IN-
STINCTIVE MUSIC-EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN RACE.

BY J. HOPKINS.

"Mister, lemme tell you when the music starts I can't keep still."

IN the apparently trivial words of this popular-song chorus lies the romance of the greatest musical invention of our age. For this invention is based on the dignity and essentiality of *foot-and-body-movement* in music.

The Greek "chorus" also means "dance," and the music grew from the regular movements of the dancers. Farther back, from the misty plains of Iran whence our first Aryan forefathers spread over Europe and Asia, comes the dance step as the foundation of all poetry and *all music*.

Do you "beat time" by instinct? Do you find your foot marking the measures of a brisk march, your fingers tapping the lively triplets of a waltz, your body gently swaying with a dreamy, stately *largo*?

Then you are a *natural musician*. For by your beating, your swaying, you respond to the same elemental, cosmic impulse that sent some Aryan ancestor, one day before the dawn of history, stamping down the line of a tribal dance, with body swaying and measured gestures. From the rhythm of these steps, motions, and gestures of our earliest forefathers was developed all modern music; first vocal, from the singing with the dance, then instrumental.

Rhythm, then, is the father of music. And you have got it in you. How are you going to make use of this priceless elemental emotion, add to it intellect and culture and comprehension, until it becomes a faculty invaluable for companionship, entertainment, inspiration?

For the expression and cultivation of this emotion, the most highly organized of all modern instruments is the piano. But many thousands of natural musicians are unable to give the time necessary to enter upon its exacting technique; and even those who do play, and keep advancing in mastery, constantly find themselves learning to appreciate selections just beyond their power to per-

form. The difficulties of mechanical drudgery are always dragging back the longing for expression of a "natural musician."

For all these people was designed the Player-Piano; the piano with a semi-automatic attachment enabling difficult music to be played by those with little or no technique. The keys are struck, not by human fingers, but by mechanical fingers pneumatically actuated from bellows. By means of a moving perforated sheet, the air can be let in on any group of fingers desired, and thus any harmony or melody produced. It met, though at first it did not fill, a long-felt want, and immediately sprang into wide popularity.

Several makes have been so perfected that you can have at your command a very good mechanical imitation of some one else's expression of the selection played. By means of levers, operated in accordance with formal instructions, it is possible faithfully to produce the cut-and-dried ideas of a preceptor as to heavy or light "accents," *diminuendo*, *crescendo*, or any required tone shading.

But only one make of Player-Piano was so designed, fundamentally, that the performer finds *spontaneous* expression of *his own* musical feeling, inherited, temperamental, unconscious perhaps. The self-playing device of this piano is essentially different from that of any other. Without wide exploitation by forced publicity, it has gradually grown to the fore. It is a triumph of long-endeavoring Yankee ingenuity; its inventor, Theodore P. Brown, has incorporated radical and valuable improvements within the last year.

It is the only piano with the automatic feature that is natural. It is called the Simplex Piano.

Although the Simplex has many points of superiority, its characteristic and unique feature is this: The mechanical labor of pedaling is so reduced that expression *direct from the feet* is made possible.

With all other makes, the feet are called upon for an exhausting treadmill task.

They alone supply power to the "wind-engine" that drives the automatic fingers against the piano keys; and they alone supply the power to wind and unwind the tightly stretched music roll. Hence, the performer, puffing away at his foot-exercise, is called upon to "put in the expression" of loud or soft, accented or smooth, by means of a separate lever.

How different with the Simplex! It permits the *foot itself* to express directly its own natural musical impulses by means of direct, natural impulses upon the pedal.

This is the unique value of the Simplex Piano to a "natural musician": That it not only employs a device to lighten the actual labor of operating by *one-half*, and by this alone doubles the player's pleasures; but that it also provides the instinctive means of expression that have come down to civilized man through countless ages,—the rhythmic foot-beat of the dance, now heavy, now light, now increasing, now dying away, which planted in our ancestors the seed of that music now reaching near to Heaven itself.

Great musicians have written the Simplex Company most enthusiastically concerning the "natural" feature described near the beginning of this article. The unique device

for direct dainty shadings, smooth delicate effects, and sudden accents without change of time, has fascinated artists of world renown.

The brilliant composer, Mascagni, in the intervals of playing over and over upon a Simplex the popular "Intermezzo" from his opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," wrote as follows: "Let me say in the fewest words, but with greatest pleasure, that nothing I have seen on my delightful tour of America equals the wonderful mechanical construction and the almost human touch and marvelous execution of the Simplex Player-Piano. No other invention of its kind can compare with it in any way."

Edouard De Reske writes admiring "the strong accents as coupled with immediate pianissimos, producing a dramatic effect for the study of rôles which I have found in no other player."

Emma Eames Story writes that the Simplex "has a softness and elasticity of touch that I have found in no other that I have heard."

Marcella Sembrich writes: "While this is more easily manipulated physically, its possibilities are greater than any other."

Schumann-Heink says: "Every possibility in the rendition of good music is accomplished by your Simplex Player-Piano, and with far less expenditure of strength."

Many more such letters are exhibited by the Simplex Company as the highest endorsement of this unique feature of their product.

To "put in expression" through a lever is manifestly artificial. You forget to move it at the right time—you move it too far—not far enough. The foot is a natural and elemental way of marking musical feeling. You don't have to "remember." It is essentially an unconscious and efficient means.

It is curious that the inventors of other piano-aides got so far away from first principles, from the dignity of the "natural musician," and the musical efficiency of his foot, beating in time to the ages.

The reason is possibly that these inventors became so



THE SIMPLEX PIANO OPEN, SHOWING THE PEDALS THAT GIVE DIRECT EXPRESSION.

wrapped up in the pretty problem of providing automatic fingers to strike the keys,—and how beautifully they did solve this problem!—that they did not realize they were cutting off the spontaneous substitute for the function of expression.

So, in most Player-Pianos, the delicate touch which the *player's feet* upon the pedal should give to the keys, and which the Simplex has rendered as elastic and responsive as the touch of an *artist's fingers*, is hampered because the feet are also made to do a work that should not belong to them. They are forced to supply motive power for mere machinery. The consequent drag upon them effectually chokes their natural sympathetic expression.

This is as if an audience should ask Kubelik to hold his violin strings stretched to the proper pitch with one hand, while he "puts in the expression" with the other! No audience asks that; it allows Kubelik to perform this task through the medium of pegs, by which previously he has wound up the strings to the proper pitch. This *mechanical* job is not for the artist.

Suppose that John La Farge were required to stretch smooth his canvas with one hand, while with the other he limns the solemn features of "Moses on Sinai" amid the rising mists! Of course, Mr. La Farge is not required to do this. A wooden stretcher has previously been wedged to the proper tightness in order to perform the *mechanical* task of stretching the canvas.

Or, suppose the dramatic critics insisted that Richard Mansfield keep the curtain up by hanging onto the curtain-rope with one hand, while with the other he makes the gestures of dying Cæsar! Of course, there is an assistant deputed for this *mechanical* task of raising and lowering the curtain.

All these operations are necessary; but they should be performed in such a way as not to embarrass the artist's expression.

Now, any "natural musician" is a potential artist,

and it is doubly an offense against art to embarrass his struggling expression with mechanical difficulties. All things are possible to him in that field of music whither his individuality leads him, if he has time,—and a Simplex Piano.

The idea of a Player-Piano is a noble one; an instrument designed to defy mere mechanism, to lead all true music lovers to the Promised Land of Harmony without any previous forty years wandering through deserts of scales and exercises. But to take away from you the necessity of having to learn technique,—that is only part of the full function of the Player-Piano. It should also take away from you the unskilled labor that is a necessary accompaniment to your expression of feeling, just as much as such tasks are taken from Kubelik, from John La Farge, from Richard Mansfield, and from all true cultivators of every other form of art.

Only one instrument performs this full function. It is the Simplex.

Many more patents, essential to a perfectly satisfactory player-piano, are used by the Simplex only. Take the matter of accurate *time*. The Simplex, like others, uses a "tempo-lever" to retard or accelerate the



THE SIMPLEX PIANO CLOSED, READY TO BE PLAYED ON LIKE ANY OTHER PIANO—TWO MOTIONS CLOSE OR OPEN IT.

time of the music. *Absolute control of time* by this lever, however, is possessed only by the Simplex. With all others, a fixed, steady movement of the pedals must be maintained, or else the tempo lever is interfered with. With the Simplex, it is a physical impossibility to hasten or retard the music by any other means than the tempo-lever. This absolute separating of speed and force is the only logical means of satisfaction in a Player-Piano, and is possessed only by the Simplex.

Another essential and peculiar feature of this piano, the one, indeed, from which it takes its name, is its *simplicity*. Its self-playing device has fewer parts and complications than has that of any other piano player. Consequently it is less liable to derangement and wearing out. And this lack of confusion, moreover, constitutes an integral feature of the immediate control of emphasis and rhythm by the foot. The simplicity of the piano in general lies also in the ease with which the self-playing device may be thrown into action, after one has been playing on the instrument as on an ordinary piano. For this operation (or its reverse) but two movements are necessary, both as simple as lifting the cover of a piano from the keyboard. Should any accident occur, the entire self-playing mechanism may be lifted out by removing eight screws. The piano is well named "Simplex."

Still another peculiar advantage, the subject of recent patents of the company, is the "dynamic lever." By this invention the *scale is divided* by an ingenious shifting arrangement; a movement of the player's fingers subdues the bass, or subdues the treble, or gives equal power throughout the scale.

If a melody is in the treble, the bass may instantly be softened by the performer through his dynamic lever,—softened, moreover, to any varying degree desired. If the melody is in the bass, the treble may be kept down at will.

The importance of this almost human contrivance is revolutionary; the new fields it opens up are boundless. Read what Emma Calvé wrote concerning it: "The fault of all other players which I have recognized is the impossibility of playing a melody with one degree of power and the accompaniment proportionately lighter. This the Simplex does to perfection."

If further recommendation of this piano were needed, it would be found in its *versa-*

tility. People who appreciate the higher class of music have always led in the demand for the Simplex, because of its command over finer, daintier, quicker gradations than can be had by any other instrument. Where taste reigns unhampered,—on yachts, in clubs, battleships, the large resort hotels of the South, the Adirondacks, New England,—the Simplex also reigns. But its *naturalness*, its spontaneity, also make it the piano for all of those who like the simpler music the kind that quickest touches the feelings. The old time melodies of Stephen Foster, the catchiest coon-songs in ragtime, are as near the heart of the Simplex as the most elaborate nocturne of Chopin, or the most stupendous Bach fugue.

Over 15,000 pieces of music are at the command of the owner of a Simplex. By a special clutch, the piano can handle any roll of music cut to the Standard size. This gives an overwhelming variety of choice.

This Christmas, in truth, finds the whole meaning of the word "piano" changed, after two hundred years of development along fixed lines of scales and tone. From now on, the prospective buyer of an instrument will be asked: "Do you mean just a plain piano, or a Player-Piano?" And more and more, as time goes on, he will answer: "A Player-Piano," adding, in an increasing number of cases: "A Simplex."

For, in this particular production, the combination feature has "made good." The semi-automatic mechanism operates brilliantly at a touch, and by another touch can be thrown out of gear, allowing the piano to be played in the usual manner without the slightest rattle or hindrance of any sort. What a treasure for any family! What a blessing to the hostess, to have an instrument equal to all occasions, whether a children's dance, or an after-dinner *musical* before critical guests!

"How about the piano itself?" For thirty-five years its makers have been manufacturing high grade musical instruments. They have forced the name "Simplex" to the front as denoting reliability and excellence in a "player." When they added to the "player" a piano prepared under their own experienced eyes, completing the Simplex Player-Piano, it was apparent that their reputation was at stake. Critics have pronounced the piano an instrument of tone and construction as good as the best. Go to any standard music store and see for yourself.

DECEMBER

1906

Vol. XXXIV
No. 208.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN
DEC 8 1906

New National Forest Reserves

The President and the Corporations

Electrification—A Railroad Revolution

The Most Prosperous Year in Our History

The Vital Education Debate in England

American History and Mural Painting

Foreign Composers Our Guests

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, NEW YORK

PRICE · 25 · CENTS

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter Copyright, 1906, by The Review of Reviews Co.

\$3.00 · A · YEAR



Roast Turkey with the Juices in

Select a young, plump and tender bird.

Dress, wash, season as usual, and spread, inside and outside, with softened butter, well rubbed in.

Be sure to moisten the dressing thoroughly with bouillon made with Armour's Extract of Beef and boiling water. Then stuff, truss and place on rack in dripping pan.

Baste frequently with

Armour's **EXTRACT & BEEF**

—made into a rich gravy. This not only preserves the natural juices, but adds succulence and the appetizing flavor of Armour's Extract of Beef.

To make Holiday dinners successful, use Armour's Extract of Beef *throughout*—a savory stock, sauce and seasoning for all sorts of dishes.

Only one-fourth as much is required as of other meat stocks.

Left-over portions of turkey may be utilized delightfully, with Armour's Extract of Beef — for Stews, French Hash on Toast, Fricandeau, Pâté, Grilled Bones, and in Soup.

Send to Armour & Company, Chicago, for their Cook Book, "Culinary Wrinkles." It contains scores of useful cooking hints, and recipes for delightfully different dishes.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

TIFFANY & Co.

Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, New York

Christmas Gifts

Photographs or Cuts sent upon request

Ladies' Gold Watches

Small open-face, 18-karat-gold watches, suitable
for young women - - - \$25, \$35, \$45, upward
Small chronographs in 18-karat-gold cases for
Trained Nurses - - - - - \$50

Men's Gold Watches

New model, open-face watches, in 18-karat-gold
cases, adapted for young men - \$60, \$95, \$100, upward
Open-face, 18-karat-gold minute repeaters, \$135 and \$240

Ladies' Diamond Rings

Solitaires - - - - \$25, \$50, \$75, \$95, upward
Solitaires with small diamonds embedded in
shank - - - - - \$75, upward
Two-stone diamond rings - - - \$50, "
Three-stone diamond rings - - - \$60, "
Five-stone half-hoop diamond rings - \$50, "

Clocks

Best French eight-day movements, in gilt bronze
and glass cases, Traveling Clocks - \$12, \$14, \$20, \$28
Mantel Clocks striking hours and half-hours on
Cathedral gong - - - - \$20, \$35 and \$55

Fork and Spoon Chests

Tiffany & Co.'s copyrighted patterns of Sterling
Silver Forks and Spoons. Prices include handsome,
compact, hardwood chests, with lock and key
5 dozen sets - - - - - \$100 to \$200
6 " " - - - - - \$140 to \$250
7 " " - - - - - \$175 to \$300
8 " " - - - - - \$250 to \$350

Fifth Avenue New York

Tiffany & Co. always welcome a comparison of prices

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

New Blue Book

Now ready —
Tiffany 1907 Blue
Book — Christmas
Edition — No illus-
trations. 621 pages
of concise descrip-
tions and prices of
Jewelry, Silver-
ware, Watches,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Pottery, Glass and
other articles suit-
able for Christmas
gifts

Blue Book sent
upon request

Out-of-Town Service

Upon advice as to
requirements and
limit of price,
Tiffany & Co. will
send photographs,
cuts or careful de-
scriptions of what
their stock affords

Goods Sent on Approval

to any part of the
United States, to
persons known to
the house or who
will make them-
selves known by
reference from
any National Bank
or responsible
business house

Tiffany & Co. are
strictly retailers.
They do not em-
ploy agents or sell
their wares through
other dealers

Revival of the Art of 18th Century Color Printing

Art Connoisseurs are generally familiar with the wonderful color prints of the 18th Century and have regretted the decadence of this process of reproduction.

France has worked along the old lines of this art of late years with varying success, but it has remained for American inventiveness and French artisanship combined to carry color prints to a wider field of reproduction and greater effectiveness.

Mr. Ralph Randolph Adams, the maker of art books, and M. Sangois, the ablest artisan in this work, lately of the greatest color house in France, have evolved between them processes that carry this work to such lengths that they are able to produce color prints so entirely devoid of all mechanical effects that the artists themselves are often unable to distinguish between the reproduction and the original painting.

Among the first color prints offered are a series of automobile pictures, including a portrait of of



The Summer Auto Girl

Wagner, winner of the Vanderbilt cup, by Jean Paleologue, late of Paris. An exquisite head of "Diana" by Frank Fowler, the well known portrait and figure painter.

A list of other subjects by well-known American artists will be ready December 1st. Mailed on application. On satisfactory references from an established business house or National Bank, Mr. Adams will ship prints of any of the above subjects on approval.

Plate Mark, 16 in. x 12 in. Paper, 22 in. x 16 in.

The Winter Auto Girl.	Plate mark 16 in. x 12 in.	Paper 22 in. x 16 in.	\$5.00
The Summer Auto Girl.	Plate mark 16 in. x 12 in.	Paper 22 in. x 16 in.	5.00
Wagner, winner Vanderbilt Cup.	Plate mark 16 in. x 12 in.	Paper 22 in. x 16 in.	5.00
"Diana."	Plate mark 16 in. x 12 in.	Paper 22 in. x 16 in.	6.00
"Pierrette" etching in dry point. Also printed in color.	Plate mark 13 in. x 16 in.	Paper 22 in. x 16 in.	15.00
"Pierrette" as above, but printed in black or sepia			5.00

All prints on the finest extra heavy steel plate paper. Prices of Remarque and Artist Proofs signed and numbered will be furnished on application. The original paintings and color proofs may be seen and compared at the Exhibition Library of The Adams Studios.



Pierrette

THE ADAMS STUDIOS

RALPH RANDOLPH ADAMS

9 East 42d Street, Between 5th and Madison Avenues, New York



From the Macmillan Holiday List

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, ETC.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Tarry at Home Travels



"Dr. Hale always treats his reader as a personal friend, and chats with him about men and things out of a full store of knowledge and with abundant personal anecdote, apt literary illustration and historic parallel . . . high ideals and generous patriotism."—*The Outlook*.

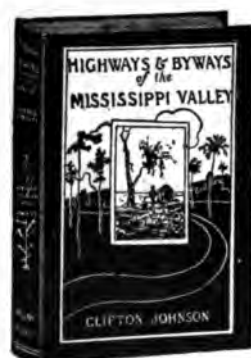
"Dr. Hale draws upon an unequaled treasury of memories. His new book takes him into nearly all the original thirteen states, and in each he was involved in activities which are peculiarly illuminating."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

*The 200 fine illustrations are of Dr. Hale's own Collection.
Cloth, demy 8vo, \$2.50 net; by mail, \$2.70.*

Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson's Persia Past and Present

"The reader of this handsome volume will find that it is crowded with observations on the habits of the people, the antiquities which are associated with historic persons, descriptions and explanations of the Zoroastrian worship and creed, and the like. Few books of travel published this year approach this in interest."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia*.

*With 200 original illustrations and a map.
Cloth, 8vo, gilt tops, \$4.00 net; by mail \$4.22.*



Mr. Clifton Johnson's Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley

Casual revelations of character, picturesque or humorous, the delight of every sympathetic observer, are caught in the text with a faithfulness which gains the reader a surprisingly realistic sense of things and suggests possibilities of travel and sight-seeing untouched by the ordinary guide book.

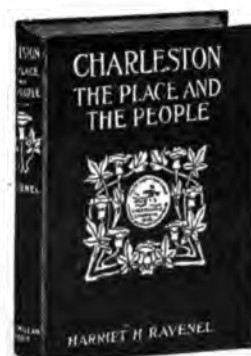
*With 15 full-page plates from photographs by the author.
Cloth, cr. 8vo, \$2.00 net; by mail \$2.20.*

Mr. E. V. Lucas's A Wanderer in London

"Eminently interesting and, above all, eminently useful."—*New York Tribune*.

"He has expounded the delights of the city with an enthusiasm and an insight which cannot be over praised."—*The Spectator, London*.

16 of its many illustrations are in colors. Cloth, \$1.75 net.



Charleston: The Place and the People By Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel

A companion volume to Miss AGNES REPPLIER's "Philadelphia" and Miss GRACE KING's "New Orleans." Charming in itself and especially interesting to those who enjoyed Mr. Owen Wister's delightful glimpses of the city (under the name of "Kingsport") in "Lady Baltimore."

*With illustrations by VERNON HOWE BAILEY.
Cloth, cr. 8vo, \$2.25 net; by mail \$2.40.*

PUBLISHED
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

From the Macmillan Holiday List

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

Bram Stoker's

Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving

"No matter what life or lives may hereafter be written with Irving as a subject, none can be more effective, none can have greater appeal, than these thrice commendable volumes before us."—*Baltimore Sun*.

With portraits and other hitherto unpublished illustrations.
Two volumes, demy 8vo, \$2.50 net.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's

Memories and Thoughts

The author describes this work as: "some reminiscences of the famous men and women he has known, the great books he has studied, the splendid memories of nature and of art which he will cherish to the last."

The Dial describes it as "partly autobiographical, with delightful width of scope, fine tone, genial atmosphere, rich suggestiveness."

Cloth, 12mo, \$2.00 net.



NEW NOVELS

Mr. Jack London's White Fang

"A thrilling story of adventure . . . stirring indeed. Every scene is etched with a vividness that bears new witness to the author's graphic powers . . . touches a chord of tenderness that is all too rare in Mr. London's work."—*Record-Herald, Chicago*.

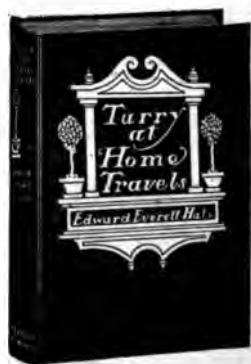
"A splendid story . . . greater than 'The Call of the Wild.'"—*Evening Mail, New York*.

Illustrated in colors. Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. F. M. Crawford's A Lady of Rome

"The most notable novel Mr. Crawford has written since the days of 'Saracinesca' . . . tragic, human, convincing."—*Record-Herald, Chicago*.

Cloth, \$1.50.



Mr. Winston Churchill's Coniston

"One of the greatest novels ever written in America."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

200th thousand. Cloth, \$1.50.

Mr. Owen Wister's Lady Baltimore

"Stories like this defy criticism. They ask merely to be read lightly, leisurely, and pleasurably."—*Boston Transcript*.

Illustrated with drawings by VERNON HOWE BAILEY and full-page half-tones by LESTER RALPH. 100th thousand. Cloth, \$1.50.



Henry George, Jr.'s

The Romance of John Bainbridge

Will interest many because of the fact that its subject suggests the career of the author's father, in whose life there was ample material of romance.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.

Will Payne's When Love Speaks

The book is made from the live, attractive material of modern city life; its climax is as novel as the whole unusual situation is dramatic.

Cloth, \$1.50.

PUBLISHED
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK

From the Macmillan Holiday List



NEW JUVENILES

Miss Christina Gowans Whyte's The Story Book Girls

is the simple, unpretentious story to which was awarded some months ago a prize offered by Dr. Robertson Nicoll's famous paper *The Bookman* for the best story for young girls. It holds one's interest to an unusual degree in the perfectly natural lives and ideals of four girls who make the same impression of reality as do Miss Alcott's four "Little Women."

Cloth, \$1.50.



Miss Beulah Marie Dix's Merrylips

"It is really no inconsiderable triumph to create, as Miss Dix has done in this book, a little girl of the time of Cromwell, and make her as real and natural and simple as any child of our own times could be. . . . In all her exciting experiences Merrylips never ceases to be an altogether delightful little maid."

—*The Outlook*.

Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50



Charles J. Bellamy's The Wonder Children

"The book combines the two most fascinating elements for the child's mind—the mystery that is in fairy tales, and the familiarity of the setting of everyday life."—*Bulletin*.

"We do not know when we have chanced upon stories for the little folk that hold such a rare charm as this."—*Young People's Weekly*.

Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.



E. Nesbit's The Railway Children

"A lively and fun-loving family of children whose adventures are as amusing and as readable as those of her famous 'Would-be-Goods.'"—*The Outlook*.

Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.



Ernest Ingersoll's Eight Secrets

This is a story of a wide awake boy who gets into some curious adventures in which a thoroughly nice, bright girl is also interested. Then the Eight Secrets turn up one by one, making things exciting for the young reader.

Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Odyssey for Boys and Girls By the Rev. A. J. Church

author of the most popular of all the adaptations of the classics to young readers, "Stories from Homer," "Stories from Herodotus," etc.

With 12 plates in colors. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE BEST NATURAL HISTORY FOR THE FAMILY

The Life of Animals: Mammals

Mr. ERNEST INGERSOLL'S beautifully illustrated work has pictures for the little ones, curious adventures for the bright lads, suggestive facts for the student, and the whole is handled from the most recent scientific point of view. The whole world is covered and the newest material has been utilized.

With more than 100 illustrations and 15 plates in color.
Cloth, \$2.00 net, by mail \$2.25.

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

From the Macmillan Holiday List

The Memoirs of the Late Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe

A translation of the big literary sensation of the year in Germany, in which is told the inside history of the dismissal of Prince Bismarck. In Germany the interest in these memoirs has been intense, exhausting an edition of ten thousand as soon as the work was published. The translation is made from the unmodified first edition.

Published in November. \$6.00 net.

Dr. James Ford Rhodes's History of the United States

From the compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule in the South in 1877.

Now complete in seven volumes. 8vo. Price of the set, cloth, \$17.50 net; half morocco, \$32.00; half levant, \$40.

"Mr. Rhodes has charm and lucidity of style and a rare gift for quotation, not the trick of essayists who make a pastiche of other people's clever sayings, but the faculty of seizing the word or phrase from letter, speech, or debate which reflects the actual movement of events and makes his reader the participant in a living scene. Above all he is inflexibly judicious, without causes to plead, friends to eulogize, or enemies to condemn, but with one sole aim, the truth."—*The New York Tribune*.

Mr. Herbert Paul's History of Modern England

Complete in five volumes. Cloth, 8vo, price per volume \$2.50 net; the set, \$12.50 net.

"Mr. Paul has a vivid, picturesque style that never fails to be suggestive, stimulating the reader's imagination, and arousing the interest the more one gets into the subject. He has, moreover, the faculty of getting at the heart of things; he penetrates the apparent meaning, and sets out the real gist of the matter in trenchant, forceful English."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Dr. Henry C. Lea's History of the Inquisition of Spain

This subject is of vital interest not only from its dramatic history, but because of its far-reaching effect on the Spanish character and upon Spain's position among nations. And upon this subject Dr. Lea is the ultimate authority.

To be complete in four volumes. Now ready: volumes I and II. Each, \$3.50 net.

Cambridge Modern History Volume IV Just Ready

The Thirty Years' War. A continuation of the great work planned by the late Lord Acton, and to which all the leading historical writers in England and America are contributing.

To be complete in 15 volumes, of which 8 are now ready. Cloth, royal 8vo, \$4.00 net per volume.

The Writings of Benjamin Franklin

Collected and Edited, with a Life and Introduction by ALBERT HENRY SMYTH.

Complete in ten volumes. \$3.00 net per volume.

"As this excellent edition of Franklin's writings approaches completion its superiority over all former editions is increasingly evident."—*Review of Reviews*.

The Correspondence of William Pitt, Lord Chatham

When Secretary of State, with Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commissioners in America. Edited under the Auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America by GERTRUDE SELWYN KIMBALL.

In two volumes. Cloth, 8vo, \$6.00 net.

The Novels of Ivan Turgenev Illustrated Edition

A new and cheaper edition of the translation by Constance Garnett, whom Tolstoi mentions with approval as best rendering the spirit of the original Russian.

Dark green cloth, the set, \$18.00.

George Brandes' Main Currents in 19th Century Literature

The London Athenæum says of this work: "Dr. Brandes is marvellously well read, illuminating in analysis, comprehensive and balanced in his historic outlook."

Though cheaper in price than the first edition this is even more valuable by the addition of forty portraits. Sold in sets, six volumes, 8vo, \$11.00 net.

The Eversley Shakespeare

This popular edition of Shakespeare's works in the convenient size and attractive dark-red binding of the well-known Eversley series is made even more satisfactory by the inclusion in a separate volume of Hamilton Wright Mable's "Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man."

Eleven volumes, 12mo, \$10.00.

Mr. Alfred Noyes's Poems

In England Mr. Noyes is held to have reached the highest mark in recent poetry for vigor and originality.

Olive green cloth, with design in gold, \$1.35 net.

Mr. Coningsby Wm. Dawson's The Worker

A production whose elemental sincerity marks the genuine poet who realizes the essential man of all time.

Cloth, 16mo. Just ready. \$1.35 net.

PUBLISHED
BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

64-66 5th AVE.
NEW YORK

HOLIDAY

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

ITALIAN DAYS AND WAYS

By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton

In this book Miss Wharton gives the experiences and impressions of three women *en voyage*, as related by one of the party in a series of letters. The charm of less-frequented Italian towns, as well as of the large cities, is delightfully set forth.

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50 net. Postage 12 cents extra

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

and the New
World of His
Discovery ::

By Filson Young

The work is published in two volumes, contains maps and illustrations, a photogravure portrait of Columbus, and a picture in colors of a caravel, such as Columbus must have sailed in, from a painting by Norman Wilkinson. Earl of Dunraven has also contributed a note on the navigation of Columbus's first voyage.

Two volumes. Octavo, cloth, gilt tops, \$6.50 net, per set.

The Drawings of

JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET

Fifty Facsimile Reproductions of the Master's Work with an Introductory Essay.

The edition is numbered and limited to one hundred and forty copies, imperial quarto, for the United States. One hundred and twenty copies, numbered and bound in buckram, \$20.00 net, each. Twenty copies, printed on hand-made paper and bound in vellum, gilt, forming an edition de luxe, at \$25.00 net, each.

A New Volume in the FRENCH MEN OF LETTERS SERIES

Edited by Alexander Jessup, Litt.D.

HONORÉ DE BALZAC. This latest addition to Balzac critical literature is a very exhaustive study by M. Ferdinand Brunetière, commonly recognized as the ablest living critic of French literature.

Previously published—**MONTAIGNE**, by Edward Dowden.

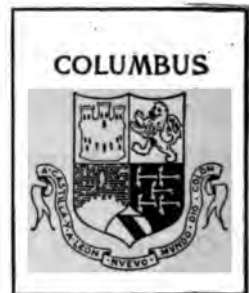
Each volume contains a frontispiece portrait of its subject, and an adequate index.

12mo. Cloth, paper label, \$1.50 net, per volume. Postage 10 cents extra

AN IDEAL GIFT SADDLE AND SONG

A collection of the best verse about the horse, by noted writers in the English language. An appropriate present for any one who has a fondness for horses or for good poetry.

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50 net. Three Quarter Levant, \$4.50 net.



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

BOOKS

BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOKS

A MAID IN ARCADY

By Ralph Henry Barbour

A large number of readers have come to expect each Christmas a new story from the graceful pen of Ralph Henry Barbour, whose "An Orchard Princess" and "Kitty of the Roses" attained such great popularity. This year he has written a novel of idyllic love, with humor, gayety, and charming love situations vying for supremacy on every page. Elaborately illustrated in colors and tints by Frederic J. von Rapp.

Small quarto. Decorated cover, in gold, with medallion, in a box, \$2.00

The Adventures of Joujou

By Edith Macvane

The daintiest and most charming love-story of the year.

Fifteen full-page illustrations in colors by

Frank Ver Beck

Square octavo. Ornamental cloth, in a box, \$2.00.

VER BECK'S Book of Bears

Bruin at his best and funniest

The illustrations number seventy-five, drawn by Frank Ver Beck. Some are in full colors, others in two colors, and some in tint. Bound in boards, with special cover design in colors, \$1.50.

The Happy-Go-Lucky

Translated from the
German by

Mrs. A. L. Wister

Sumptuously illustrated in colors and tints. Decoratively bound in cloth and enclosed in a box, \$2.00.

NEW FICTION

Paul by E. F. Benson

The strongest and most human novel the author of "The Angel of Pain" and "Dodo" has yet written. It is full of heart interest and the reader is held in suspense until the last page.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

"I Will Repay"

By Baroness Orczy

Author of "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

A story of the French Revolution, the romance of which is concerned with the tragedy of a soul-conflict 'twixt love and a mistaken sense of duty.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

DASHING ON!

The Colonel of the Red Huzzars

By John Reed Scott

Easily captures all honors as 1906's most dashing romance. The illustrations in color by

Clarence F. Underwood

add to its appropriateness as a gift.

12mo. Decorated cloth, \$1.50.

Breakers Ahead

By the Author of "That Mainwaring Affair," is in its Third Edition. You will enjoy it.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

GABRIELLE Transgressor

By Harris Dickinson

Author of "The Ravens." "

An intense and unusual romance of Colonial New Orleans, into which is woven the seductive mystery of the Orient. Frontispiece in colors.

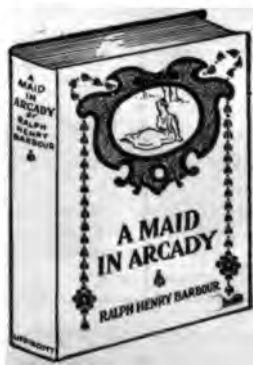
12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

Don Q in the Sierra

By K. and H. Prichard

Authors of "Chronicles of Don Q."

More stirring stories of thrilling and romantic adventure woven about Don Q, the suave and crafty bandit. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.



J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

New Unique Books

A page of novelties in books, some humorous, some serious—all entertaining.

"That Reminds Me"

Cloth 75c net, Flexible Leather \$1.50.

Contains 300 of the best stories ever gathered; selected from a collection of over 2,000 tales worth telling.

Bright Ideas for Entertaining

By Mrs. Herbert B. Linscott

16mo, with Decorative Cover. Price 50c.

Certainly the best collection of its kind ever published. The book contains about 300 forms of amusement for social gatherings of all kinds, with special suggestions for birthdays, Hallowe'en, Christmas Day, New Year's Eve and other holidays.

Knocks Witty, Wise and—

By Minna Thomas Antrim

Author of Phazes, Mazes and Crazes of Love.

Decorated boards price 75c, Ooze sheep; box. Price \$1.50

A selection of about 100 of the best epigrams Mrs. Antrim has ever written; decorations on every page.

Phazes, Mazes and Crazes of Love

By Minna Thomas Antrim

Decorated boards price 75c, Ooze sheep; box. Price \$1.50

One hundred and eighty-five pithy epigrams on the subject of love. Full of keen shafts and bits of wisdom; undeniably clever.

Your Health!

By Idelle Phelps

Printed in orange and black.

Boards 75c, Orange Ooze sheep in Specially Designed Box \$1.50

A collection of nearly 100 clever toasts practically all new. Different decorations on every page by Helen Alden Knipe.

Pig Book

Cloth 50c, Leather \$1.25, Pig Skin \$2.50

A guest book with blank spaces for drawings of pigs. Each guest must draw a pig keeping the eyes closed and not lifting the pencil from the paper except to put in the eye of the pig. A score of laughs for every page.

The Hundred Best Poems of the French Language

(*Les Cent Meilleurs Poemes De La Langue Francaise*)

Cloth, 50c, Leather, 75c.

The taste displayed in the selection of these verses will undoubtedly cause it to become a standard book at once, printed as it is in the original French.

The Hundred Best Poems of the German Language

(*Die Besten Gedichte der Deutschen Sprache*)

Cloth, 50c, Leather, 75c.

Probably no language is so capable of expressing sentiment and feeling as the German. From all its wealth of verse these one hundred poems have been selected by a competent hand as the best poems of the German tongue, and are here printed in the original.

The Book of Love

One Hundred of the Best Love Poems carefully selected.

Cloth, 50c, Leather, 75c.

These poems exhibit a wide range of emotions and give expression to almost every phase of the love of man and woman.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Latest Books.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO. 1214 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

Holiday Books That Are "Different"

Thought put into gift-book buying, as well as money, will be repaid in deeper and more lasting appreciation by the recipient.

Colonel Crockett's Co-operative Christmas

By RUPERT HUGHES

6 colored illustrations and marginal decorations on every page; 12mo cloth; in holly box.

THE CHRISTMAS STORY FOR 1907. Price, \$1.00

How Colonel Crockett, of Texas, spent the most lonely Christmas of his life in the heart of bustling New York, how he resolved if ever he had to spend another Christmas away from his family and in that great city he would do something to make it less lonely for himself and for strangers there, and finally how that time did come, when his ingenious plan for a "Co-operative" Christmas was tried with marvelous success. A more appropriate and pleasing gift would be hard to find.

Shakespeare's Sweetheart

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS BOOK

By SARAH HAWKS STERLING

Large 12mo, cloth, with insert illustration on front cover. Gilt top with decorated title page and five illustrations in color by Clara Elsie Peck and marginal decorations on every page. In handsome box.

Price, \$2.00

"Shakespeare's Sweetheart" is the story of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway related in such a quaint style that it suggests the rhythm of Shakespeare's own poetry. Beautifully bound and a most attractive holiday production.

Queen of the Rushes

By ALLEN RAINE

Price, \$1.50

A Romance of the Welsh country told with a power that few authors command, and yet with a beauty of thought and expression seldom equalled.

Captain Courtesy

(A STORY OF OLD CALIFORNIA)

By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER

Five illustrations in four colors, by Eleanor Plaised Abbott. 12mo, cloth, decorative cover.

Price, \$1.50

Captain Courtesy is the alias of a highwayman, a youth who assumes the role in order to avenge the death of his father and mother at the hands of the "greasers." An interesting love story is connected with the tale, and will serve to pass away a few pleasant hours.—*Buffalo Express*.

Made in His Image

By GUY THORNE

Price, \$1.50

What to do with the great body of the unemployed in any city, who are a burden and a menace to society, is the subject of this novel. It is a tale at once powerful and thrilling.

Trusia: A Princess of Krovitch

By DAVIS BRINTON

Frontispiece in four colors and three illustrations in black and white by Walter H. Everett. 12mo, cloth, stamped in gold. **Price, \$1.50**

This tale suggests the "Graustark" kind of novel. There is the same rapid action, the same intense interest, the same glamor of romance, and the same exciting situations that made that sort of book famous.

The Four Corners

By AMY E. BLANCHARD

Price, \$1.50

A Story for Girls from ten to fourteen.

Written in Miss Blanchard's best style. It is a pure, wholesome, and highly entertaining tale.

Rhymes for Wee Sweethearts

By CATHERINE FORREST HAMILL

Large 8vo, cloth, decorative cover. Five full-page illustrations in color and decorations in color on every page, by Curtis Wager Smith.

Price, \$1.50 net

Here are grouped some fifty bright jingles for children—jingles with that sympathetic and regular rhythm that always attracts small folks.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Latest Books.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO. 1214 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

A NEW BOOK SERVICE FROM WANAMAKER'S

By merely sending a post-card request our **Handy Book Catalog** of over 200 pages, right up to date & including news of the latest publications, special news of books for young people, & special book opportunities, **will be sent free to any address.** A copy of our **Catalog of Rare Books in Fine Bindings** (full of Christmas suggestions) may be secured in the same easy manner.

BOOKS ARE EASILY BOUGHT AND DELIVERED BY MAIL.

These special book opportunities are only examples of hundreds of others at Wanamaker's

THE GREAT REPUBLIC

A History of the United States

BY MASTER HISTORIANS

Compiled and Edited by
CHARLES MORRIS and OLIVER H. G. LEIGH

Illustrated with 119 fine full-page engravings. Among the distinguished contributors are:

Theodore Roosevelt,	Gen. Joseph Wheeler,
Henry Cabot Lodge,	Wm. E. Chandler,
John Bach McMaster,	John D. Long,
Adam Badeau,	H. Von Holst,
John W. Draper,	Benson J. Lossing,
Comte de Paris,	Edward Everett,
William T. Sherman	James Schouler,
Admiral Sampson	Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Capt. Wainwright,	Francis Parkman,
Murat Halstead,	George Bancroft,
Henry Wattersson,	William Swinton.

Making one of the most attractive histories of the United States ever written. Beginning with the semi-mythical and half-historic traditions of the primitive races whose traces are found in many parts of the country and ending with the death of President McKinley.

In four handsome octavo volumes. Formerly sold from \$12.50 to \$20.00 a set.

Our special prices:

Cloth, top edge gilt.....	\$2.50
Half leather binding, top edge gilt.....	4.50
Three-quarter calf, top edge gilt.....	6.50

In the \$6.50 style of binding the volumes are one-half inch taller than the other two styles.

A descriptive circular of 16 pages will be sent when requested. These prices hold good only while the present stock lasts.

JOHN WANAMAKER

THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE.

Edited by Israel Gollancz. *English Edition.* "Temple" size and style. The volumes are printed in black and red, with photogravure frontispieces and decorative title pages. Bound in flexible lamb skin, with decorated covers, gilt tops, book marks, etc. Each volume has a frontispiece in photogravure. 40 volumes. Sold in sets only. Publisher's price, \$32.00. Our special price, \$18.00.

"No more convenient and altogether satisfactory reading edition of Shakespeare's poems and plays than this has been published."—*The Independent*, New York.

LIBRARY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LITERATURE.

A record of the great things that have been said and thought and done from the beginning of History. Prepared under the direction of Harry Thurston Peck, A.M., Ph.D., L. H. D.; Frank B. Stockton, Nathan Haskell Doile, Julian Hawthorne, Caroline Ticknor, with an introduction by John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress. Embellished with over 500 illustrations. 20 volumes. 8vo. Half morocco, gilt tops. Publisher's price, \$60.00. Our special price, \$11.50.

Prepared after a careful study of all other collections, supplying what is absent from other works, and developing ideas that had not occurred as yet to other laborers in this field. All nations and periods are covered. Each volume is of equal interest, containing a delightful variety of matter that will be found stimulating and instructive to readers of all ages.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE.

Romances. *Marie Antoinette Edition.* Printed in clear and beautiful type, and illustrated with one hundred full-page plates by noted French and American artists, including Everett Van Muyden, Eugene Courboin, Edmund H. Garrett, Eugene Grivas, Gustave Dore, E. Abot, Felix Oudart, etc. 34 volumes. Cloth binding, gilt tops, paper label. Publisher's price, \$36.50. Our special price, \$22.75.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.

Works. *Presidential Edition*, comprising "Winning of the West," 4 volumes; "American Ideals and Other Essays;" "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman;" "Naval War of 1812;" and "The Wilderness Hunter," 5 volumes. 8vo. With frontispiece illustrations. Publication price, \$14.00. Our special price, \$6.50.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Drawings by A. B. Wenzell. Folio, 12 x 16 inches, carefully printed and handsomely bound. Publisher's price, \$5.00. Our special price, \$1.00.

Enjoyment of these pictures is enhanced by the apt questions in prose and verse, which "point the moral or adorn the tale."

New Copyrighted Fiction

AT 50 CENTS A COPY

Printed and Bound Like \$1.00 Books

By a new & novel method (brought about by the co-operation of the authors, a number of the leading newspapers of this country & the largest retailers of books), some of the latest novels by the best-known fiction writers may be had for 50 cents each.

They are brought out in the same handsome manner as books that are to be sold at \$1.00. It is one of the greatest accomplishments in book publishing in years; & yet it is done in entire harmony between both authors & publishers. Each book is embellished with four full-page colored plates & facsimile of the author's handwriting, etc. The books already published are:

REZANOV. A Magnificent Pen-Picture of a Great Man. By Gertrude Atherton, author of "The Conqueror."

THE HOUSE OF DEFENCE. By E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," "The Image in the Sand," etc.

A ROCK IN THE BALTIC. By Robert Barr.

THE LADY EVELYN. By Max Pemberton.

THE MAN BETWEEN. By Amelia E. Barr.

DOC. GORDON. By Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman.

All are books of the quality that makes the "Six Best Sellers" even at \$1.00. Yet all are 50 cents each. By mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

The above will be followed by six more novels, one each month, commencing December 1st, by one of the following authors:

Anna Katherine Green.
Mrs. Burton Harrison.
Eden Philpott.

Ian MacLaren.
Cutcliffe Hyne.
John Oliver Hobbes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Orders may be sent either to New York or Philadelphia.

Philadelphia

JOHN WANAMAKER

New York

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

CHRISTMAS BOOKS BY MAIL

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN BUYING FROM THE LARGEST RETAIL BOOK BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY—WANAMAKER'S

These sets of books, if not satisfactory, are returnable at our expense, within one week after purchase by mail.

THE WANAMAKER ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITIONS OF SOME STANDARD SETS OF BOOKS

In a more attractive form than usual, & at the same time, at a moderate price. This was accomplished by having them manufactured to our especial order. These sets are by far the best ever offered at anything approaching the price.

Large 12mo volumes. Carefully printed on good paper & embellish with illustrations of merit, they make most desirable library editions. They are between the very expensive & the cheap, carelessly put-together editions. We have them in three unusually attractive styles of binding—handsome silk cloth, top edges gilt, half leather with top edges gilt, & genuine half calf with top edges gilt. Each set in a neat box.

BALZAC, HONORE D.

Novels, dramas, repertory, etc. Introductions by Prof. W. P. Trent. The full "Comedie Humaine"—a total of 95 titles; three stories not usually found elsewhere; two analytical studies; the five dramas; and a one-volume repertory, which furnishes a biographical key to every story and every character in the "Comedie." Additional translations, edited by J. Walker McSpadden, which are found only in the present printing. 88 full-page photogravures and half-tones from original drawings by eminent artists. 18 volumes. Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$45. Our special price.....

\$22.00

BULWER-LYTTON, SIR EDWARD.

Complete edition of the novels and romances. Well printed and bound, and illustrated by 18 photogravures and 48 half-tones. 13 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$16.25. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$36.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$32.50. Our special price.....

9.00

12.00

16.50

CARLYLE, THOMAS.

Complete works. Printed from clear and legible type. 65 full-page illustrations, 10 being in photogravure and the others half-tones. 10 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$12.50. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$25.00. Our special price.....

7.00

10.00

12.50

DICKENS, CHARLES.

Complete works. Printed from large, clear type on excellent paper. 240 full-page illustrations, including the original Cruikshank and "Phiz" drawings. 15 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$18.75. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$27.50. Our special price.....

9.75

15.50

17.50

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE.

Romances. Introductions by Prof. Adolphe Cohn and J. W. McSpadden. With 90 illustrations from original drawings by Frank T. Merrill, Maurice Leloir and others. 10 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$12.50. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$25.00. Our special price.....

7.50

10.00

12.50

ELIOT, GEORGE.

Complete works, including the life and letters. The paper and presswork are high-grade; with 35 full-page illustrations from original drawings by Frank T. Merrill, H. Winthrop Peirce, W. St. John Harper and Alice Barber Stephens, from authentic portraits and reproductions from photographs. 7 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$3.75. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$14.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$17.50. Our special price.....

5.00

7.00

8.75

GUIZOT, M.

History of France, from the earliest times, translated into English by Robert Black, and recognized as the standard of this immortal history. Illustrated by 73 portraits and scenes done in photogravure and half-tone. 8 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$10.00. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$16.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$20.00. Our special price.....

\$4.50

8.00

13.00

HUGO, VICTOR.

Novels and poems. Copyrighted translations made expressly for this edition. The 73 illustrations are by eminent artists such as Bayard, Delort and Roux. 8 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$10.00. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$16.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$20.00. Our special price.....

5.50

8.00

10.00

IRVING, WASHINGTON.

Complete works. Contains all of Irving's writings, with the author's latest revisions. Illustrated with 10 photogravures, 64 half-tones and 16 maps. 10 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$12.50. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$25.00. Our special price.....

7.00

10.00

12.50

RUSKIN, JOHN.

As complete an edition of Ruskin as is published to-day, containing many fugitive writings and letters recently discovered; all the author's notes; a profusion of original sketches in pen and colors; new bibliography and indices. Large type. Illustrated with 15 photogravures, 18 illustrations in color and 318 half-tones. 15 volumes. Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$37.50. Our special price.....

13.75

SCOTT, SIR WALTER.

Waverly Novels. Each story contains an introduction, notes, glossary of words and phrases, and an index to scenes and characters. 108 illustrations containing portraits and reproductions of paintings by the Fine Arts Association of Scotland. 12 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$15.00. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$24.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price.....

8.00

12.00

15.00

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE.

Complete works. Printed from large, new type and contains 106 full-page illustrations in photogravure and half-tone, besides numerous text cuts by Thackeray himself. 12 volumes. Top edge gilt. Publication price \$15.00. Our special price..... Half leather, top edge gilt. Publication price \$24.00. Our special price..... Half calf, extra; top edge gilt. Publication price \$30.00. Our special price.....

8.00

12.50

15.00

Orders may be sent either to New York or Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

HOLIDAY BOOKS



Copyright, 1906, by Tryphosa Bates Batcheller.

GLIMPSES OF ITALIAN COURT LIFE

By TRYPHOSA BATES BATCHELLER

One meets all sorts of well-known people in these pages: the Royal Family, His Holiness the Pope, musicians, artists, leaders of society, and so on. And the abundant illustrations, in color, photogravure and half-tone, are delightfully intimate views of the foremost people in Italy. Net, \$4.80. (Postage 48 cents.)

DEM GOOD OLE TIMES

By MRS. JAMES H. DOOLEY

To read this book is to comprehend the real relation between the old-time "quality" and their negro dependents. Full of the true charm of "befo' de wah" days in Virginia. 16 illustrations in color by Suzanne Guthers. Many decorations. (\$2.75 postpaid.)

OLD NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES AND THEIR CHILDREN

By DOLORES BACON, Author of "Crumbs and His Times," etc.

Simple enough architecturally are many of these quiet buildings, but the wealth of association gives them an interest to Americans far greater than the most inspiring English or Continental cathedrals. Nine photogravures and twenty-four beautiful half-tones. (\$4.13 postpaid.)

INVENTORS AT WORK

With Chapters on Discovery

By GEORGE ILES, Author of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera"

A most interesting work which pictures great inventors in their work shops and laboratories, told at first hand. 24 pages of illustrations that are both artistic and practical. (\$2.75 postpaid.)

OUR "GEOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY"

FIGHTING THE POLAR ICE

By ANTHONY FIALA

In many ways this is the most significant book on the subject since Nansen. It is the record of two years spent above the 81st Parallel by the second Ziegler Polar Expedition; and the author's very remarkable photographs show results never before, or after, attained by mortal man. (\$4.18 postpaid.)

THE PASSING OF KOREA

By HOMER B. HULBERT

"It is essentially a true story and yet it has all the fascinating qualities of the best fiction. . . . Mr. Hulbert's volume will doubtless take its place as the standard history of the country, a position it well deserves."—*Boston Transcript*. Illustrated. (\$4.18 postpaid.)

Uniform with the Above

The Opening of Tibet

By PERCEVAL LONDON

"should take place with such books as 'Stanley's Darkest Africa,' etc., says the *New York Globe*. Illustrated from photograph. (\$4.18 postpaid.)

Flashlights in the Jungle

By C. G. SCHILLINGS

Theodore Roosevelt writes, this is "The best recent book on the wilderness." 300 photographs of African wild animals. (\$4.18 postpaid.)

COUNTRY LIFE
IN AMERICA



THE WORLD'S WORK
FARMING



THE GARDEN
MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & Co. NEW YORK.

FICTION

"THE OLD KIPLING HAS COME BACK."

PUCK OF POOK'S HILL

By RUDYARD KIPLING

"It seems to have been written out of a full heart, as though the author had kindled to his subject and had enjoyed every instant of his task."—*New York Tribune*.

Illustrated by ARTHUR RACKHAN. (\$1.50.)

KIPLING'S "THEY"

This beautiful edition was prepared under Mr. KIPLING'S special supervision. "A most wonderful piece of literature," says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, "and perhaps the greatest short story ever written."

Illustrated in color by F. H. TOWNSEND.
(Net, \$1.50. Postage 15 cents.)

CONFESSIONS TO A HEATHEN IDOL

By MARIAN LEE

The problems of love between man and woman, she his senior. A reader says: "It contains as much philosophy as Holmes' 'Breakfast Table'—and is much more readable."

Illustrated. (\$1.50.)

THE LEADER

By MARY DILLON

The romantic career of a noble-minded candidate.

ANTHONY OVERMAN

By the author of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

MIRIAM MICHELSON

THE INCOMPLETE AMORIST

Third large printing.

E. NESBIT

SET IN AUTHORITY

A strong novel of English Life in India.

SARA J. COTES

WITCH'S GOLD

HAMLIN GARLAND

The story of a man's career in the West.



FOR YOUNGER READERS

THREE NEW VOLUMES IN OUR BEST SERIES FOR CHILDREN

SONGS, LEGENDS, and HEROES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW. Each decorated.

(\$1.00 postpaid.)

THE SECOND VIOLIN. By GRACE S. RICHMOND. A charming book for girls with something of the flavor of Miss Alcott's perennial tales. Illustrated. (\$1.50.)

THE AIRSHIP DRAGONFLY. By WILLIAM JOHN HOPKINS. The thrilling experience of three youngsters who lost themselves in an airship. Illustrated by RUTH H. HALLOCK.

(Net, \$1.25. Postage 13 cents.)

OUTDOOR INTERESTS

THE ARAB HORSE. By SPENCER BORDEN. A valuable book which points out the real merits of the Arab, his distinct difference (even on important anatomical variation) from other horses, and the history of the pure-blooded animals in America. Twenty-four photographs.

(Net \$1.20. Postage 12 cents.)

LAWNS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By LEONARD BARRON. A volume of practical suggestions which in the aggregate mean a ward of refreshing green. Uniform with "Roses and Ferns and How to Grow Them." Thirty-two beautiful "how to" pictures.

(Net, \$1.10. Postage 11 cents.)

COUNTRY LIFE
IN AMERICA



THE WORLD'S WORK
FARMING



THE GARDEN
MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS

Beautifully Illustrated and Bound
and Especially Suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS



THE ONE WAY OUT.

By Bettina von Hutten.

Author of "PAM." Illustrated by Harrison Fisher.
12mo, cloth - - - - - **net \$2.00**
Presentation edition in limp red leather - **net \$2.50**
A very graceful and charming story.

A WARNING TO LOVERS.

By Paul Leicester Ford.

Author of "JANICE MEREDITH." Illustrated in
colors by Henry Hutt, 8vo, cloth - - - **\$1.50**
Presentation edition in limp red leather - **net \$2.00**
A bright, breezy story in beautiful holiday form.

THE CHASE OF THE GOLDEN PLATE.

By Jacques Futrelle.

Author of "THE THINKING MACHINE STORIES."
Illustrated by Will Greffé. Marginal decorations,
12mo, cloth - - - - - **\$1.25**

JOGGIN' ERLONG.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Author of "LIL GAL." Illustrated from photo-
graphs. Decorated margins, 8vo, cloth - **net \$1.50**
A volume of negro dialect poems.



THE SWARM.

By Maurice Maeterlinck.

Author of "THE LIFE OF THE BEE." Illustrated,
12mo, cloth - - - - - **net \$1.20**
A charming book for admirers of Maeterlinck.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF AMERICA, Described by Great Writers.

By Esther Singleton.

Author of "GREAT PICTURES," etc. Illustrated,
8vo, cloth - - - - - **net \$1.60**
Of great interest to all Americans.

THE HEART OF MUSIC.

By Anna Alice Chapin.

Author of "MASTERS OF MUSIC." Illustrated 8vo,
cloth - - - - - **net \$1.60**
The story of the violin by one who knows her subject.

VERSAILLES AND THE TRIANONS.

By Pierre de Nohlac, Keeper of Ver-
sailles.

60 full page illustrations in colors by R. Binet, 8vo,
cloth, - - - - - **net \$3.50**
A beautiful book at a moderate price.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

NEW GIFT BOOKS



Hiawatha

With pictures by
HARRISON FISHER

Longfellow's great epic of aboriginal American life needs no words of praise or exposition.

Harrison Fisher's illustrations meet perfectly the pictorial needs of this most beautiful and romantic poem.

There are more than sixty pictures in the book; many of them in color.

Delicate tinted decorations designed by Earl Stetson Crawford blend and bind the whole and help to make it the most elaborate Gift Book of the Year.

Size seven by ten inches
In a box \$3.00, postpaid

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow

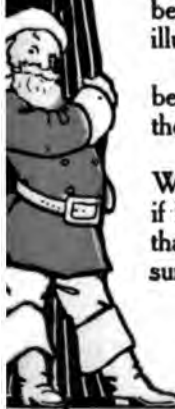
With pictures by
ARTHUR I. KELLER

This sparkling gem of humor has been the ambition and the despair of illustrators for many, many years.

Now for the first time pictures have been made that will thoroughly delight the many lovers of this classic.

Mr. Keller has done them much as Washington Irving himself would have, if he had been the artist with the brush that he was with the pen. The most sumptuous gift book of the season.

Size seven by nine inches
In a box \$2.00, postpaid



THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

THE RILEY BOOKS



THIS PICTURE FROM

THE NEW RILEY BOOK

While The Heart Beats Young

Mr. Riley has selected for this book the very cream of his poems about children. The foremost child artist of the country has illustrated them with great fullness and has caught the spirit of the verse in a wonderful way.

Sixteen full page illustrations in four colors, more than twenty-five smaller pictures in two colors.

Illustrated by **ETHEL FRANKLIN BETTS**

Size 8x10 inches. In a box, \$2.50, Postpaid.

James Whitcomb Riley's Other Volumes

Neighborly Poems

Sketches in Prose

Afterwhiles

Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury

Rhymes of Childhood

The Flying Islands of the Night

Green Fields and Running Brooks

Armazindy

A Child World

Home-Folks

His Pa's Romance

The above, bound in red cloth, 12mo, each \$1.25, postpaid.

Riley Poems in Sets — Greenfield

Edition. Revised and improved, 1905. Sold only in sets. The above eleven titles, uniformly bound in sage-green cloth, 12mo, uncut, in oak case, \$13.50; in half-calf, \$27.00.

Old Fashioned Roses

Printed on hand-made paper, and bound in blue and white cloth, 16mo, \$1.75, postpaid.

The Golden Year

Selections for the year round, uniform with "Old Fashioned Roses." 16mo, \$1.75, postpaid.

A Defective Santa Claus

A Christmas poem. Illustrated by Will Vawter and C. M. Relyea. Net, \$1.00. Post 10c.

Riley Child-Rhymes

With Hoosier pictures by Will Vawter.

Riley Love-Lyrics

Illustrated with over fifty studies from life by William B. Dyer.

Riley Farm-Rhymes

With country pictures by Will Vawter.

Riley Song o' Cheer

Poems of gladness, content, and consolation. Pictures by Vawter.

The above four volumes, green cloth, 12mo, each, postpaid \$1.25, or the set in a box \$5.00 postpaid.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

THE BEST FICTION

MACGRATH'S LATEST

Half a Rogue

By the Author of
The Man on the Box

Harold MacGrath's new novel is as brisk as a horseback ride on a glorious morning. It is as varied as an April day. It is as charming as two most charming girls can make it. Love and honor and success and all the great things worth fighting for and living for are involved in Warrington's Choice.

Illustrated by HARRISON FISHER

12mo, Cloth, \$1.50 postpaid

EARLE ASHLEY WALCOTT'S

Blindfolded

The triumph of whatever is entertaining in adventure, the acme of whatever is captivating in mystery, the superlative of whatever is delightful in romance, and the most thrilling, exciting story that has appeared in a decade.

Eight Pictures by ALICE BARBER STEPHENS

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 postpaid



From "HALF A ROGUE"

GERALDINE BONNER'S

Rich Men's Children

Here is a book that is bathed in warm human emotion; a book strong and sweeping, large and sure, unconventional and frank. Illustrated by Relyea. Cloth, \$1.50 postpaid.

BERT LESTON TAYLOR'S

The Charlatans

A book that bubbles over with Mr. Taylor's merry spirit. His heroine learns much more than music in the great Metropolitan Conservatory where she studies—friendship, struggle and happy love,—and the reader closes the pleasant pages happy in her happiness. 12mo, Cloth \$1.50 postpaid.



From "THE CHARLATANS."

ZONA GALE'S

Romance Island

Two charming love affairs, thrilling perils, pervasive humor, most unusual scenes, a vein of piquant sentiment, a style of grace unmatched, unite to make of "Romance Island" a golden land in fiction. Pictures in color by H. C. Wall.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50 postpaid

ALICE AMES WINTER'S

Jewel Weed

A buoyant high-spirited story of the Great Northwest; cheerful and cleverly original; marked by fine dramatic sense and insight. Attractively illustrated by Harrison Fisher.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 postpaid



From "JEWEL WEED."

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

SUCCESSFUL BOOKS



From "SAUL OF TARUS"

Captain Lettarblair

The first printed version of the famous play, which E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned produced with such great success. Illustrations with photographs of the Sothern production. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

The Song of the Cardinal

An exquisite romance in prose of the cardinal's wooing and honeymoon. Illustrated by a series of twelve remarkable photographs in color. By Gene Stratton Porter. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

Seymour-Riley Panels

Six poems by James Whitcomb Riley, hand-lettered and decorated by Ralph Fletcher Seymour. The six beautiful poems to which Mr. Seymour has given such delightful setting are: As Created; Ike Walton's Prayer; God Bless Us Every One; The Prayer Perfect; Wet Weather Talk; and Kissing the Rod.

Printed as separate panels in several colors on cream cardboard. Size, 7 x 10; each in an envelope ready for mailing, 25 cents. The six in box, \$1.50, postpaid.

ELIZABETH MILLER'S

Saul of Tarsus

The same splendid imagination which reconstructed the Age of the Pharaohs and revived the glory of Egypt in the author's successful book THE YOKE here plays with lambent flame about the great Roman world in the years immediately succeeding the Crucifixion.

The scenes are laid in Jerusalem, Alexandria, Rome and Damascus.

Wonderful descriptions, heart stirring incidents, deep emotions, high thought and a love story of the purest and noblest type mark this most remarkable religious romance.

Striking illustrations by André Castaigne

12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid

The Yoke

A romance of the deliverance of the Children of Israel from the bondage of Egypt. The interest centers throughout in the beautiful love story of an Egyptian noble and a fair maid of Israel. By Elizabeth Miller.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid



THE BEST COMMENTARY EVER WRITTEN
ON THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

The most complete, suggestive and useful volume of commentaries on the International Sunday-School Lessons ever written. It contains all that the Bible student and teacher want to know. Really indispensable. Illustrated with the famous Tissot pictures and with maps, charts, designs, etc.

Large 12mo, cloth,
\$1.25, postpaid.

CLEAR AS A BELL

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS



From IN CLIVE'S COMMAND

HERBERT STRANG'S

In Clive's Command

Here is a fresh, strong, exciting story for every boy who loves a manly hero and the glamour of great events. The author has been called the new Henty.

It is the tale of the daring and ingenious exploits of Desmond Burke, a plucky English lad who followed Clive to victory in India.

With spirited illustrations by W. RAINEY.

12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid

By HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

Tales from Dickens

Miss Rives has done for Dickens what Lamb did for Shakespeare. From all sides congratulations and praise have come for the author's splendid performance of her self-appointed task.

Sixteen delightful illustrations by Reginald B. Birch.

Large 12mo, cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

By CORNELIA BAKER

The Court Jester

A fascinating story of two high-bred little ladies of the sixteenth century; real children with dolls and pets and a knack of getting themselves and other people into amusing trouble.

With thirty illustrations.

Large 12mo, cloth, \$1.25, postpaid.

By RAYMOND M. ALDEN

Knights of the Silver Shield

Under this charming title are grouped stories for children—fairy stories, historical stories, nature stories—all invested with delight and grace.

Twelve pictures in color.

Cloth, quarto, \$1.25, postpaid.

By CORNELIA BAKER

Young People in Old Places

A story of things that that were done by two lively youngsters and their lively grandmother during a visit to London, Paris, Spain and Tangiers.

Full page pictures from photographs.

Large 12mo, cloth, 1.25, postpaid.

By EMERSON HOUGH

The King of Gee Whiz

An original, rattling, rollicking story, with every quality that pleases children. It is all about Zuzu and Lulu, twins, one adorned with hair of malazite blue and the other with locks of corazine green. Their adventures in the Island of Gee Whiz are so funny, so very extraordinary, so unexpected that they captivate with their gaiety and interest.

With Lyrics by W. D. NESBIT, Illustrated in colors

Quarto, cloth, \$1.25, postpaid



From 'THE KING OF GEE WHIZ.'

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN



CURTIS DUNHAM and
GEORGE F. KERR'S

The Golden Goblin



A pleasant fantasy for children based on the fascinating legend of the Flying Dutchman.

In "The Golden Goblin" is that perfect combination of mirth and wonder, fun and adventure, nonsense, rhymes and pretty pictures which makes the ideal juvenile. Printed in color throughout. Quarto, \$1.25, postpaid.

The Famous Doll Books

By Josephine Scribner Gates

The Story of Live Dolls
More About Live Dolls
The Story of the Lost Doll
The Story of the Three Dolls
The Live Doll's House Party
Little Red, White and Blue

All illustrated profusely by VIRGINIA KEEF

Quarto, bound in cloth, \$1.25 each, postpaid



Books by L. Frank Baum

The Wizard of Oz

Printed on tinted paper and lavishly illustrated by W. W. Denslow.

The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus

Profusely illustrated in colors by Mary Cowles Clark.

Mother Goose in Prose

The Magical Monarch of Mo

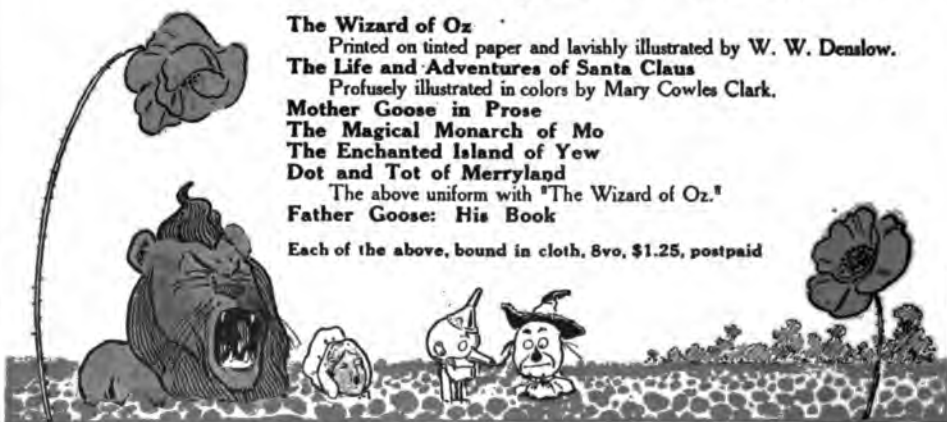
The Enchanted Island of Yew

Dot and Tot of Merryland

The above uniform with "The Wizard of Oz."

Father Goose: His Book

Each of the above, bound in cloth, 8vo, \$1.25, postpaid



THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS

IK MARVEL'S

Reveries of a Bachelor

Mr. Ashe has first given to Ik Marvel's airy fancies and delicious dreams a form in pictures as fair and graceful as their form in words.

This charming gift book is printed with tinted decorations of great delicacy on every page. There are sixteen full page illustrations in brilliant color and many pictures in the text beside.

Sixteen Pictures in color by E. M. ASHE

Tall 12mo, cloth, in a box, \$2.00, postpaid.



Drawn by E. M. ASHE

HAROLD MacGRATH'S

Hearts and Masks

"A simply delicious detective story."—BOSTON JOURNAL. "A peculiarly ingenious story, light and cheerful."—NEW YORK HERALD. "Done in a most readable manner."—PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH. Illustrated in photogravure by Harrison Fisher. Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS'S

The Social Secretary

"A clean crisp story in which clever people in act and conversation furnish entertainment of a rare sort."—BOSTON HERALD. "The Social Secretary is a success with a big S."—NEW YORK PRESS. Pictures in photogravure by C. F. Underwood. Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.

MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL'S

The Loves of the Lady Arabella

The tale of a great heiress in the days of George the Third. Bright with wit and the flashing of blades, and as full of alluring variety as Arabella's own lovely countenance. A brave romance of true love.

With twelve pictures in color by C. F. UNDERWOOD

12mo, Cloth, \$1.50, postpaid.



Drawn by C. F. UNDERWOOD.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

THE CHRISTY BOOKS



The Christy Girl

A book containing many pictures in full color by Howard Chandler Christy of the woman beautiful in her endless variety and charm. Accompanied by appropriate text in verse.

Comprising exquisite examples of the most striking types in the wide range of the artist's dazzling genius and dedicated to Mrs. Christy.

In the decorations, which appear on every page, Earl Stetson Crawford has interpreted the spirit of the whole with great sympathy.

Howard Chandler Christy

Printed in color. 7 x 10 inches. Boxed, \$3.00 net. Post 18 cts.

OTHER CHRISTY BOOKS

Out to Old Aunt Mary's

Uniform with the Christy-Riley book, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine." This is the first publication of the complete version of this favorite poem, comprising twenty stanzas. Fourteen of these have never before been printed. Printed in colors throughout.

Cloth, boxed, \$2.00, postpaid.

Evangeline

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A book uniform with "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Over forty full-page illustrations, many in color by Howard Chandler Christy. Decorations by Earl Stetson Crawford.

Cloth, in a box, \$3.00, postpaid.

An Old Sweetheart of Mine

The famous Christy-Riley Book with nineteen full-page illustrations in color by Howard Chandler Christy. Mr. Riley's complete reading version of this famous poem was first published in this sumptuous form. It continues unceasingly to enjoy the popularity that met its first appearance.

Bound in cloth, boxed, \$2.00, postpaid.

Courtship of Miles Standish

The famous Christy-Longfellow Book. With forty-two full-page illustrations, many of them in color, by Howard Chandler Christy. Decorations by Ralph Fletcher Seymour and Earl Stetson Crawford.

Octavo, cloth, in a box, \$3.00, postpaid.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY PUBLISHERS INDIANAPOLIS

Books of Special Interest

THE PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY

By JOHN W. FOSTER

A handbook of diplomacy as illustrated in the foreign relations of the United States by the greatest American authority. It is written in a popular style and will interest every American citizen. \$3.00, net. Postage 20 cents.

MY PILGRIMAGE TO THE WISE MEN

By MONCURE D. CONWAY

Recollections of travels among the leaders of religious thought in Ceylon and India, by a writer who is always entertaining. Illustrated. \$3.00, net. Postage 20 cents.

WALT WHITMAN

By BLISS PERRY

"This biographer has got at the significance of Whitman's life and of his place in the period that was his. Nothing in the fact or fiction of the day is more vivid than the picture of the poet's early life. Mr. Perry is to be congratulated upon the letter of his achievement, but more particularly upon the spirit of what he has done."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Illustrated. \$1.50, net. Postage 12 cents.

MONTLIVET

By ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH

"The best American historical novel by a woman since 'To Have and To Hold.'"—*New York World*. "Absorbingly interesting."—*Chicago Journal*.

BEACHED KEELS

By HENRY RIDEOUT

Three rugged tales of life on the border waters of Maine and the Provinces. They are stories that take hold, by an author who is likely to go far. \$1.50.

STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY and PSYCHOLOGY

By

FORMER STUDENTS OF CHARLES E. GARMAN

"Thirteen papers full of individuality and independence of thought. . . . A noble tribute to a great teacher."—*The Outlook*. With portrait. \$2.50 net. Postage 24 cents.

FROM OLD FIELDS

By NATHANIEL S. SHALER

A stirring collection of blank verse poems dealing with Professor Shaler's experiences in the Civil War. \$3.00 net. Postage 15 cents.



Leland in 1846

CHARLES G. LELAND

By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL

"This season's most important piece of American biography."—*Boston Advertiser*. "A work of exceptional interest, gracefully and sympathetically written . . . a full-length portrait of one of the most picturesque of American personalities."—*Philadelphia Press*. Illustrated. Two volumes. \$5.00, net. Postage 31 cents.

THE FLOCK

By MARY AUSTIN

A picturesque idyllic study of sheep-herding in the valleys and mountains of California. Beautifully printed, and illustrated by E. Boddy Smith. In box. \$2.00, net. Postage 18 cents.

THE ENGLISH PATENTS OF MONOPOLY

By WILLIAM H. PRICE

The first volume of the "Harvard Economic Studies" presents considerable original material on this important phase of economic history. \$1.50, net. Postage 17 cents.

THE STRUGGLE FOR A FREE STAGE IN LONDON

By WATSON NICHOLSON

A scholarly account of the history of London theatres between 1660 and 1840, showing the long struggle against theatrical monopoly. \$2.50, net. Postage 15 cents.

ORGANIZED DEMOCRACY

By ALBERT STICKNEY

"A dispassionate and clear presentation. . . . The discussion is interesting and presents truths that cannot be gainsaid."—*Brooklyn Eagle*. \$1.00, net. Postage 10 cents.

OUR ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BULLETIN SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

4 Park St., Boston; 85 Fifth Ave., New York

Books of Appeal and Value

Great Riches

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT

Printed in two colors from special type.
12mo, cloth, 75 cents net. Limp
leather, \$1.50 net. (Postage 8 cents.)

President Eliot, of Harvard, here takes up the subject of great private fortunes in a spirit of quiet inquiry. He studies the obligations as well as the privileges of the moneyed class, and his view is optimistic and just.



CHARLES W. ELIOT

The Happy Family

BY GEORGE HODGES

Printed in two colors from special type.
12mo, cloth, 75 cents net. Limp
leather, \$1.50 net. (Postage 8 cents.)

The intensely practical nature of this book is seen by the subtitles: "The Business of Being a Mother," and "The Business of Being a Father." The author's object is to discover the secrets of a happy home life and to set them forth plainly, so that he who runs may read.

The Spirit of Democracy

BY CHARLES FLETCHER DOLE

Author of "The Coming People." 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 net. (Postage 10 cents.)

A strong, vigorous discussion of the popular form of government, which is of especial timeliness and interest in view of the great waves of reform now sweeping over the country. The author treats of "Suffrage," "Party Rule," "Taxation," "Immigration," "Labor Unions," "Socialism," and other vital topics, in a vital way.

Wagner's Tannhauser

Retold in English verse by OLIVER HUCKEL

Printed in two colors from special type; with illustrations, 12mo, cloth, 75 cents net. Limp leather, \$1.50 net. (Postage 8 cents.)

The many readers of Mr. Huckel's poetic paraphrases of "Parsifal" and "Lohengrin" will anticipate this companion Wagner book with pleasure. It is printed and bound in the same artistic style of its predecessors; while the literary quality of the poem itself easily sustains the author's high reputation.



The Open Secret of Nazareth

BY BRADLEY GILMAN

Printed in two colors from special type; with illustrations, 12mo, cloth, \$1.00 net. (Postage 10 cents.)

Since Renan's studies in Palestine, few so intimate sketches of the environment of Jesus and his mission have been presented. The book is full of local color, enthusiasm and enlightenment. It is well illustrated from photographs taken by the author.



SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK LIST

Thomas Y. Crowell & Company

426-8 W. Broadway
NEW YORK

Christmas Presents of Lasting Value

BOOKS WITH SUPERB PHOTOGRAVURE ILLUSTRATIONS

You are sure of giving an acceptable present if you select one or more sets of these handsome volumes. Literary Classics, works of travel and descriptive history are among the half-hundred books published, and each contains from 25 to 50 photogravure plates. Sumptuously bound in Cloth or Leather. **Just Issued:**

America's Insular Possessions

The Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam; including Panama, Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica. By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY. 2 vols., Crown 8vo, more than 1000 pages. With 51 Photogravures and 2 Maps. Cloth, gilt tops, in cloth box, \$5.00. Three-quarters Crushed Morocco, in box, \$10.00.

Some Other Photogravure Books

Japan.....Hartshorne	Lorna Doone.....Blackmore
Russia.....Gautier	French Revolution.....Carlyle
America.....Cook	Paris.....Belloc and Lansdale
Holland.....de Amicis	Venice.....Yriarte
London.....Francis	Romola.....Eliot

Complete descriptive brochure sent on request

Books for Boys and Girls

Lost in the Forbidden Land **River and Jungle**
The Hunt of the White Elephant

By EDWARD S. ELLIS

These new books, by the most popular boys' author, comprise the "Foreign Adventure Series," and are sold at \$1.00 each, or \$3.00 for the set, neatly boxed.

A Heroine of the Wilderness By Hezekiah Butterworth
The Story of Lincoln's Mother. Price \$1.00.

Andiron Tales By John Kendrick Bangs
One of the funniest books that Mr. Bangs ever wrote, with 8 delightful color pictures, and numerous amusing drawings by Dwiggins. \$1.00 net.

By Love's Sweet Rule By Gabrielle Emilie Jackson
A touching and sympathetic story for girls. 75c.

The One Essential Book for Young People
Hurlbut's Story of the Bible

There is no single influence for children so powerful for good and so interesting as the fascinating Bible Stories. DR. JESSE LYMAN HURLBUT has faithfully retold in simple language the whole Scripture narrative, in 168 chapters, each complete, yet connected. Endorsed by Press, Pulpit and leading men and women as the best work of the kind ever published. Magnificently illustrated with 16 color plates and 262 engravings.

At All Bookstores. 758 pages, \$1.50

Write for our complete catalogue

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
Publishers of "International" Bibles
PHILADELPHIA



Trial Trip 25 Cents

Three Strong Novels

"Queen Mary of Memory Lane," by Caroline Wood Morrison. Complete in December LIPPINCOTT'S

"Young Love and Old Hate," by Lewis B. Ely. Complete in November LIPPINCOTT'S

"Lips That Were Sealed," by Alma Martin Eastabrooke. Complete in October LIPPINCOTT'S

THESE powerful and artistic novels are not merely long short stories, but novels indeed—just long enough for a long winter evening—not long enough to tire.

TRIAL TRIP OFFER

LIPPINCOTT'S sells uniformly for 25 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. It will be forty years young next December, and is chock-a-block full of life. Send us 25 cents to-day and we mail you the October, November and December issues, containing three complete novels, twenty short stories by the most popular writers, six special articles, and fifty pages of real humor. These three numbers will tell you more

about LIPPINCOTT'S than pages of advertising.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER FORM.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.
I enclose Twenty-five Cents, for which send the October, November and December issues of Lippincott's Magazine.

Name.....

Address.....

**You will
like them**



A present like this for your boy or girl is enjoyed by the whole family

A well-posted boy or girl means an intelligent and wide-awake man or woman. Intelligent men and women are to-day needed in all fields of human activity, and there is no surer way for a parent to make such a man or woman of his child than to have in the home, within easy reach, a book in which the child may answer for himself the thousands of questions that are sure to confront him, and in which he may be interested to read further and further of the best information in the world.

A Christmas Opportunity

stands open to every parent who wishes to benefit his children, and to every man and woman who wishes to make a gift of the greatest value to any relative or friend. The gift that will be a source of delight, not merely for the day, but for years, and will also be of the greatest benefit to the recipient, is a set of the **NEW CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA**. If you wish to do something to-day that you will be glad of for years, copy out the form below (mentioning this magazine), and send it to us. Or, if you prefer, we will send free our booklet, with specimen pages, colored and half-tone illustrations, and colored maps.

The New Chambers Briefly Described

The New Chambers's Encyclopædia and Atlas is not only the best in existence, but much less expensive than any other book in the same class. It is a new and original work, not a reprint, nor a work based upon material belonging to another book, on which the copyright has expired. It is the latest and only authorized edition of a standard work that has been largely drawn upon in the compilation of several other encyclopædias. It is right up-to-date. It consists of ten massive volumes, each measuring $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It fills a two-foot shelf, and weighs sixty-five pounds. There are more than 100 new colored maps, 4,000 beautiful engravings, many colored and half-tone illustrations, 5,000 biographies of distinguished men and women, and about 10,000 pages of useful information upon every subject within the scope of the human mind. Every line is printed from good size new type, and the printing is perfect. The half Russia sets are hand bound at the famous Lippincott binderies, in dark red leather, durable and handsome. Each set has gold leaf lettering on the backs, head-bands, spring backs, and marbled edges and is an ornament to any library.

COPY THE FOLLOWING FORM AND MAIL TO-DAY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

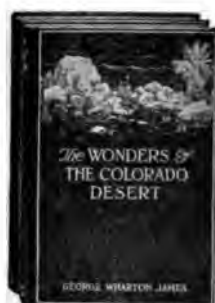
Rev. of Rev. Dec. '06.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send me, carriage prepaid, one complete set of the New Chambers's Encyclopædia, in half Russia binding. If I am satisfied with it, I agree to send you \$3.00 within five days of its receipt, and \$3.00 a month for fifteen months afterward, making \$50.00 altogether. If I am not satisfied, I will return the books to you within five days of their receipt, at your expense, and you are to refund me my \$2.00.

NAME

ADDRESS

SOME OF LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S HOLIDAY BOOKS



The Wonders of the Colorado Desert

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

A graphic description of the Colorado Desert region in Southern California. With 33 full-page plates, and over 300 pen and ink sketches. 2 vols, 8vo, in box, \$5.00 net; postage additional.

Through the Gates of the Netherlands

By MARY E. WALLER

A fascinating account of a picturesque country, by the gifted author of "The Wood-Carver of Lympos." With 24 photogravure plates. 8vo, in box, \$3.00 net; postage additional.

Literary By-Paths in Old England

By HENRY C. SHELLEY

This delightful volume includes unpublished literary material and personal impressions derived from visits to the homes of famous English authors. With 124 illustrations. 8vo, in box, \$3.00 net; postage 27c.



The Land of Enchantment

By LILIAN WHITING

A vivid presentation of the scenic marvels and the resources and development of the Great Southwest. Fully illustrated from photographs. 8vo, in box, \$2.50 net; postage additional.



Mars and Its Mystery

By EDWARD S. MORSE

A study of the planet Mars for the general reader by a naturalist of international reputation. Fully illustrated, \$2.00 net; postage 15c.

The Stars and Stripes

By PELEG D. HARRISON

A comprehensive history of the birth and development of our national standard and other flags. Illustrated in color. 8vo, \$3.00 net; postage extra.

The Silver Crown

By LAURA E. RICHARDS

Another book of exquisite fables for old and young, by the author of "The Golden Windows." \$1.25.

The Birch-Tree Fairy Book

By CLIFTON JOHNSON

A choice collection of carefully edited fairy stories, profusely illustrated by Willard Bonte. \$1.75.

Handbook of Polar Discoveries

By GEN. A. W. GREELY

Only up-to-date book on Arctic and Antarctic explorations. With 12 maps. \$1.50.



POPULAR FICTION

The Dragon Painter

By Mary McNeil Fenollosa
(SIDNEY MCCALL)

A fresh and original Japanese love story by the author of "The Breath of the Gods," and "Truth Dexter." Superbly illustrated, \$1.50.

The Impersonator

By Mary Imlay Taylor

A brilliant society novel with its scenes laid in Washington. Illustrated, \$1.50.

The Master Spirit

By Sir William Magnay

A strange case of concealed identity is involved in this ingenious absorbing novel. Illustrated, \$1.50.

In Treaty With Honor

By Mary Catherine Crowley

A spirited romance of the time of the struggle of French Canada for independence. Illustrated, \$1.50.

Pardner of Blossom Range

A striking new Arizona novel. \$1.50.

By Frances Charles

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, BOSTON, MASS. SEND FOR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE

Mr. Dooley

HIS WIT AND WISDOM

IN THREE VOLUMES



FINLAY PETER DUNNE

"MR. DOOLEY" needs no introduction to American readers. During the past few years "Mr. Dooley" has done more to brighten the pages of the periodical press in this country than any other humorous writer or group of writers has done. "Mr. Dooley" opened a new and rich vein in American humorous literature. But his shrewd comment and laughable dialogues with his friend "Mr. Hennessy" are more than a text for laughter. They are full of wise reflections—sharply satirical at times, again broadly ludicrous—upon the trend of great public events and life in general. It is this element in "Mr. Dooley" that has made his "Observations," "Opinions," and "Philosophy" more than the light reading of the moment. The humor is sparkling, clear, and highly good-humored, but, underneath, is American common-sense in its most terse and characteristic expression.

Now, for the first time, Mr. Dooley's *Works*, so to speak, have been collected and published in three uniform volumes. They are permanently bound in dark-green cloth; they are carefully printed from clear, clean-cut type, on good paper, with wide margins. The three volumes are sold, with a year's subscription for either HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, or THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

OUR OFFER

We will send you the set of three volumes, all charges prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00 and enter your name as a subscriber for either HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, or THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for one year. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense and we will return the \$1.00. If you do like them, send us \$1.00 a month for five months until the total amount, \$6.00, is paid. In writing, state which periodical you wish.

HARPER & BROS., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

New Successful Books

The "Bishop" of Cottontown

By JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

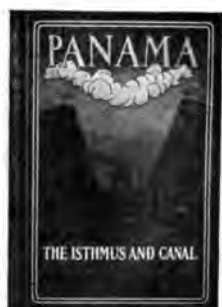


It is a powerful and wringing story, but all through the book, rare gems of broad and delicate humor, sweet and honest (and some dishonest) love-making, the clashing of strong men with strong conflicting purposes, carry the reader breathless to the end. The author's message is to free the little children slaving to death in the Southern cotton-mills. Illustrated by the Kinneys. Cloth, 600 pp. Price \$1.50.

Panama: The Isthmus and the Canal

By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

A book of intense timely interest, telling in non-technical language the whole story of Panama. "Of far greater importance than its size would lead one to expect."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Cloth, 368 pp., with 16 illustrations and 2 maps. Price \$1.00 net.



American Country Homes and Their Gardens

EDITED BY JOHN CORDIS BAKER

WITH INTRODUCTION BY DONN BARBER

A magnificent collection of 450 illustrations of houses and gardens and interiors, designed by the foremost American architects. Frontispiece in colors. Cloth, size 9 x 12½ inches. Printed on extra heavy paper. Price \$5.00.

Books for Boys and Girls

Lost in the Forbidden Land River and Jungle
The Hunt of the White Elephant

By EDWARD S. ELLIS

These new books, by the most popular boys' author, comprise the "Foreign Adventure Series," and are sold at \$1.00 each, or \$3.00 for the set, neatly boxed.



A Heroine of the Wilderness

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

The Story of Lincoln's Mother. Price \$1.00.

Andiron Tales

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

One of the funniest books that Mr. Bangs ever wrote, with 8 delightful color pictures, and numerous amusing drawings by Dwiggin. \$1.00 net.

By Love's Sweet Rule

By GABRIELLE EMILIE JACKSON

A touching and sympathetic story for girls. 75c.

At All Bookstores. Catalog on Application

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

Publishers of "International" Bibles
PHILADELPHIA

Fleming H. Revell Company

The Undertow

Author of
"St. Cuthbert's"

ROBERT E. KNOWLES

A story of victorious struggle for the mastery with life's undertow, told with fervor and pathos—the sympathy that helps, not the scorn that scorches. \$1.50.

Adventures of Billy Topsail

NORMAN DUNCAN

A ripping story of adventure by sea, an ideal boy's book. Everybody, young or old, who has read Stevenson's "Treasure Island" or "Robinson Crusoe," will find the same charm in this Northern tale, with an individuality all its own. Illustrated, \$1.50.

On the Trail of the Immigrant

EDWARD A. STEINER

More difficult than the mountain, more wearing than the desert is the trail here followed and pictured in vivid colors. A revelation that should set America thinking and her statesmen to action. Illustrated, net, \$1.50.

Philip Loring Allen

America's Awakening

The Triumph of Righteousness in High Places.

Net, \$1.25.

A striking interpretation of the moral wave as touching the average man in politics and business. It has been aptly called "A new Declaration of Independence."



RALPH CONNOR'S THE DOCTOR

Ralph Connor's power as a novelist here approaches maturity. He compels alternate tears and laughter as in his other tales; but in skilful disposal of material and in conception and development of plot, he far surpasses all his previous work. The Doctor himself deserves to stand as an ideal type of vigorous manhood. \$1.50.

First Edition

75,000

Fairest Girlhood

A Companion to
"Winsome Womanhood"

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

None knows the girl-heart as does Margaret Sangster, and we yield to none in daintiness of manufacture of this gem. Its predecessor, "Winsome Womanhood," has long charmed the woman-heart and become standard as a gift for young women. Illustrated, quarto, cloth, net, \$1.50.

Makers of Modern English

W. J. DAWSON

A set of three volumes, in half leather style, boxed, per set, net, \$6.00.

Makers of ENGLISH PROSE

Makers of ENGLISH POETRY

Makers of ENGLISH FICTION

Cloth, gilt top, net, \$1.50.

Cloth, gilt top, net, \$1.50.

Cloth, gilt top, net, \$1.50.

The Times Saturday Review says: "Mr. Dawson is an efficient, careful, thoughtful, and extremely helpful critic. His powers of analysis are considerable, his judgments are sympathetic, impartial, acute, interesting and sane."

Prose You Ought to Know

Edited by JOHN R. HOWARD

From an experience wide and varied Mr. Howard has drawn the material for this volume. The book is popular in form and style, and aims to be a handy guide to the favorite spots in one's memory of great writers. Printed in two colors, net, \$1.50.

Hymns You Ought to Know

Edited by HENRY F. COPE

A Selection of One Hundred Standard Hymns, together with short introductory biographical sketches. As poetic literature, apart from their musical association, they have peculiar attraction. Printed in two colors, net, \$1.50.

Poems You Ought to Know

Edited by E. W. PEATTIE

As a collection of many chords by true singers, as a treasure box of precious memories, as a gift book of sweet companionship, this book of selected "poems you ought to know" is admirable. Printed in two colors, net, \$1.50.

NEW YORK, 158 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO, 80 Wabash Ave. Toronto, London, Edinburgh

ABOUT CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOOKS

BY J. HOPKINS

YOUNG folks, the kind that particularly hate to be patronized, but particularly love to be considered — what a problem they used to give me at Christmas!

Understand, I don't mean the tiny devourers of color-lithographed Mother Gooses and fairy tales, but the growing boys and girls, who mightn't get much profit out of the "sixth best seller" you give their mother, and who mightn't get much excitement out of the travel or biography or science that delights their father.

When one is desperate, one goes to the specialist. So, this year I got several volumes from some Philadelphia people that I heard were specialists on young people's literature.

HEROES THAT DON'T DIE YOUNG.

There is no doubt about it — these books hit the spot. "Something doing" all the time — so much bubbling action and wholesome adventure and strong characterization and natural, sociable fun, that they can and do dispense with the sensationalism, the sentimentality, the "goody-goody" heroes who never do wrong, and die, oh, so young — in fact, all the inane slush that rises to one's remembrance when "children's books" are mentioned.

Maybe the highest praise you can give these books is that they manage somehow to interest girls immensely — *and without a bit of love-making!*

Do you want fun for a girl? Open "Betty Wales, Freshman" (the first of a college girl series). Here is Betty, just off the train, and waiting at the station, telling a kind-hearted Sophomore that "father telegraphed the registrar to meet me!" The Soph didn't explain to Betty that the registrar was as important as the president, and a lot harder to see during the opening days of term. But the joke got out, and stuck to Betty through college.

Or, do you want thrills for a boy? Take "Winning His Way to West Point" (also the first of the series). In rapid, vivid steps the author, Capt. Malone, U. S. A., details the experience of his hero, Douglas Atwell, at the Military Academy. In the rattling Army-Navy football game scene, when Atwell breaks through the Navy line with the ball — my, it stirs the blood of men as well as boys!

PROPERLY PRICED.

And one dollar, or one twenty-five is all the catalogue "lists" these books for, although other publishers charge \$1.25 and \$1.50! On

the price side, The Penn Publishing Company, as it's called, is certainly different from most "specialists"!

Not that the volumes *look* cheap. The pretty covers, in delicate buffs and blues and gray and gold, are just the thing for Christmas gifts. The big type (clear to young eyes), evenly printed on high-grade paper, with spirited half-tone illustrations, colored title pages, ornamental designs, etc., will delight old book-lovers as well as young — and will last, moreover.

All of which goes to show that, if you bear hard on one thing, in one line, you will get to doing it a lot better than the man who tries to hold down the whole line. By making the imprint, "Penn Publishing Company," stand for books that are really worth reading, this firm has accomplished what would be impossible to a publisher handling a large list of miscellaneous works. Correspondence brought me some information of the methods by which the publishers make these books "always contain some information or teach a lesson or point a moral," and yet keep them *live*.

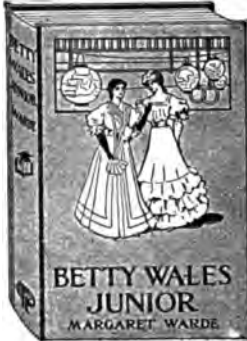
THE SECRET — INSISTENCE ON AN IDEA.

The secret lies in tireless editing. The heads of the firm have an idea, and insist on it, regardless of trouble. Not one MS. in ten sent in to them is accepted. And even an accepted one is never published as it comes in. Careful consultation and revision is always needed to bring the matter to the Penn standard of bright activity.

The next step up was naturally the *suggestion of ideas by the firm themselves*. The "Betty Wales" and "West Point" series mentioned, for instance, are the result of plans carefully matured in the office before a word was written. The wisdom of the plan is proved by its success. These two are perhaps the most popular series of children's books published in this country to-day.

And oughtn't they to be? When a specialist's whole time and trained energy is devoted to keeping in touch with the highest needs of young people, and the practical ways of satisfying these needs, he is surely the best adviser for an author to consult!

Ask your bookseller for a catalogue of these "children's specialists," or drop a postal to The Penn Publishing Company, 929 Arch Street, Philadelphia — and the toughest part of your Christmas problem will be solved.



CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOOKS GIRLS' COLLEGE STORIES

BETTY WALES, FRESHMAN. By MARGARET WARDE. Illustrated by EVA M. NAGEL. Betty and the rest of the girls get all the good and all the fun possible out of their freshman year at college. The graduate will wish she were back among them, and the one who is going to college will find herself eager to be with such as Betty and her friends. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

BETTY WALES, SOPHOMORE. By MARGARET WARDE. Illustrated by EVA M. NAGEL. Those who knew Betty Wales as a Freshman will follow her into her second year at college with keen pleasure. She and her friends are the same jolly, high-spirited creatures they were, and more lovable and interesting than ever. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

BETTY WALES, JUNIOR. By MARGARET WARDE. Illustrated by EVA M. NAGEL. Each year of college life is better and more interesting than the last. A feature of this volume is the formation of the "Merry Hearts" society, whose object is to promote cheerfulness among its members and outsiders. A trip to the Bahamas occurs at the holidays and gives rise to a number of delightful and surprising happenings. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

EARNING HER WAY. By MRS. CLARKE JOHNSON. Illustrated by IDA WAUGH. A charming story of an ambitious girl who overcomes many obstacles that stand in the way of a college course. While many of her experiences are of a practical nature, some of her adventures are most exciting, and surrounding the whole is an atmosphere of refinement and inspiration. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

HER COLLEGE DAYS. By MRS. CLARKE JOHNSON. Illustrated by IDA WAUGH. A faithful picture of a girl's life at college, which has about it just enough incident, with a suggestion of romance, to make it a most charming and delightful story. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

HISTORICAL STORIES FOR GIRLS

A MAID OF SALEM TOWNE. By LUCY FOSTER MADISON. Illustrated by FRANK T. MERRILL. Much interest centres about the year 1692, when the witchcraft delusion threatened to overwhelm the new country. The heroine is a victim of the superstition, and is accused of witchcraft, but the story ends happily. Sir Wm. Phippe, Lady Phippe, and the famous Cotton Mather are prominent in the story. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

IN DOUBLET AND HOSE. By LUCY FOSTER MADISON. Illustrated by CLYDE O. DELAND. The heroine and her family favor the claims of Mary of Scotland to England's throne. Queen Elizabeth suspects disloyalty, and as a punishment orders the girl to attend her at court. Her adventures there form a most interesting narrative. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

A DAUGHTER OF THE UNION. By LUCY FOSTER MADISON. Illustrated by CLYDE O. DELAND. A thrilling story of the Civil War. A brave young girl is sent from New York to New Orleans as a bearer of important messages. Aided by Admiral Farragut she delivers these, but is finally captured and held at Vicksburg, until its surrender to General Grant. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

A COLONIAL MAID OF OLD VIRGINIA. By LUCY FOSTER MADISON. Illustrated by CLYDE O. DELAND. The heroine, an adopted niece of a Tory planter of Virginia, evinces a strong love for the cause of the colonies. Her many deeds of heroism carry her to Philadelphia during its occupancy by the British, thence to Valley Forge, the Wyoming massacre, and finally to the surrender of Yorktown. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

HISTORICAL STORIES FOR BOYS

WITH JOHN PAUL JONES. By JOHN T. MCINTYRE. Illustrated by CLYDE O. DELAND. A young man is sent by the Continental Congress, with John Paul Jones, as a messenger to Paris to deliver an important document to Benjamin Franklin. The adventures include many mishaps by land and sea, and the hero takes part in several of Paul Jones' famous exploits, notably in the conflict between the "Serapis" and the "Richard Bonhomme." Cloth binding, \$1.25.

FIGHTING KING GEORGE. By JOHN T. MCINTYRE. Illustrated by J. A. GRAEBER. Even boys were sturdy patriots in '76. Tom Deering was one of "Marion's Men," those fleet and daring riders who so baffled Tarleton and Clinton in the Carolinas. Tom sees lots of fighting and has the good fortune to be at Yorktown when Cornwallis gives up his sword. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

AMONG THE FUR TRADERS. By JAMES OTIS. Illustrated by FRANK T. MERRILL. The story deals with the beginnings of commercial development in the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley. The scenes are those of trading post, river, forest, camp, and open prairie. The boys surmount obstacles and brave difficulties and finally establish a trading company of their own. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

WEST POINT STORIES FOR BOYS

WINNING HIS WAY TO WEST POINT. By CAPT. PAUL B. MALONE, U. S. Army. Illustrated by F. A. CARTER. A thrilling story of a young recruit in the Philippines. The scenes are those of camp and jungle, skirmish and battle. As a result of his bravery and service the hero wins an appointment to West Point. Cloth binding, \$1.25.

A PLEBE AT WEST POINT. By CAPT. PAUL B. MALONE, U. S. Army. Illustrated by F. A. CARTER. Douglas Atwell won his cadetship by his bravery in the Philippines, and now appears in his first year at West Point. Captain Malone knows the cadet life at first hand, and has made of it a story that will stir the blood of every reader. Cloth binding, \$1.25.



For sale at all book stores, or sent to any address prepaid upon receipt of price

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY, 929 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



BOOKS WORTH EACH 50 CENTS

AFTER-DINNER STORIES

By JOHN HARRISON

The dinner itself may be ever so good, and yet prove a failure if there is no mirth to enliven the company. Nothing adds so much zest to an occasion of this kind as a good story well told. Here are hundreds of them, short and pithy, and easy to remember.

TOASTS

By WILLIAM PITTENGER

What would you not give for the ability to respond to them? No need to give much when you can learn the art from this little book. It will tell you how to do it; not only that, but by example, it will show you the way.

ETIQUETTE

By AGNES H. MORTON

Success in life is often marred by bad manners. A perusal of this work will prevent such blunders. It is a book for everybody, for the select sets as well as for the less ambitious. The subject is presented in a bright and interesting manner, and represents the latest vogue.

LETTER WRITING

By AGNES H. MORTON

Most persons dislike letter writing because they fear they cannot say just the right thing. This admirable book not only shows by numerous examples just what kind of letters to write for all occasions, but it teaches the reader to become an accomplished original letter-writer.

QUOTATIONS

By AGNES H. MORTON

A clever compilation of pithy quotations, selected from a great variety of sources, and alphabetically arranged according to the sentiment. It contains the popular quotations in current use, together with many rare bits of prose and verse not usually found.

PROVERBS

By JOHN H. BECHTEL

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs, and the condensed wisdom of all ages and all nations is embodied in them. This volume contains a representative collection of proverbs, old and new, and the indexes, topical and alphabetical, enable one to find readily just what he requires.

SYNONYMS

By JOHN H. BECHTEL

Any one with the least desire to add to his vocabulary should have a copy of this book. It is designed mainly to meet the wants of the busy merchant or lawyer, the thoughtful clergyman or teacher, the wide-awake school boy or girl.

EPITAPHS

By FREDERIC W. UNGER

Even death has its humorous side. There are said to be "sermons in stones," but when they are tombstones there is many a smile mixed with the moral. This volume is full of quaint pieces of obituary fancy, with a touch of the greswome here and there for a relish. It is the most carefully made collection of the kind.

JOURNALISM

By CHARLES H. OLIN

What is news, how is it obtained, how handled, and how can one become a journalist? These questions are all answered in this book, and detailed instructions are given for obtaining a position and writing up all kinds of "assignments." It shows what to avoid and what to cultivate, and contains chapters on book reviewing, dramatic criticism, and proofreading.

PHYSIOGNOMY

By LEILA LOMAX

How can we judge whether a man may be trusted to handle money for us? How can a woman analyze a man who would marry her? Partly by words, partly by voice, partly by reputation, but more than all by looks—the shape of the head, the set of the jaw, the line of the mouth, the glance of the eye. Physiognomy as explained in this book shows clearly how to read character in each face.

SLIPS OF SPEECH

By JOHN H. BECHTEL

Who does not make them? The best of us do. Why not avoid them? Any one with the desire for self-improvement can. No necessity for studying rules of rhetoric or grammar when this book can be had. It teaches both without the study of either.

PRONUNCIATION

By JOHN H. BECHTEL

What is more disagreeable than a faulty pronunciation? No defect so clearly shows a lack of culture. This volume contains over 5,000 words on which most of us are apt to trip. They are here pronounced in the clearest and simplest manner, and according to the best authority.

DEBATING

By WILLIAM PITTENGER

There is no greater ability than the power of skillful debate. Here are directions for organizing debating societies, and suggestions for all who desire to discuss questions in public. Also a list of over 200 questions for debate, with arguments both affirmative and negative.

CONUNDRUMS

By DEAN RIVERS

Conundrums are intellectual exercises which sharpen our wits and lead us to think quickly. They are also a source of infinite amusement and pleasure to an evening company. This book contains an excellent collection of over a thousand of the latest and brightest conundrums, to which are added many biblical, poetical, and French conundrums.

THE DOG

By JOHN MAXTIE

Every dog owner should know how to choose a dog, how to house and feed him, how to exercise and train him, and how to get him back to condition if he is out of sorts. All the essentials of dog keeping are here, from kennel to show-bench, and from biscuits to flea-bane. For the one who wants a cheap but expert dog encyclopedia this is the only book.

Our 90-page Catalogue is sent with every order, or will mentioned are for sale at all bookstores, or will be

THE PENN PUBLISH- ING COMPANY



THE HAVING

EACH 50 CENTS

CURIOUS FACTS

By CLIFFORD HOWARD

Why do you raise your hat to a lady? and why do you offer the right hand and not the left? Is there a good reason for the buttons on the sleeve of your coat? Is it true that it takes nine tailors to make a man, and if so, why, forsooth? These and scores of equally interesting questions find answers here. Open it at any page and you will see something you have wanted to know all your life.

GRAPHOLOGY

By CLIFFORD HOWARD

Do you know that every time you write five or six lines you furnish a complete record of your character? Any one who understands graphology can tell by simply examining your handwriting just what kind of a person you are. This book will enable you to become a master of this most fascinating art.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

By F. J. WARWICK

Lives can be saved and much suffering prevented by a perusal of the contents of this work. What to do in all kinds of accidents, as well as in the first stages of illness, with a brief and simple statement of the human anatomy, constitute the chief features.

NURSING

By S. VIRGINIA LEVIE

No household is exempt from sickness, and it generally appears when no provision has been made for it. Not every one can have a professional nurse, but no one need be without this valuable work. The fullest particulars are given for the care of the sick, not only in the simple, but also in the more serious ailments of life.

CIVICS: What Every Citizen Should Know

By GEORGE LEWIS

Contains concise and complete information on such topics as the Monroe Doctrine, Behring Sea Controversy, Extradition Treaties, and fully explains the meaning of Habeas Corpus, Civil Service, Australian Ballot, and hundreds of other equally interesting subjects.

ELECTRICITY

By GEORGE L. FOWLER

An interesting and thoroughly reliable presentation of the subject for the amateur or skilled electrician. If you wish to install an electric door-bell, construct a telephone, wire a house, or understand the workings of a dynamo, this volume will furnish the required information. A practical book of inestimable value to every one.

HYPNOTISM

By EDWARD H. ELDRIDGE, A.M.

There is no more popular form of entertainment than hypnotic exhibitions, and every one would like to know how to hypnotize. By following the simple and concise instructions in this complete manual any one can, with a little practice, readily learn how to exercise this unique and strange power.

VENTRILOQUISM

By CHARLES H. OLIN

Although always a delightful form of entertainment, ventriloquism is to most of us more or less of a mystery. It need be so no longer. This book exposes the secrets of the art completely and shows how almost any one may learn to "throw the voice" both near and far. Directions for the construction of automations are given, as well as good dialogue for their successful operation. Fully illustrated.

HEALTH: How to Get and Keep It

By WALTER V. WOODS, M.D.

What is the use of Dumbbells every morning and rigid dieting when there is an open drain in the cellar? Why shield the baby from draughts and then feed him on infected milk? Do you know the things that make for Health?—proper exercise, rest, bathing, eating, ventilation,—these are only a few of them. This book tells what Health is, and how to get and how to keep it.

ASTROLOGY

By M. M. MACGREGOR

If you wish to know in what business or profession you will succeed, what friends you should make, whom you should marry, the kind of a business partner to choose, you will find these and many other vital questions solved in this book by the science of astrology.

LAW, AND HOW TO KEEP OUT OF IT

By PASCHAL H. COGGINS, Esq.

Most legal difficulties arise from ignorance of the minor points of law. This book furnishes information on just such points as are likely to arise in everyday affairs, and thus forestalls mental worry and financial loss.

DANCING

By MARGUERITE WILSON

A complete instructor, beginning with the first positions and leading up to the square and round dances. A full list of calls for square dances, the etiquette of the dances, and 100 figures for the German. Illustrated.

PARLOR GAMES

By HELEN E. HOLLESTER

"What shall we do to amuse ourselves and our friends?" is a question frequently propounded. This complete volume most happily answers this puzzling question, as it contains an excellent collection of all kinds of games.

PALMISTRY

By HENRY FRITH

Palmistry is one of the most popular subjects of the day. This volume furnishes full and trustworthy information on the subject, and by means of it any one will be able to read character fully and accurately. Illustrated.

FLOWERS: How to Grow Them

By EBEN E. REKFOR

Every woman loves flowers, but few succeed in growing them. With the help so clearly given in this volume no one need fail. It treats mainly of indoor plants and flowers, those for window gardening, all about their selection, care, light, air, warmth, etc.

be mailed to any address for the asking. The books sent to any part of the world upon receipt of price

929 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA



McClure's in 1907

Carl Schurz's American Reminiscences

The Most Vivid Picture of Lincoln Ever Penned—The Strongest Description of Gettysburg Ever Written



CARL SCHURZ

Carl Schurz was nearly the only American who, seeing the Civil War from the inside, had the literary ability to write about it. Schurz was everywhere and in the thick of things before the war and during it, and he has written of it with wonderful vividness. These Reminiscences will be a big contribution to American History. They will be the thing that American histories of the future will use as an original source. Any one who read the German Memoirs knows how beautifully they were written, how interesting, how full they were of life. But they dealt with a far-away civilization and with a far-away movement in which we did not have so much interest. These deal with the American Republic in the making.

**American History
in the Making**

For fifteen years Schurz was right where the most exciting things were happening. He saw the great Lincoln-Douglas debates, campaigned with Lincoln, and was one of his chief speakers when he was nominated for the Presidency. He tells all about this. His portrait of Lincoln is probably the most wonderful thing that has ever been written about Lincoln. Not even Hay has made you see the man as he makes you see him. His description of that raw country lawyer as he first stepped out of obscurity into his sight is a thing that we shall have in our school-book readers in another decade.

**Wonderful Portrait
of Lincoln**

He took part in several of the biggest battles of the war—Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Chattanooga, Gettysburg and Sherman's March to the Sea. His description of the Battle of Gettysburg is wonderful. He was posted on Culp's Hill, which was at one end of the line, and was not attacked in Pickett's great charge, the most stirring event of its kind in our history. He saw it as a spectator, and his description of that battle is another wonderful piece of writing.

**He Writes of
Battles and Men**

Among the great figures which he touches upon are Douglas, Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Stanton, Sherman, Hooker, Burnside, McClellan and Andrew Johnson.

Nothing that goes into the making of a good magazine has been sacrificed for these two stories. McClure's will contain not only the best fiction by ever popular and new story writers, but inside accounts of important events and intimate descriptions of important men from its staff of national reporters.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 46 East Twenty-third Street, New York

McClure's in 1907

The Life of Mary Baker Glover Eddy

**The Richest Woman Who Has Earned the Money Herself
—Has More Absolute Authority than the Pope Himself**

One of the most important, certainly the most interesting contribution to *McClure's* in 1907 will be the life of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church. She is the richest woman in the United States who got her money by

**Made Rich by Her
Own Efforts**

her own efforts; the most powerful American woman by all odds, easily the most famous;

yet no one has before ever written the true story of her life. She is 85 years old, has been three times married; at 55 she was unknown and a dependent, and yet she has worked up a fortune which must be more than \$3,000,000. She is the most absolute church head in the world, not even excepting the Pope.

In no Christian Science church is there any ceremony permitted, only readings from the Bible

**Only Clergyman in
Church of 60,000**

and from her writings. She is the only clergyman in the Christian Science Church, although there are 600 branches.

The others are merely teachers and readers. At one time she was the owner of practically all the property of the church. She gave it back later. The visits of loyal Christian Scientists to the "Mother Room" in the old church, which is arranged for her use and which she has occupied only three times, are like visits to the Grotto of the Nativity for reverence and respect. When she permitted pilgrimages to Concord, thousands of Christian Scientists came for one glimpse of her and for a few words of benediction. When she ordered these pilgrimages to cease they obeyed her absolutely.

The whole story of her life is a romance. *McClure's Magazine* is going to tell the story for the first time. Never was a series of articles in any magazine more carefully prepared than this. Georgine Milmine, the

**Five People Worked
Two Years on It**

author, has worked on it steadily for more than two years, gathering data, and five of the members of the *McClure* staff

have helped to confirm and fill out her results. It is not an attack on Christian Science. It is the history of a remarkable woman and movement.

These are but two of the strong, attention-compelling, great stories that will run in *McClure's* next year. Schurz began in November. Mrs. Eddy begins in January. Each alone is worth \$1.00. The two, with hundreds of other stories, articles and pictures, give a 35-cent magazine at a 10-cent price. Send \$1.00 in any form at our risk to-day.



MRS. EDDY

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 46 East Twenty-third Street, New York

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Books for all Hours



Molière : A Biography

By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. Introduction by Prof. T. F. Crane of Cornell University. Illustrated by "Job." A graphic and scholarly life of the great dramatist. \$3.00 net ; postage 24c.

Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth

By George Brandes. A delightful book of recollections. \$2.50 net ; postage 16c.

Geronimo's Story of His Life

An autobiography of the famous Apache outlaw, taken down by S. M. Barrett, by permission of President Roosevelt. Illustrated, \$1.50 net ; postage 12c.

On Reading

By George Brandes. Reprinted in book form by request. 75c. net ; postage 5c.

The Book of Tea

By Okakura-Kakuzo. A fascinating study of the Japanese cult of tea-drinking. \$1.10 net ; postage 8c.

The Pilgrim's Staff

Poems, Moral and Divine. Selected by Fitz Roy Carrington. With portraits of famous song and hymn writers. 75c. net ; postage 5c.

Pride and Prejudice : A Play

By Mrs. Steele MacKaye. A dramatization of Jane Austen's popular novel. Frontispiece in color. \$1.25 ; postage 10c.



The Jessamy Bride

By Frankfort Moore. Pictures in color by C. Allan Gilbert. One of the loveliest gift books of any year. Boxed, \$2.00 net ; postage 13c.

The Ghosts of Their Ancestors

By Weymer Jay Mills. A Story for Colonial Dames and D. A. R. Pictured in color by John Rae. \$1.25 postpaid.

The Way of an Indian

By Frederic Remington. The life-story of an Indian brave. Fourteen pictures by the author. \$1.50 postpaid.

Bridge Abridged

By Annie Blanche Shelby, author of "Standard Whist." With the New York Whist Club's laws of Bridge and etiquette of the game. \$1.00 net ; postage 8c.

Misrepresentative Women

By Harry Graham, author of "Misrepresentative Men." Illustrated by D. S. Groesbeck. \$1.00 postpaid.

At the Sign of the Sphinx

A second series of charades in verse by Carolyn Wells. \$1.00 postpaid.

Chinatown Ballads

By Wallace Irwin. Stories of San Francisco's renowned Chinese quarter. Pictures by E. C. Peixotto. \$1.25 postpaid.



Molière as Mascarille



DUFFIELD & COMPANY

36 East 21st Street, New York

Send for Illustrated List of Books

It is a very remarkable feature of Myrtle Reed's Books that *each year shows increasing sales* not only for the newer volumes but *for every one of those previously issued.*

All of her stories are so charming in their themes and are published in such attractive and dainty forms, that every person who has read "**Lavender and Old Lace**" is sure to want "**The Master's Violin**" and "**At the Sign of the Jack-o'-Lantern.**" This ever widening circle of readers is now taking delight in the new story just ready



"A perfectly exquisite tale, simple, affecting, and full of delicate fancy."

A Spinner in the Sun

All of Miss Reed's books are made in four special styles of binding for presentation. Cloth extra, gilt top, printed in red and black, net, \$1.50.

Full Red Leather, net, \$2.00. Antique Calf, net, \$2.50.

Lavender Silk, net, \$3.50.

Love Letters of a Musician

27th thousand

Later Love Letters of a Musician

16th thousand

The Spinster Book

14th thousand

Lavender and Old Lace

52d thousand

At the Sign of the Jack-o'-Lantern

30th thousand

The Master's Violin

45th thousand

"Miss Reed is delightfully witty, delightfully humorous, delightfully cynical, delightfully sane, and, above all, delightfully spontaneous. Her pages sparkle with bright clear wit, they bubble with honest, hearty humor."

Philadelphia Telegraph.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS



Romance of the Italian Villas

By **ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY**, author of "Romance of the Feudal Châteaux," etc.
8vo. With 1 colored, 9 photogravure, and 44 other illustrations.
Net, \$3.00.

A delightful blending of history, art, and romance. It fully carries out Guizot's suggestion: "If you are fond of romance, read history."

In Thamesland

Cruises and Rambles through England from the Sources of the Thames to the Sea.

By **HENRY WELLINGTON WACK, F.R.G.S.**,
Author of "Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet," etc.
With about 100 illustrations from photographs and a map.
8vo. Net, \$3.00.

"An excursion into history and literature that will delight every cultured reader."—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

"Very entertaining and uncommonly instructive."—*Boston Advertiser*.

The Idyllic Avon

With Songs and Pictures of the River and its Neighborhood.

By **JOHN HENRY GARRETT**.

8vo. With 87 illustrations and 2 maps. Net, \$3.00.

"Written in a bright and charming style, with much historic matter presented in a manner neither too antiquarian nor too flip-pant. The attractive literary style of the book is furthered by the splendid illustrations which have been excellently reproduced from very beautiful photographs."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Life in the Open

Sport with Rod, Gun, Horse, and Hound in Southern California.

By **CHARLES HOLDER**, Author of "Life of Darwin,"
"Log of a Sea Angler," etc.

With 93 full-page illustrations. Large 8vo. Net, \$3.50.

"We never read anything that gave so attractive a description of any country."—*London Spectator*.

"A truly superb book."—*N. Y. Globe*.

The Connecticut River

and the Valley of the Connecticut—Three Hundred and Fifty Miles from Mountain to Sea—Historical and Descriptive.

By **EDWIN M. BACON**.

Large 8vo. With about 100 illustrations. Net, \$3.50.

"A story of romance, of stirring incidents, of thrilling adventures, of the exhibition of heroism, devotion, broad enterprise, and true American spirit."—*Boston Herald*.

The Ohio River

A Course of Empire. By **ARCHER B. HULBERT**.

8vo. Fully illustrated. Net, \$3.50.

This work presents in a consecutive narrative the most important historic incidents connected with the river, combined with descriptions of some of its most picturesque scenery and delightful excursions into its legendary lore.

G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS

The Last Ride Together

By **ROBERT BROWNING.**

With 6 full-page photogravure Illustrations and Headpieces engraved on wood by F. S. COBURN.

Very handsomely printed and bound, with photogravures on genuine Japan vellum.

Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$1.75; red leather, \$3.00; antique calf, \$4.00. Large paper edition limited to 100 copies, printed on Japan paper, net, \$5.00.

A new and handsome edition of perhaps the most beautiful of Browning's shorter poems.

On the Great American Plateau

Wanderings among Canyons and Buttes in the Land of the Cliff Dweller and the Indian of to-day.

By **T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN.**

Crown 8vo, with 68 illustrations from photographs and from original drawings by Edward Leaming, and a map. Net, \$2.00.

Full of the romance of the early Spanish explorers, with descriptions of the quaint customs and queer superstitions of the primitive Indians.

Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops

By **HENRY CODMAN POTTER**, Bishop of New York.

8vo, with 13 photogravure portraits. Net, \$2.00.

"Bishop Potter has been the associate and friend of a group of singularly interesting men. He has given us at once a valuable and a genial book, in which the keenness of judgment is mellowed by the softening influence of time."—*The Churchman*.

Princesses and Court Ladies

By **ARVÈDE BARINE**, author of "Youth of La Grande Mademoiselle," "Louis XIV. and La Grande Mademoiselle," etc. *8vo. Fully illustrated. Net, \$3.00.*

The stories of several ladies who played important rôles in the great world, and whose careers were watched with eager interest by all Europe. Full of romantic interest, vividly picturesque, and written with easy grace and vivacity.

Cathedrals and Cloisters of the South of France

By **ELISE WHITLOCK ROSE.** *With 4 photogravure and 200 other illustrations from original photographs by Vida Hunt Francis, and a map. 2 volumes, 8vo. Net, \$5.00.*

A charming description of the cathedrals of the Provinces of Provence, Languedoc, and Gascony, presenting many fresh and interesting sidelights on the history of these most fascinating structures.



G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS



The History of Painting

By **RICHARD MUTHER, Ph.D.**

Professor in the University of Breslau; author of the "History of Modern Painting," etc.

Translated from the German and edited with critical notes by **GEORGE KRIEHN, Ph.D.**

2 vols. 8vo. with about 80 full page illustrations, net \$5.00

Richard Muther is a critic of art at once brilliant and sound, whose reputation is now world-wide. The aim of the present book is, while not neglecting technical questions, to interpret the great masterpieces of painting as human documents and manifestations of the dominant feelings and tendencies of the epochs to which they belong.

Twilight Fairy Tales

By **MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH**

Author of "Sleepy-Time Stories," "Lights of Childland," etc.

With 16 Full-page Colored Illustrations and 16 Ornamental Half-titles, by **Amy C. Rand.** 8vo. Net, \$1.25.

"Mrs. Booth's genial talent is put to use for the little ones in stories so full of gentle mother-love that they carry the older readers back to the days when they, too, were soothed to sleep by little tales like these."—*The Churchman.*



Better than a Card or a Calendar

Ariel Booklets

A series of productions, complete in small compass, which have been accepted as classics of their kind. Beautifully printed in large type on deckle-edge paper and bound in red morocco, flexible.

Each with photogravure frontispiece, in box, 75 cents.
145 Volumes ready.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

Subscribe for

Putnam's Monthly

25 cents a number

\$3.00 a year

Send me
a sample
copy of

**PUTNAM'S
MONTHLY**

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY avoids touch-and-go judgments, noisy exaggeration, and the flamboyant sensationalism which are becoming increasingly offensive to discriminating and judicious readers. In chronicle and comment it follows the progress of the world and the doings of important personages here and abroad; it considers political and social questions; it watches the development of art; it gives special attention to the world of letters, and tells its readers about the live books that appeal to live people. It publishes short stories and serials by the best writers.

Name.....

Address.....

CUT OUT THIS COUPON



27 & 29 West 23d St., New York

PUTNAM'S SONS

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY

For 1907



"This first number comes into the library like a well-bred person who knows how to sit before the fire and talk at ease; who has seen the world, who knows books, and has learned and practices the art of human intercourse. The magazine starts quietly, and puts into the hands of its readers, in a style which is in line with good literary traditions, matter which is worth reading."

—The Outlook.

PRIMITIVE MAN

The January number will contain a full account, by Robert F. Gilder, of his recent finding, in a grave mound in Nebraska, of the skull of a human being of lower cranial development than any other yet unearthed in America. A similar discovery, some years since, in Java, and another in Switzerland, give special significance to this skull as indicating the existence of a race of inferior intelligence to any other of which records exist, and Mr. Gilder's important find is attracting the attention of the leading biologists of the country. The discoverer's personal narrative, together with supplementary papers of a scientific character, will be appropriately illustrated.

CUBA IN AMERICAN POLITICS

By C. M. Harvey. In connection with a similar article by Richard B. Knight, printed in January, 1853, in the first number of Putnam's, this paper strikingly marks the first as an interesting prophecy of Cuban history.

GREAT CHARACTERS OF PARLIAMENT

By Henry W. Lucy, the well known "Toby M.P." of "Punch." Illustrated by a distinctive series of portraits.

QUACK JOURNALISM

By Mrs. H. L. Harris. A particularly pertinent and timely study of newspaper methods when these systems are to be devoted to the furthering of large political schemes.

LIBERAL CULTURE: Athenian and American

By President Schurman, of Cornell University.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND

By Miss Hester Ritchie, granddaughter of W. M. Thackeray.

THE EMILY EMMONS PAPERS

Miss Carolyn Wells allows her humorous pen to make a series of piquant sketches of her first impressions of England and France during the summer of 1906.

THE GHOSTS OF PICCADILLY

George S. Street, in a series of papers, presents noteworthy figures who have been connected with London's famous thoroughfare. The illustrations are characteristic of the sketches.

SALVINI AND RISTORI.

A series of essays on matters connected with their art, by Signor Salvini, the most eminent living actor, and by the late Mme. Ristori, the most famous actress of the recent past. The latter discusses the question of the endowed theater; while the former gives his views on the famous characters he has impersonated.

A STATESMAN OF THE SOUTH

Professor H. Parker Willis, under this title, pays a tribute to the life and service of the late William L. Wilson.

CARL SCHURZ

By Professor Henry L. Nelson. The writer was associated with Mr. Schurz in the management of Harper's Weekly and succeeded him as editor of the paper.

THREE EXCELLENT SHORT STORIES

"Shattered Idylls," by Fogazzaro, the author of "The Saint"; "Mortmain," by H. G. Dwight, and "The Barge," by Arthur Colton.

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS ARE:

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Holt, Ford Modox Hueffer, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Arthur C. Benson, Frederick Trevor Hill, Agnes Repplier, W. J. Rolfe, Montgomery Schuyler, Charles de Kay, Charles H. Caffin, R. M. Bache, Mrs. John Lane, G. S. Lee, Miss Mary Moss.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY. THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

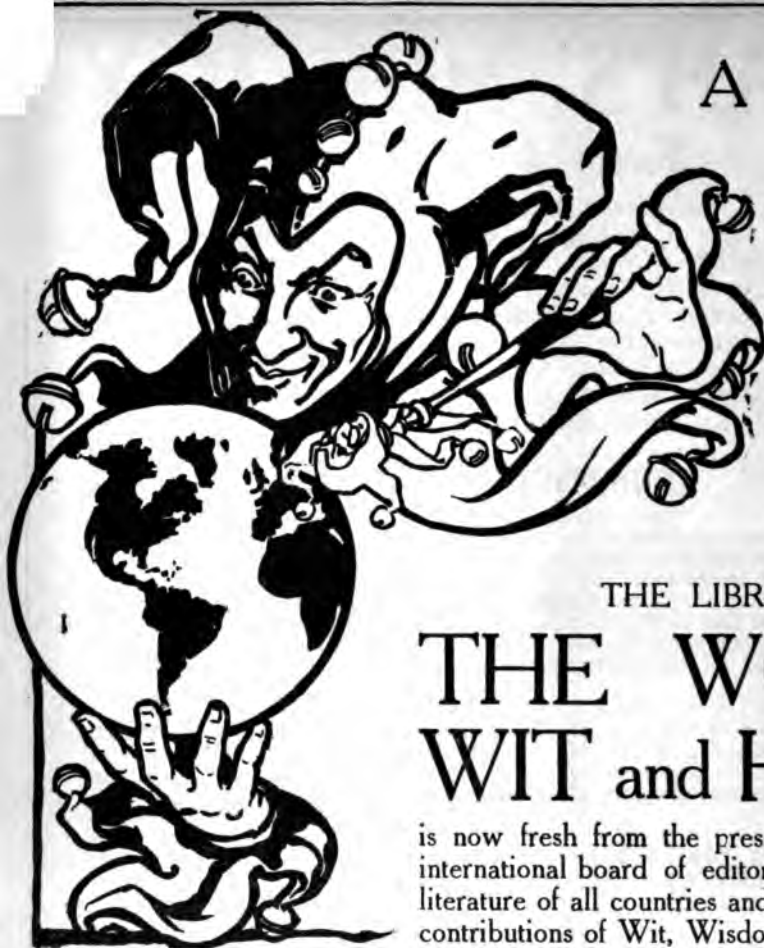
Send \$3 for a subscription for 1907, mentioning this advertisement, and we will send, without charge, the numbers for October, November and December, 1906.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

27 and 29 West 23d Street,
New York City

A Good Laugh Every Day in the Year

Do you want in your library the most entertaining work and at the same time the greatest literature the world has produced ?



THE LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S WIT and HUMOR

is now fresh from the presses. For several years an international board of editors has been searching the literature of all countries and all times for the undying contributions of Wit, Wisdom and Humor

From Homer and Aristophanes to Mark Twain
and Mr. Dooley

1015 selections from the writers who have done most to enliven the human race. Not only the best, the wittiest, the wisest things that American humorists have ever written, but, as well, the wittiest and wisest writings of Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Holland, Russia, China, Ancient Greece, Rome, and Egypt, are combined in these fifteen beautiful octavo volumes. The quips of our college newspapers, and the most striking cartoons of the past century,—you have what the world has produced to make an honest laugh, entertain a dull hour, or illuminate some great fact by a flash of wit or clever picture.

THE NOTABLE BOARD OF EDITORS

That this great collection is the final and classic anthology in this field is guaranteed by the names of the editors :

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS
(Uncle Remus) American

ANDREW LANG
British

BRANDER MATTHEWS
Continental Europe

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
Greek, Roman and Oriental

LIONEL STRACHEY
Managing Editor

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Not Only Humor But Literature

The greatest wit and humor has been written by the greatest literary artists, and has almost invariably been employed to interpret or emphasize some truth worth knowing. So that this Library of the World's Wit and Humor is not in the least a mere joke book. It is a compendium of the world's most enduring literature—that part of it that is particularly witty and entertaining.

ENRICH YOUR LIBRARY

If you ever want to prepare an after-dinner talk, or a speech, or club paper, the Library of the World's Wit and Humor is the one great reference work in this field. For an hour's entertainment it offers wit and humor to every taste and mood—from 300 of the world's greatest entertainers. For young people it is a godsend—a way of leading them to read great literature instead of trash, because it is the kind of great literature that delights them.



Our Special Offer

These 15 handsome volumes are such as sell in high-class subscription sets at \$2 each, or \$30 for the set.

The subscribers of the Review of Reviews are taking these sets in such quantities that we are enabled to manufacture in large editions that save nearly half the ordinary cost of such a work.

Mail this Coupon

and we will send, express prepaid, the entire fifteen volumes, fresh from the printer and binder. If you like the books, send us \$2 a month for nine months, or \$1 payments for a longer period if you prefer. If you do not like them, return them at our expense within five days and your order will be cancelled without question.

You will also receive the Review of Reviews (price \$3) for one year.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY

13 Astor Place, New York



FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

R.
Dec.
Please
ship one
set of the
World's Wit
and Humor for
my approval. If I
like it I will make
payments according to
your special offer.

The Works of Theodore Roosevelt

Sagamore Edition,
15 volumes. Printed
from large, clear type,
and substantially
bound in cloth, with
illustrations, and

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY

for one year, for only

\$7.00



TITLES:

Rough Riders
American Ideals
Administration and
Civil Service
The Wilderness
Hunter
Hunting the Grisly
Trips of a Ranchman
Hunting Trips on the
Prairie
The Winning of the
West (6 volumes)
Naval War of 1812
(2 volumes)

TO FORM a true estimate of President Roosevelt's character, one must read his writings. By devoting himself to high aims, and by sheer force of character, he has gained a place in history that is unique and truly glorious. His writings admirably illustrate the keenness and straightforward integrity of the man. His literary works alone would have brought him well-merited fame. They are imbued with striking virility and originality, and make the best of reading.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY avoids touch-and-go judgments, noisy exaggeration, and the flamboyant sensationalism which are becoming increasingly offensive to discriminating and judicious readers.

In chronicle and comment it follows the progress of the world and the doings of important personages here and abroad. It considers political and social questions; it watches the development of art; it gives special attention to the world of letters, and tells its readers about the live books that appeal to live people; it publishes short stories and serials by the best writers. \$3 a year.

Special Offer For \$2 down and a dollar a month for six months (a total of \$8), we will send the complete set of books, together with "Putnam's Monthly" for one year. Or, if you prefer, we will accept \$7 CASH WITH ORDER in full payment. We pay expressage.

This is much less than the regular price. Many hundreds of sets of the books are sold through the bookstores each year at full price. We make this remarkable discount simply to introduce our magazine, "Putnam's Monthly."

Guarantee If you find the books in any way inferior to your expectations, you may return them within five days at our expense, and we will refund your money.

R. R.
D., N. Y.
Putnam's
Monthly
97 W. 33d St.
New York City.
Enclosed find \$2.
Please send me express
prepaid.

Roosevelt's Works

15 volumes, and enter my name for Putnam's Monthly for one year. I agree to pay further \$1 a month for six months in payment for the books and magazine, volumes to be your property until fully paid for.

Name

Street

City

If you prefer to pay cash, send \$7 with order.

USE THIS COUPON IN ORDERING



AS A GIFT

The New International Encyclopaedia is Ideal

For father, brother, son; for mother, wife, daughter; for the business man, the professional man; for the school pupil, the college graduate, The New International Encyclopaedia is an invaluable possession to any one.

You can pay no higher compliment to the intelligence of the recipient, you can give nothing more daily useful, nothing more permanently valuable than the most wonderful set of books in the world—The New International Encyclopaedia.

Twenty volumes, and a book of study courses, enabling the reader to get systematic information on all related subjects, richly bound, finely illustrated and beautifully printed. Prepared by years of exhaustive research and conscientious effort on the part of its eminent Editors-in-Chief: DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D., HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D., and FRANK MOORE COLBY, M.A., and the 400 recognized specialists and scholars associated with them,

The New International Encyclopaedia

stands to-day as the most authoritative, most complete, and most modern reference work in existence. It is the only complete new encyclopaedia of the highest class produced in the last 25 years.

Of the New International, M. G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "This encyclopaedia leaves nothing to be desired."

James M. Cassety, A.M., Ph.D., Principal of the Buffalo State Normal Training School, says: "The first great encyclopaedia of the twentieth century, and a work far superior to anything in its line thus far." Other commendations from noted educators, literary men, business men and others, fill a small book which we send on request.

Its moderate price and our easy payment plan places this work within your reach.

**20 VOLUMES
100,000 SUBJECTS**

**16,000 PAGES
7,000 ILLUSTRATIONS**

To learn more about this work, let us send you two interesting and useful books free.

One is our famous 25-cent Question Book, which contains everyday questions you ought to know how to answer, but half of which you probably cannot answer off-hand. Shows the usefulness and practicability of the foremost encyclopaedia in existence.

The other book contains pages descriptive of The New International Encyclopaedia, specimen pages, fac-simile illustrations from The New International, showing the work's scope, and the easy payment plan by which one can secure this great work without a large initial expenditure.

**DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers
372 Fifth Avenue, New York**

.....FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON.....
 DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 372 Fifth Avenue, New York City:
 Gentlemen—Please send, without cost to me, your pamphlet descriptive of the New International Encyclopaedia with specimen pages, colored plates, maps and information Booklet free, as per your offer in this magazine.
 Name.....
 Occupation.....
 Street.....
 Post Office.....
 State.....
 REVIEW OF REVIEWS
 100

IMPORTANT AUTUMN BOOKS

Latter-Day Love Sonnets

Edited by LAURENS MAYNARD

8vo, 100 pages. Price \$2.00 net. Postage 10 cents.

THE latest addition to the Love Sonnet Series, comprising the most brilliant Love Sonnets of nearly one hundred poets of the present day, both British and American—a notable group of poems and of authors, issued in the handsome style characteristic of this series.

Intimations of Immortality

Compiled by HELEN P. PATTEN

12mo, 280 pages. Price \$1.50 net. Postage 12 cents.

THE brief but salient comments of the great and learned of olden and modern times on Immortality—a compilation of remarkable diversity and value, arranged under such topics as The Testimony of the Ancients, The Speculations of Philosophy, The Voice of the Church, The Vision of the Poet.

The Cheerful Cricket, and others

By JEANNETTE MARKS

Large 8vo, 100 pages. Price \$2.00.

THE life and doings of diminutive creatures of nature, expressed not in dull natural history facts, but in animated incident and action. Written in delightful language, with fascinating pictures in four colors. The most beautiful and entertaining juvenile of the year, written by the professor of English Literature in Mt. Holyoke College.

Stella's Adventures in Starland

By ELBRIDGE H. SABIN

8vo, 175 pages. Price \$1.50.

FOR children it would be hard to find a more entertaining book than this. Prompt action, frequent incident, bright conversation, do not allow curiosity to flag. Mercury the Messenger-Boy, ill-Tempered Mr. Moon, Venus and her School, Mr. Mars and Neptune are characters that, with the pictures, will delight any child.

The Electric Theft

By NEIL WYNN WILLIAMS

12mo, 311 pages. Price \$1.50.

FOR one who likes action, and not analysis; an un-hackneyed plot, original and novel, but reasonably probable: a love romance knit into the thread of incident, with a titanic struggle between two strong rivals, who make the very earth tremble in their efforts for mastery—for such a one this is a book well worth while.

The Secret of Moor Cottage

By H. RIPLEY CROMARSH

12mo, 285 pages. Price \$1.25.

THE mere statement that this new novel is written by the sister of A. Conan Doyle is enough to awaken public curiosity. It is a story of mystery and adventure that naturally involves a detective, who ultimately works out the puzzle that surrounds him and later writes about it himself.

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston



FREE

Two Beautiful Prints in Colors for Framing from Recent Paintings

We will send the above free to your address if you will send us 10c in stamps for postage and wrapping. THREE PRINTS for

15c. Please specify whether you prefer Landscapes, Marines or Figure Studies.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

The Most Beautiful and Useful Art Magazine.

Color Plates, Mezzotints, Lithographs, Photogravures, and Black and White illustrations. An Art Gallery Every Month.

"By all odds the most artistic periodical printed in English."
—New York Tribune.

Send us 25c for a Sample Copy. (Price 50c).

MAXFIELD PARRISH

"One of the most original and effective draughtsmen that we have. . . in this series, at his best."—New York Tribune.

DREAM DAYS and THE GOLDEN AGE

KENNETH GRAHAM'S Masterpieces Illustrated by PARRISH, with 28 Full Page Photogravures, Title Pages, Tail Pieces and Cover Design.

8q. 8vo. 2 vols. Uniform Binding, in a Box. \$5.00 net. Post 35c.

Send for Illustrated Holiday List Free, of Publications in Art, Music, Poetry, Belles-Lettres, etc.

JOHN LANE COMPANY
The Bodley Head 69 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



Starting in Life

WHAT EACH CALLING OFFERS AMBITIOUS BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR.

Assisted By Nearly 100 Representative Men In All Walks of Life

An intensely practical book that not only tells the advantages and disadvantages of the leading trades, businesses, and professions, but helps each boy to choose a life work in which he will succeed and tells him how to prepare himself to enter that calling. The chapter headings are:

The Physician, The Department Store, The Architect, The Manufacturer, The Agriculturalist, The Salesman, The Litterateur, The Bookkeeper, The Lawyer, The Stenographer, The Stage, The Railroad, The Artist, The Banker, The Musician, The Merchant, The Army, The Navy, The Clergyman, The Street Railroad, The Teacher, The Storekeeper, The Journalist, The Advertising Man, Public Service, Civil Service Examinations, The Sailor, The Inventor, The Skilled Mechanic, Experts and Specialists, Business vs. Profession, Wholesale vs. Retail, Education of Boys.

At the close of each chapter two or more eminent men tell why or why not they would advise a boy to enter their occupation.

With 33 illustrations. 460 pages. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price \$1.50, net. Sent postpaid for \$1.66 by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers
254 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Write for complete descriptive pamphlet

TEDDY-B and TEDDY-G
THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

By SEYMOUR EATON

The jolliest and most attractive
Christmas Book for a Dozen Years



THESE TWO BEARS leave their mountain home in Colorado and make a tour of the East. They ride on Pullman trains, stop at the best hotels, give entertainment to children on the way, get into all kinds of mischief, and have scores of hairbreadth escapes. The book is full to the brim with wholesome fun for boys and girls of all ages, old and young, from six years to eighty-six.

Every page has a picture and there are many full-page pictures in a dozen colors. Mr. Eaton has had hundreds of letters from boys and girls about these Bears, all of them expressing the most lively appreciation and interest.

The book is very attractively bound and makes a handsome gift. The story is told in jolly rhyme, and the pictures by V. Floyd Campbell are the funniest bear pictures which have ever been drawn. The size of the book is $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 ins.; it contains 180 pages. Send for free circular illustrated in colors.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

or sent, express or mail prepaid, to any address upon receipt of price, **\$1.50** by the publishers—

EDWARD STERN & CO., Incorporated
117 North 12th Street, Philadelphia

14

THE AMERICANA

PUBLISHED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN



FREDERICK CONVERSE BEACH,
Editor of *The Scientific American*, Editor-in-chief of *The Americana*.

A Superb Christmas Gift

A SMALL payment now,—the remainder in monthly payments extending over an entire year. The complete work delivered at once for immediate use.

REQUEST BLANK

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPT.
258 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Without obligating myself to purchase I would like to receive FREE, your 120 page Book of Specimen Pages, Maps, Duo tones, Color Plates, Portraits, etc., of the NEW AMERICANA, with particulars of your special low price advertising proposition:

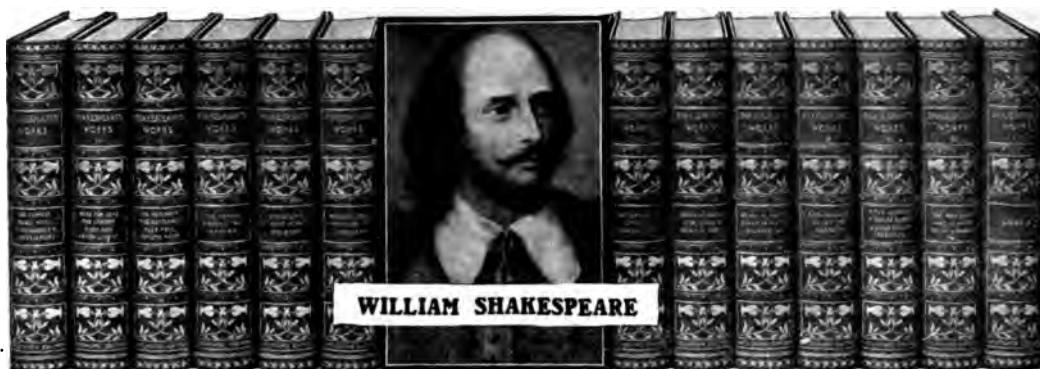
Name
Occupation
Street
Town and State.....
RRD

—CUT OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY—

FREE ON REQUEST

No mere advertisement can convey an adequate idea of the vast interest and immense utility of the AMERICANA, or of its exceptional value and sumptuous appearance. Let us send you therefore a handsome 120-page book containing specimen pages, maps, full-page plates, duo tones, color plates, and text illustrations, with portraits of celebrities, full-page photographic plates of the most interesting and up-to-date subjects—The Americana being the best illustrated of all reference works. With the object of making the Americana quickly and widely known, before placing the work in the hands of dealers for general distribution, we will accept orders direct at a large reduction from the established price. Those interested are requested to make application immediately. The work is sold exclusively in connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and cannot be otherwise obtained.

**SEND IN
AT ONCE**



53 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED SETS

Our Shakespeare Club is closed. After distributing thousands of sets of the best Shakespeare ever published we have left only fifty-three sets. The bindings of these sets show some small signs of handling, but the sheets are absolutely perfect. Although the damage is very small, we have decided to cut the price on these fifty-three sets to the astonishingly low figure given in the coupon below. Cut off the coupon and mail it at once. It will bring you, **free for examination**, the best of all editions of Shakespeare at a bargain price. And if you act promptly, you can have **absolutely free** Sherwin Cody's famous books on English—most acceptable Christmas presents in themselves.

FREE

Sherwin Cody's Course in English

This famous series is in six volumes, and is a most thorough, compact course in the Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language. The set has the enthusiastic endorsement of Hamilton Wright Mable, Israel Zangwill, Gertrude Atherton and so many other famous writers and teachers that we have not room to name them here. The titles of the six books are "Word Study," "Dictionary of Errors," "Composition," "Constructive Rhetoric," "Grammar," and "How to Read and What to Read." Their value to every professional man, every student, every lover of pure and forceful English, is incalculable.

The six volumes are well printed on good paper and neatly bound. They are enormously popular and thousands of sets have been sold at \$4.50 a set.

The Standard Shakespeare In 13 De Luxe Volumes

The Standard Edition of Shakespeare is the latest and best of all editions. Its 7,000 pages contain all that Shakespeare ever wrote and all the best that has been written about him. It has been edited by two hundred Shakespearean scholars. This edition has been produced especially for book connoisseurs, who desire this greatest of all authors in a luxurious setting. The volumes are printed from large, clear, easy-to-read type. There are thirteen large volumes, printed on fine deckle-edge paper, and bound in handsome library cloth.

Arguments: Preceding each play is an analysis of the play, written in story-telling style.

Notes: This is the only edition that gives two full sets of Notes—Explanatory Notes for the reader and Critical Notes for the student.

Life of the Poet: No other edition contains so much of interest concerning Shakespeare himself. There is a life of Shakespeare by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with essays by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen and others.

Critical Comments: This is the only edition containing Critical Comments on the plays by eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Complete Glossaries: Following each play is a full Glossary giving the meaning of every obsolete or difficult word.

Study Methods: Each play is accompanied by a complete Method of Study, consisting of Questions and Suggestions—the idea of the editors being to give a college course in Shakespeare Study.

Illustrations: Each play has a frontispiece in from six to twelve colors. Besides these the set contains over 400 other illustrations, including reproductions from antique wood-cuts and photogravures on Japan vellum.

\$1.00 Secures a Set if You Act Now

It will cost you nothing to examine the books. On receipt of the coupon below, we will send a set to your home at our expense, and you can look them over and see that every claim we have made is verified. We will also send you, absolutely free, Sherwin Cody's valuable work.

If both sets are satisfactory you may send 50 cents after examination and \$1.50 a month for 12 months. Remember that the regular price of this edition is \$40.00. These sets are practically perfect and will be closed out to those who write promptly. Better write to-day to be sure of a set at this low price.

J. A. HILL & COMPANY

44-60 East 23d Street, New York

J. A. HILL
& COMPANY
New York

Cut Off this Corner

Send me for examination, express charges prepaid, the Standard Shakespeare in cloth binding, with the six volumes by Sherwin Cody free. If not satisfactory I will return both sets at your expense. Otherwise I will keep the books and send fifty cents within five days and \$1.50 a month for twelve months.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

R. R., 12, 06

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

XMAS OFFER

Robert Appleton Company are able to announce a publishing offer that for appropriateness to the season and power to awaken loving memories of the donor can never be equalled again.

Printed and bound prominently in the first volume of The Catholic Encyclopedia now preparing for press, and in all future first volumes, will appear a Roll of the work's Original Promoters, and on this Roll *your name—or the name of a relative or friend*—may have the place, provided you immediately respond to this advertisement.

This Roll of Original Promoters already includes the names of men and women who are internationally known and whose interest in the work—regardless of their creed or position in life—has made them proud to share the honor which the printing of their names on the Roll will mean in future years.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

Prepared under the auspices of the Catholic Church, bearing the household name of Appleton,

will be the greatest and most noteworthy publication of recent years. Completed, it will comprise 12,000 pages (15 massive volumes), will be a concise, scholarly digest of the Catholic Church, its history—the history of its influence on civilization and the upbuilding of nations. No work like this has ever before been published in English, and the interest which will be inseparable from its pages—aside from the new light which will be shed on many controverted subjects—can only be appreciated on reflecting how vast is the influence of this great religious body, and how that influence has extended back through countless epochs, interweaving with the destinies of every nation on earth.

Every article will be written from the Catholic point of view, and each article will be secured from an eminent living authority and *signed by him*, so that there will be no question of the work's scholarship and authority.

No one who admires great writing should fail to take advantage of this advance offer (if he can afford it), and by so doing identify his name—or the name of a cherished friend or relative—with The Catholic Encyclopedia *through future years*.

CHRISTMAS OFFER

To those who desire (after receiving prospectus of the work and full information) to identify their name—or the name of a relative or friend—with that of The Catholic Encyclopedia *throughout all time*, we will, in consideration for their cash order for the complete set in advance, 1st—immediately send their name to the printer for inclusion in the published Roll of Original Promoters in Vol. I.; 2nd—immediately forward a beautifully engraved acknowledgment (Certificate of Original Promoters) of services rendered to the publication of the work, suitable for framing; 3rd—we will deliver, with a bookcase free, the first volume early in the year. The full set—15 volumes—of the Stockholders Special first edition, printed on extra fine paper, with 2000 beautiful illustrations and specially bound for the occasion, sent

as completed. *For this extra Special First Edition we will charge cash advance purchasers much less than the regular first edition will sell for.*

This offer, however, positively closes the day the first volume is ready for the press.

WRITE—OR RETURN COUPON—NOW

ROBERT APPLETON COMPANY, Publishers, Room 707, 1 Union Square, New York.

Please send specimen pages of The Catholic Encyclopedia and full details of your closing offer to Original Promoters at once.

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....State.....

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

THE Publishers Failure

Places in our hands the remainder of Their Greatest Publication

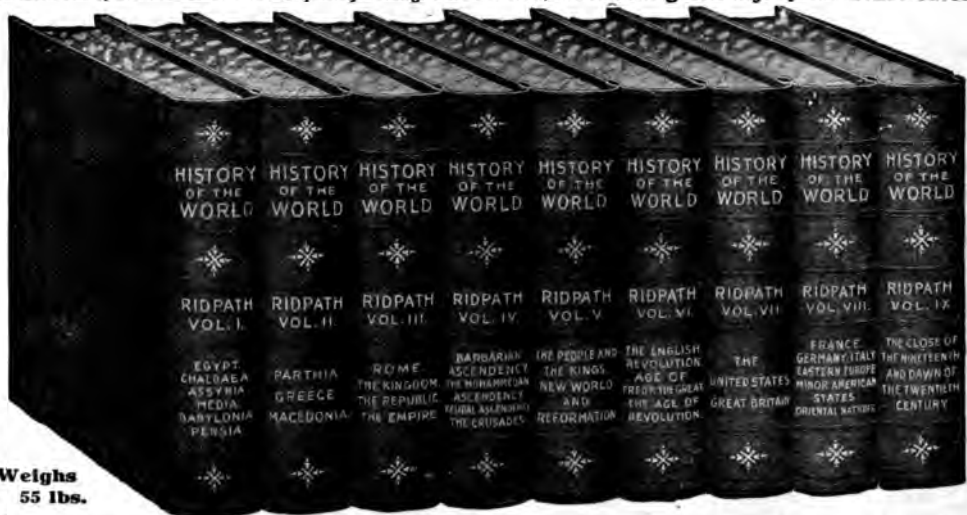
Ridpath's History of the World

9 Massive Royal Octavo Volumes, 4,000 double-column pages, 2,000 superb illustrations.
Brand New, latest edition, down to 1906, beautifully bound in half Morocco

At **LESS** than even **DAMAGED SETS** were ever sold

We will name our price only in **direct letters** to those sending us the **Coupon** below. **Tear off the Coupon, write name and address plainly, and mail to us now before you forget it.**

Dr. Ridpath is dead, his work is done, but his family derive an income from his history, and to print our price broadcast, for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets, would cause **great injury** to future sales.



Weights
55 lbs.

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldaea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Greek and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; to the rise of the Western world, including the complete history of the United States and all other nations down to the close of the Russia-Japan war.

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equaled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch that thin line of Greek spear-men work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon; to know Napoleon as you know Roosevelt. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability, and makes the heroes of history real living men and women, and about them he weaves the rise and fall of empires in such a fascinating style that history becomes as absorbingly interesting as the greatest of fiction.

RIDPATH'S History is strongly endorsed by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley, Jefferson Davis, Lew Wallace, John L. Stoddard, Bishop Vincent, Dr. Cuyler, Rabbi Hirsch, Presidents of Ann Harbor, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity, Bates, Colby, Smith, Vassar, Yale, and other Colleges, and by the Great American People, 200,000 of whom own and love it.

RIDPATH is generally conceded the **Greatest History** ever written. It is the **only** general history recognized as an **authority**. It is so **beautifully** written your children will learn to love it. You should know history in these **history-making** days. This is your chance to buy for **less than ever before**. You may pay in **small sums** monthly, if you wish.

\$1
Brings the
Complete Set,
Balance
Small Sums
Monthly.

**SEND COUPON TO-DAY AND WE WILL
MAIL SAMPLE PAGES FREE**

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN, AND MAIL

Name.....

Address.....

**FREE
COUPON**

Western
Newspaper
Association
204 Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

Please mail, without cost to me, sample pages of Ridpath's History containing his famous "Race Chart" in colors, map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, etc., and write me full particulars of your special offer to Review of Reviews readers

10 Cents
a Copy

The Independent

\$2.00
a Year

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE INDEPENDENT is not the organ of any party, sect or publishing house. It is a progressive illustrated WEEKLY magazine of current events, discussion and criticism, which for fifty-eight years has maintained a high rank among American periodicals for scholarship and high ideals. The objects which THE INDEPENDENT is now especially interested in promoting are international arbitration and world peace; the legitimate expansion of the United States; the abolition of artificial and political inequalities on account of race, sex or industrial conditions; the development and application of new sociological theories; the solution of the questions of family life under its new conditions; the reconstruction of theology in harmony with the times; improvements in methods of education; the popularization of science, and the raising of the standards of the esthetic and material conditions of life for all classes. If you are interested, or better, if you are working, in any of these lines you will get much help from reading THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT is of especial value to the following classes:

TO TEACHERS.

Because of its numerous educational articles, its comparative criticism of text-books and its "Survey of the World," which is used in some schools for the study of current events.

TO LIBRARIANS.

Because of its reviews of new books, its bibliographic lists and its convenience for ready reference.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Because of its Departments of Finance and Insurance, its extensive financial advertising, and its time-saving summary of the news of the day.

TO CLERGYMEN.

Because of its discussions of present day theological and social problems and church methods and its scholarly articles on criticism and archeology.

TO CLUBWOMEN.

Because it publishes series of articles on subjects suitable for courses of study and it is the best source of material for club papers on current topics.

TO DOMESTIC WOMEN.

Because of the space it devotes to questions of household economics and the training of children.

TO COLLEGE MEN.

Because it keeps them in touch with the progress of art, literature and science by means of frequent short articles by authoritative writers of all countries.

TO PUBLIC MEN.

Because in it all sides of current controversies are presented by recognized exponents, and it provides the material for thought at the time when it is needed for effective work.

FREE TO JANUARY 1, 1907

Send us \$2.00 now and we will send you THE INDEPENDENT
to January 1, 1908

THE INDEPENDENT, 130 Fulton Street, New York

**40 per cent.
cut in price**

**SENT FOR EXAMINATION
FREE**

Owing to a complication of copyright which has arisen, the publishers of the NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA have arranged that after a certain date in the near future, their great work of reference shall be withdrawn absolutely from the market.

The arrangement finds the publisher with a large and revised edition in stock which must be sold before a certain date; and in his dilemma he turns to us as the only house in America whose cash resources and tremendous powers of distribution are equal to the task of merchandising these books within the time limit.

We know that the task is impossible even to ourselves, unless we can offer the public a bargain at once obvious and overwhelming; and our conditions are made in accordance.



**We are cutting 40 per cent.
from the publisher's price.**

**The New Americanized Encyclopædia
Britannica cannot be purchased after
the time limit shall have expired.**

The work contains—

**15 volumes, 9 x 6 1/4
inches.**

**10,000 double col-
umns.**

37,000 biographies.

**Over 100 superb
maps.**

**Hundreds of priceless
illustrations, many
of them in color.**

THE NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

answers every question, resolves every doubt and settles every dispute.

It is first in authority, first in wealth of information, but latest in date of publication. It includes among its contributors the greatest authorities; including such immortals as HUXLEY, DARWIN, TYNDALL and HERBERT SPENCER.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT. As a holiday gift nothing can equal a set of this Encyclopædia. Its value is permanent, its interest absorbing, its appearance magnificent. Its appeal is to all who are intelligent and ambitious. It will stamp the donor as a person cultured and generous; while our easy conditions of payment will help to relieve the heavy financial burden of the holiday season.

A HANDSOME BOOKCASE FREE. As a special premium during the holiday period, we will present a handsome book rack, identical with the one shown in above cut, free of charge to each one of the first 200 who purchase the New Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica. The rack is made specially to fit the cyclopædia and is fully equal to those selling in furniture stores for \$3.00.

\$1.00 SECURES THE SET. Fill up and send us the accompanying coupon and we will send PREPAID a complete 15 volume set of the NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, to any address you may desire. It may be examined at leisure and returned at our expense if for any reason it fails to satisfy. *Don't send any money with the coupon.* If you like the books, you keep them and pay us just ONE DOLLAR. Balance may be paid at the rate of \$2.00 a month.

You see the actual set before any decision to purchase is arrived at and we guarantee that *under no circumstances will any agent call on you.*

The publishers sold the books at \$75.00 for the half morocco set, and \$60.00 for the cloth. *Our bargain price in view of the fact that the books must be sold at once* is only \$46.00 for the half morocco and \$37.00 for the cloth.

SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York

It is thoroughly up-to-date, including the latest information on air ships, wireless telegraphy, the Russo-Japanese War, etc. The popularity of this monumental work is firmly established. Thousands have been sold; and the publishers were depending on success even greater in the future than has crowned their efforts in the past.

R.R.
12, '06

**Siegel
Cooper
Co.**

New York

Send on approval, prepaid, a complete set of the NEW AMERICANIZED ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA at the special price of \$46.00.* If the set is satisfactory I agree to pay thereon \$1.00 as Club Fee within 5 days after the receipt of goods and \$2.50 each month thereafter for 18 months.* Title to remain in Siegel Cooper Co. till the full purchase price has been paid. If the books are not satisfactory I am to notify you, and hold them subject to your order. Send also the book rack which I am to get FREE if my order is among the first 200.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

*If you want the cloth edition alter \$46.00 to \$77.00 and \$2.50 each month to \$2.00.

GIFTS THAT HAVE A REAL—A PERMANENT VALUE

UNABRIDGED
1906
EDITION



"Most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."
—New York Herald.

FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

317,000 Vocabulary Terms—Nearly
100,000 More Than in ANY Other
257 Editors and Specialists
533 Readers for Quotations
125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms
24 Beautiful Colored Plates
5,000 Illustrations
Appendix of 50,000 Entries
Cyclopedia of 30,000 Entries
96 Pages of Colored Maps
Cost Over \$1,100,000

Only Dictionary That Has Both the Simplified and Common
Forms of Spelling in Regular Vocabulary Place

Oxford University, PROF. A. H. SAYCE, the Eminent Philologist:
"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent. . . . It is certain to
supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."

Yale University, A. M. WHEELER, LL.D.: "Clear, concise, accurate, com-
prehensive; at once scholarly and popular; admirably arranged, easy to
consult, a delight to the eye and to the mind."

Sold by Subscription. Two Vols. Three-quarter Morocco Leather Binding, with
Name of Owner Stamped in Gold. Special for the Holidays. Patent Index. \$30 00

THE STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY *Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary*

DESIGNED to meet the most exacting requirements of the modern abridged dictionary. 62,384 terms, besides 1,224
illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete index.

SOME OF ITS EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

EXCLUSIVELY capitalizes only such words as require capitals. Sure guide to capitalizing.
EXCLUSIVELY supplies prepositions (over 1,000) and illustrates their correct use.
EXCLUSIVELY gives antonyms (2,000) or opposite words, as INDISPENSABLE AS SYNONYMS.
EXCLUSIVELY indicates the difference between COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES.
EXCLUSIVELY contains thousands of NEW WORDS and APPENDIX FEATURES of great value.

A FULL AND RICH APPENDIX. Large 8vo, 923 Pages. Cloth, Leather
Back, \$2.50. Full Leather, \$4.00. Thumb Index, 50 Cents Extra

THE COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD DICTIONARY

*Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls
Standard Dictionary*

This is the latest and most perfect handy
dictionary of the English language. It
gives the orthography, pronunciation,
meaning and etymology of 38,000 words
and phrases. There are 800 tasteful illus-
trations. The design has been to meet
fully the most recent and exacting re-
quirements.

Rev., Cloth Price, \$1.00

THE CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY

*Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls
Standard Dictionary*

This is a recent addition to the famous
Standard Dictionary series. It contains
the orthography, pronunciation, and
meaning of about 28,000 words. There
are 500 illustrations.

J. M. Greenwood, Supt. of Public
Schools, Kansas City, Mo.: "The Con-
cise Standard Dictionary is superior in
words and definitions."

16mo, Cloth. 482 Pages. Price, 60 cts

THE VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

*Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls
Standard Dictionary*

Besides having the largest and most mod-
ern vocabulary, this book contains many
valuable features not found in other
vest-pocket dictionaries.

Post, Pittsburg: "An uncommonly
handy little book."

Public School Journal, Cincinnati:
"It is the best twenty-five cent book we
ever saw."

Cloth, 25 cts. Flexible Leather, 50 cts.
Indexed, 5 cts. Additional

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY COMPANY, 1 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

BUILDING THE HOME LIBRARY

*A Pamphlet for Every one
who has a home.*

It shows why a home library is necessary and how it may be obtained at small expense and at the same time include the best books.

**IT WILL BE SENT FREE
ASK FOR IT**

 This handsome bookcase contains a library that ought to be
IN EVERY AMERICAN HOME.
IS IT IN YOURS?

If not, do you know that by saving **TEN CENTS** a day you can have it?

The library contains the writings of the great American authors who laid the foundations of our literature. It includes a wonderfully wide variety, — Short Stories, Romances, Novels, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Humor, Travel, Criticism, Essays, Lectures, Translations, Biography, etc., — plenty for the children, — an inexhaustible supply of recreation, entertainment, and instruction for old and young. It is preëminently

**THE LIBRARY FOR THE
FAMILY**

SPECIAL OFFER

If you will send us your name and address we will mail you our 20-page illustrated pamphlet free and tell you how you may obtain the entire library, bookcase included, by saving **TEN CENTS** a day. It would pay you to rent the books at that rate, but our offer enables you to own them.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 4 Park St., Boston, 85 Fifth Ave., New York



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Notice to Catholics!

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, \$3.00 } BOTH FOR
And } \$3.00
GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS, \$1.50 }

THE CATHOLIC WORLD at \$3.00 per year is undoubtedly the best religious publication in the country. Its merits are universally recognized. "The Cumulative Book Review Digest" publishes extracts from the twenty-nine leading publications of the English-speaking world, and among them is included "THE CATHOLIC WORLD." *The Evening Post of New York* spoke of it lately as follows: "THE CATHOLIC WORLD stands for something intellectually definite." *The London Tablet* says of the July number: "It is an exceptionally strong number. We find, as we may expect to find in such a journal, more than one paper on the burning questions of the day." Among its contributors are included the most prominent writers in America and Europe. Founded by Father Hecker, in 1865, it has acquired a rank which gives it international repute.

It is a sort of magazine that, combining history and instruction, stories, essays, special religious articles, continually keeps the reader acquainted with the best in contemporary literature. Catholics and non-Catholics who wish to know the practical teachings of the Catholic Church, to become acquainted with the best writings of the day and to acquire a habit of correct thinking, should subscribe at once to THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

To encourage the subscription at this season there is

Offered Free—

GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS

A Home Study Course in Catholic Doctrine and History

This remarkable work, of 700 pages, contains enough material for several volumes. It is cloth bound and stamped in gold and is unlike any other book ever offered. It contains a full exposition of Catholic doctrines, ceremonies and history, also epistles and gospels for every Sunday and Holyday, Lives of many of the Saints, explanation of what the church teaches; prayers, devotions, and a lengthy description of the Holy Land. There are several hundred striking illustrations. Send check or money order for \$3, made payable to THE CATHOLIC WORLD, and Goffine's Instructions will be sent at once, and THE WORLD for one year.

Opportunity for Agents

A very interesting proposition is offered to agents in every Catholic parish in the United States—one to a parish. Write immediately.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

Published by the Paulist Fathers

122 West 60th Street, - - New York City

JOT IT DOWN—

don't worry about keeping appointments and promises. Make notes of them, and keep a record of events in

HUEBSCH'S Year Book for 1907

Three Suggestions:

No. 100: Postpaid, 15c.
(With a name in gold on cover, 30c.)



Yest pocket size, full cloth bound, four days to a page, 20 extra pages for memoranda; 22 pages of annual information alone worth the cost. Calendars for three years, postal rates interest laws; tables of weights, measures, metric system; largest cities; greatest altitudes; time differences, etc. A mine of facts, tables and statistics.



No. 133: Russia leather, De Luxe, 2 1/4 x 3 3/4, two days to a page, compact and dainty, 55c. (With name, 70c.)

No. 43: Bright red flexible leather cover, 5 x 7, white paper ruled, gilt edges; handsomely finished, one day to a page. In box, \$1.75. (With name, \$1.90.)

Other Pocket and Desk styles, cloth and leather bindings Annual and Perpetual; prices 15c. to \$4.00.

Free illustrated catalogue will prove the very thing to solve your Christmas gift problem.

B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, 1143 Tract Bldg., NEW YORK

A Train Load of Books

Books to be closed out at less than cost of paper and printing. Binding free.

Merrill & Baker, National Book Concern, Sims, Wilson & Sims, Colonial Pub. Co. Standard Pub. House, The Dominion Co. **Failed**

We purchased the entire stock of four of these Big Bankrupt Book Houses and big quantities of the other two. We are closing it out now at 10 to 50c on the dollar.

SAMPLE PRICES: Late copyright books, were \$1.50. My price 38c. List includes **Eben Holden, The Sea Wolf, The Spenders, The Leopard's Spots, The Christian, To Have and To Hold**, and dozens of others.

Encyclopedia Britannica. Half Morocco. Regularly \$16.00. My price \$7.75.

Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vol. Regularly \$15.00. My price \$2.95.

Choice of **Fine Cloth Bound Classics**, 9c.

Your Christmas Opportunity

Millions of Books—Thousands of Titles. Chance of a lifetime to get almost any book or set of books you want for next to nothing while stock lasts.

Books Shipped on Approval

subject to examination in your own home before paying. Every book guaranteed new and satisfactory, or subject to return at my expense. Write for my big **Free Bargain List** of this stock before ordering. It costs nothing. Will save you money. Postal card will bring it.

DAVID B. CLARKSON, The Book Broker
1255 Como Building, Chicago

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS FREE

If you send your subscription for one year to THE TIMES MAGAZINE at once, we will present these two dainty and useful books to you, *free of cost*, as a mark of our appreciation.

They are by Sherwin Cody, whose lucid and instructive handbooks on literary subjects are known wherever English is spoken.

One of them is the **Dictionary of Errors**—a clear and practical compendium of mistakes commonly made in speech and writing. There are 135 pages devoted to errors of style, grammar, punctuation and spelling. Correct and incorrect forms are compared and the reason why one should be preferred is given.

The other volume is **How to Read and What to Read**—an introductory guide to English literature, written for the everyday reader who does not care to study literature in a dry-as-dust fashion, but who wants to know a good book from a poor one, and what the really good books are. These volumes are like those sold in bookstores at seventy-five cents each, well-made, attractive and durable.



The Dictionary of Errors AND How to Read and What to Read

These volumes are pocket size—4x5½ inches. They are daintily bound, and are so attractive that they are an ornament to a desk or book shelf.



The Times Magazine

We make this unusually liberal offer to introduce THE TIMES MAGAZINE to you. This is the youngest of American magazines but it has all the energy of youth, and it starts full-grown and full size. It is not a thin and skimpy pamphlet made to catch stray nickels. Every number consists of 128 pages—exclusive of advertisements—containing the contributions of world-famous authors illustrated by the best artists.

FICTION: During 1907 THE TIMES MAGAZINE will print the best work of contemporary writers. There will be fiction by such writers as Alfred Henry Lewis, Jack London, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, Brand Whitlock, Zona Gale, Julian Hawthorne, Upton Sinclair, Basil King—and many others that lack of space will not permit us to mention. There will be serial novels and short stories of the highest literary merit—the kind that grip one's heart with breathless interest.

SPECIAL ARTICLES: The world's problems will be discussed fearlessly and intelligently by the men and women best fitted to write upon them. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will write of "A Woman's Utopia;" William Hard will tell the story of the reform of Chicago's public school system. Brand Whitlock will contribute a powerful series of articles entitled "The Beginnings of Democracy." There will be instructive articles on science by scientists; papers on the race question, sketches of human life and character, discussions of woman's place in the social and economic world—of public ownership of public utilities—of child slavery and its remedies.

In short, THE TIMES MAGAZINE is so bright and big and interesting that you cannot afford to miss it. It is an ideal home magazine with something in every number for every member of the family.

Here's Our Special Offer

THE TIMES MAGAZINE is a new Magazine—founded on a new idea. We want you to read it, and to subscribe for it, and for that reason we make you one of the most attractive offers ever put out by a periodical.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE sells for fifteen cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year, but if you will send us the coupon cut from this page—with \$1.50—we will not only enter your name for a year's subscription but will send you postpaid the two volumes described above. They alone are worth the price of the magazine. It is necessary to act at once. We have only a small edition of these books and can obtain no more at a price low enough to allow us to hold this offer open indefinitely.

The Times Magazine
500 Fifth Avenue New York

THE
TIMES
MAGAZINE,
500 Fifth Ave.
New York
I enclose \$1.50.
Send me THE TIMES
MAGAZINE for one
year, with "The Dic-
tionary of Errors" and
"How to Read and What
to Read," postpaid.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....

R.R.12-06.

AGENTS!

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS OFFERS

SOMETHING BETTER

THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE AFTER
WHAT WE'RE AFTER
WHAT EVERYBODY'S AFTER
SOMETHING BETTER
HERE IT IS

A Position On Our Field Staff

of book and magazine subscription workers, handling REVIEW of REVIEWS alone, in connection with our "LITTLE MASTER-PIECE" series, the best-selling subscription book sets out, cash or installment basis, or in our "IRRESISTIBLE MAGAZINE CLUB-BING COMBINATIONS."

\$25,000.00 TO AGENTS

This handsome cash prize bonus to be distributed at the rate of \$3000.00 per month for eight months with \$1000.00 in Grand Season Prizes, is entirely in addition to the generous commission we pay on all orders, new and renewal. Now is the time when most people place their orders for magazines—NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO START!

For Further Particulars and Application Form Address

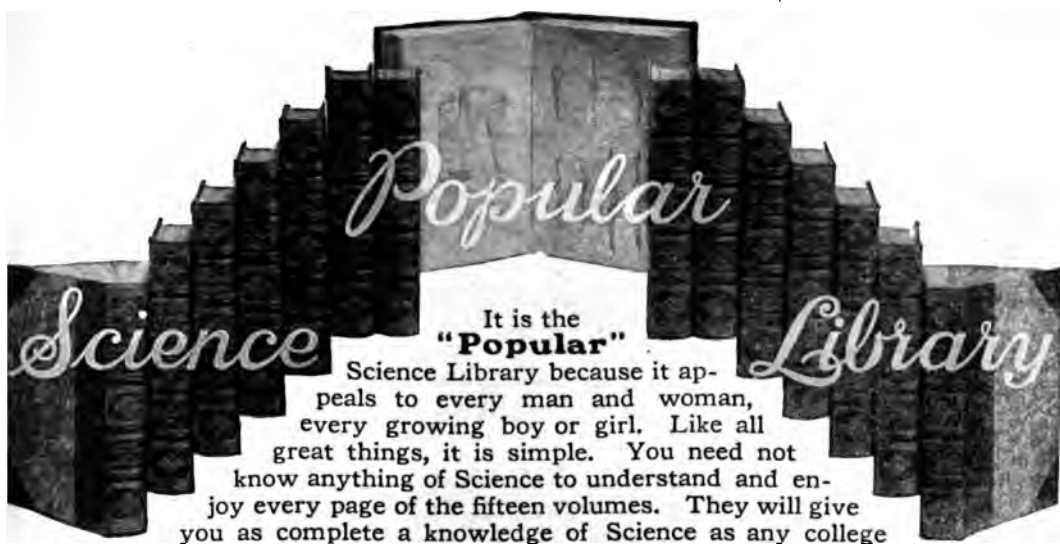
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY

Room 401

13 Astor Place

New York

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE



They contain all the important work of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer and every other one of the great men whose genius revolutionized Science. From a dull, dry tabulation of facts, they transformed it to a story full of life and light—a tale of marvels more wonderful than the Arabian Nights. Led by Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, a long line of famous living scientists contributes full, clear accounts of the newest inventions and discoveries.

The Library covers every branch of Science, from the Darwinian Theory of Evolution to the miracles of modern progress—Wireless Telegraphy, Aerial Navigation, Radium, etc. It embraces Geology, Astronomy, Anthropology, Philosophy, Political Economy, Electricity, Natural History, Metaphysics and Invention.

The Way to Be Original—To Be a Success

is to come in contact with original minds; to read books that make you think. The Popular Science Library will keep you mentally alive, will stimulate your best mental powers, and give you new energy and new ambition.

It will tell you of the marvels of earth and sea and sky, of the wonders of modern inventions; it will tell you the story of the peoples of the earth, it will explain to you the science of government and the laws of thought. As a means of general culture and practical information, this library is superior to any work now before the American people. It is a Library for the home—for pleasant reading—as well as for the student.

15 Handsome Volumes.

The fifteen volumes are printed from new plates on specially made wove paper. They are profusely illustrated with full-page plates. There are two styles of binding, rich red half-morocco with marbled paper sides and leather corners, and neat red vellum cloth. Both styles have gilt tops. The titles of the volumes follow:—

Other Worlds than Ours, by Richard A. Proctor

Geology, by Sir Archibald Geikie

Forms of Water, by John Tyndall

Fragments of Science, by John Tyndall

Origin of Species, by Charles Darwin

Man's Place in Nature, by Thomas H. Huxley

Science and Education, by Charles

Descent of Man, Vol. I., by Charles

Descent of Man, Vol. II., by Darwin

Prehistoric Times, by Sir John Lubbock

Anthropology, by Edward B. Tylor

Intelligence of Animals, by Sir John

Scientific Lectures, by Lubbock

First Principles, by Herbert Spencer

Political Economy, Vol. I., by John

Political Economy, Vol. II., by Stuart Mill

Popular Natural Philosophy, by Adolphe

Ganot

Modern Inventions and Discoveries,

by various authors, including Professor S. P.

Langley; Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns

Hopkins University; Ray Stannard Baker,

Alfred Russel Wallace, and Professor R.

H. Thurston of Cornell University

A Book Bargain

We will sell a limited number of sets at half-price in order to introduce and advertise this Popular Edition. The coupon will tell you our astonishingly low prices and easy terms of payment.

Cut off the coupon and mail it at once. It will bring you a complete set, all express charges prepaid. The coupon puts you under no obligation; it costs you nothing to examine the books. We take the books back and pay return charges if you don't like them.

This is an unusual opportunity. It only costs you two cents to investigate it. Don't miss the opportunity by delaying. Mail the coupon to-day.

J. A. Hill & Company
44-60 East 23d Street
New York

R. R.
12-06

J. A. HILL & COMPANY:

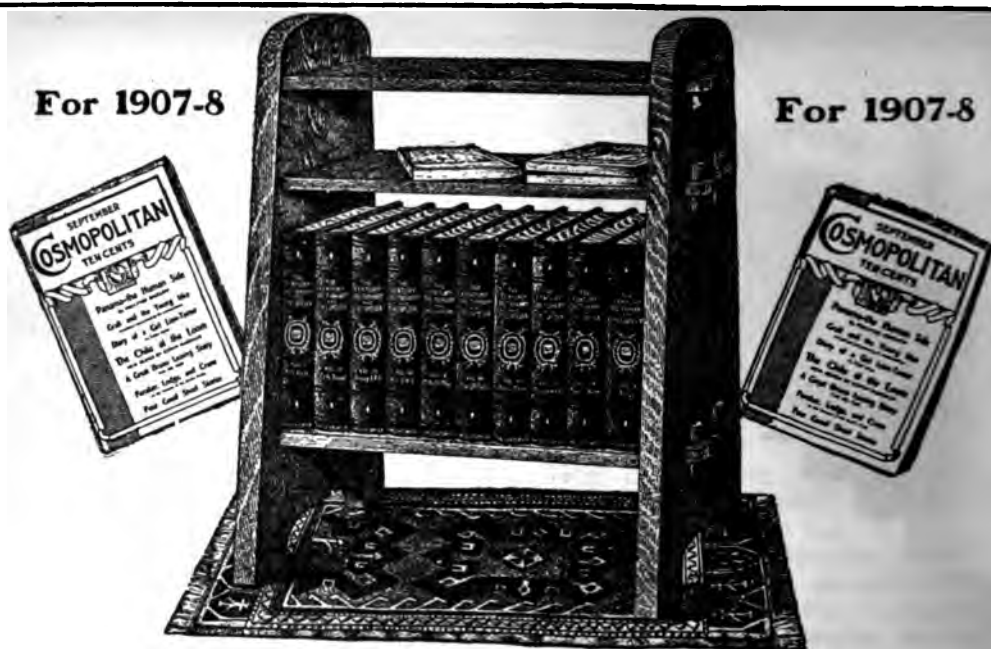
Send me express charges prepaid for examination, one set of the *Popular Science Library*, in fifteen volumes, bound in half-morocco. If the books are not satisfactory I will return them at your expense. Otherwise, I will keep them and will send you 50 cents after examination and \$2.00 a month for 12 months.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

NOTE: If you prefer a set in vellum cloth binding change the payments to \$1.50 after examination and \$2.00 a month for 9 months.



**Century Dictionary & \$37.
Cyclopedia & Atlas for
Cosmopolitan Magazine 2.
for Two Entire Years for
Payable \$1. down and \$2. a month!**

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE has secured the entire latest edition (1907, 50,000 sets) of the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas, revised to date, and offers it, combined with a two years' subscription to COSMOPOLITAN at about one-third less than this greatest of reference works ever sold for, and on the very easiest of payment terms.

The earlier editions, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million sets, are entirely sold out and brought an average price of about \$90 each. The edition we offer is in every respect equal in quality to the former higher-priced.

It is estimated that 500,000 people have been waiting for a bargain price on this work.

The bargain price is here—for 50,000 of them. And that will end the one-third price.

It means for COSMOPOLITAN 50,000 new subscribers, for two years—which is how this offer came to be.

Hundreds are realizing that this is the best of all Christmas Gifts and the easiest to give. We will accept orders now FOR DELIVERY CHRISTMAS MORNING ANYWHERE—if you prefer us to hold shipment until then. Simply send one dollar, with shipping directions and we will reserve a set for you and send you regular order form.

This is not merely the ordinary subscription offer of a fairly desirable work at a reasonable price.

It is the most extraordinary opportunity of securing the one reference work in the world that is in a class by itself, at a price and on terms that simply do away with all hesitation.

Send To-day for Free Book, 64 pages of superb engravings, maps, and fully descriptive text matter showing the unique plan of The Century—or if you already know the work, write for order blank and particulars of this money-saving offer. *Please mention this magazine.*

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, 1789 Broadway, New York

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Booklovers' Shakespeare

De Luxe Edition (limited)

\$1.00 Secures a Complete Set



Booklovers' Shakespeare, full limp leather, 40 volumes, Colored Illustrations.

The near approach of the Holiday season and the constant demand for fine editions of Shakespeare have prompted us to get up a limited de luxe edition of the well-known Booklovers' Shakespeare—which we offer through our popular Library Club.

It has been our aim to make this edition one of exceptional beauty.

Every detail of the manufacture has been the object of close personal supervision, and as the result we offer an edition that will delight the

Booklover and occupy an unique position in the library of those fortunate enough to possess it.

The 40 volumes, 7 x 5 inches each, are printed on the finest wove paper, made especially for this purpose and bound in full leather, limp, with stamping in gold leaf on the side and back.

They contain all the illustrations of the ordinary edition, including 40 beautiful full-page plates in many colors reproducing famous masterpieces depicting characters and scenes from the Shakespearean dramas.

The dainty beauty of this de luxe edition makes it—for the booklover—

The Christmas Gift Par Excellence

Its elegance and charm make it a treasure to the person of culture, while the privilege of paying a little at a time will be appreciated by those who find the festive season a difficult one financially.

Complete and Unabridged The Booklovers' Shakespeare has always been the choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It is bound in 40 dainty volumes—a play to a volume—and contains 7,000 pages. It is an absolutely complete and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. The volumes are 7 x 5 inches in size—just right for easy handling. No other edition contains the following important features, which are absolutely essential to a perfect understanding of Shakespeare's plays:

Topical Index in which you can find any desired passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments which explain the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries. A separate one in each volume.

Two Sets of Notes. One set for the general reader and a supplementary set for the student.

Arguments. These give a concise story of each play in readable and interesting prose.

Study Methods which furnish to the serious reader the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.

Life of Shakespeare, by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Bagehot, Leslie Stephen and other distinguished Shakespearean scholars and critics.

FREE—For 5 Days We will send you the complete forty volume set for five days' examination, if you will mail the accompanying coupon promptly. The books go prepaid and you have the privilege of returning them **At Our Expense**, if after examination, you decide you don't want them. *Send no money with the coupon.* If you like the books you keep the entire set and pay just one dollar—and the balance in monthly payments of \$2.00 each. By sending the coupon without delay you will receive the set in ample time to judge of its fitness as a holiday gift.

COUPON Send me for examination, prepaid, a set of the de luxe edition of the **BOOKLOVERS' SHAKESPEARE**. If the set is satisfactory, I will pay you \$1.00 as club fee, within five days after receipt of the books and \$2.00 month thereafter for 19 months. It to remain in Siegel Cooper Co. until fully paid for. If not satisfactory, I will notify you and hold the set subject to your order.

Siegel Cooper Co., New York

Name.....

Address.....

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Purity Books

"Ignorance is Vice,"—Socrates.



SYLVANUS STALL, D. D.

The Self and Sex Series

is endorsed by hundreds of eminent persons like:

Dr. Joseph Cook,
Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon,
Rev. F. B. Meyer,
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler,
Dr. Francis E. Clark,
Bishop Vincent,
Wilbur Chapman, D.D.
"Pansy,"
Frances E. Willard,
Lady H. Somerset,

Eminent Physicians and
Hundreds of Others.

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D.
What a Young Boy Ought to Know.
What a Young Man Ought to Know.
What a Young Husband Ought to Know.
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., and
Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D.
What a Young Girl Ought to Know.
What a Young Woman Ought to Know.
What a Young Wife Ought to Know.
What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

Price, \$1.00 per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.
Vir Publishing Co., see Land Title Building;
Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO RIGHT-OF-WAY BOOKS

ERBES' WORD BOOK

Greater than perfunctory dictionaries, grammars and books of synonyms. Has given a fresh, world-wide impulse. Its new Self-help law gives the hitherto latent "Unwritten Meanings of Words" and sounds, values that may be determined instantly without the aid of reference books. It simplifies.

Good Language
Choice of Synonyms
Acquiring Languages

Shows why and how to choose words for sense or psychic effects. Makes possible a fine understanding of others to a breath, little short of mind reading. Know scientifically what words and sentences drive to the mark, then you have the "King's Keys" to knowledge, magnetic self-expression and to business or professional success anywhere. \$2.00 mailed. One right word one time may mean the return of the price.

BRAINS IN BUSINESS

There's one system you can not buy (nor gain by eating and nerve medicines). That with brains in the office of your head. Why imagine that you think? Why be Delinquent? Why sink into a wooden man? Learn how to wake, train and brighten brains scientifically—not "rake" them. Capitalize your Mind, Memory, Will. Learn how to place them on the best paying business or professional basis. Know men better in life and literature. Get

ERBES' BRAIN BOOK

It ends the blind use of mind, solving mysteries by hard mother earth, simple flesh and blood facts in plain English. Based on Erbes' new muscular law of brain and mind Development—unit by unit. Brace up your real conscious and sub-conscious mind. In a few weeks you can be master of things and know men, so as to be acquainted on sight and to lead them your way. \$1.30 mailed. Be a live one. Send to-day.

Brains are a goldmine it pays to work every time.

Promethean Pub'g Co.,

622-24 Rockwell & Crystal Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Do you know how to select your own foods and diet?

EVERY thinking person knows that Health is largely a matter of intelligent Food Selection and thorough Mastication.

This 64 page book, by the well known food authority, Prof. Nelson Parshall, will tell you the exact component parts of EACH of the different kinds of Foods and their relative Cost, Food Value, etc.

It will also tell you the exact foods or diet best suited to YOUR individual physical needs—and all the "whys."

Over 25,000 leading physicians have read and endorsed this book and follow it in their daily practice; Ask yours.

The regular price of the Paper Cover edition is 50c, but in order to advertise our famous "GUM GLUTEN"—Breakfast Food, Flour, and other Medical-Food preparations, we will send a copy of this book, ABSOLUTELY FREE, to any reader of Review of Reviews who will ask for it.

ARTHUR S. HOYT

Publisher

90 G West Broadway, N. Y.



Soule Art Publishing Co.
1500 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.
has 20,000 photographic subjects to offer you. Send for their catalogs—a 15 cent list of 15,000 old masters, modern pictures and a new 10 cent illustrated book of Carbons, Soule Sepias, framed, etc. We refund charges on your order.

20,000 On all subjects at wholesale prices.
Write for FREE CATALOG.

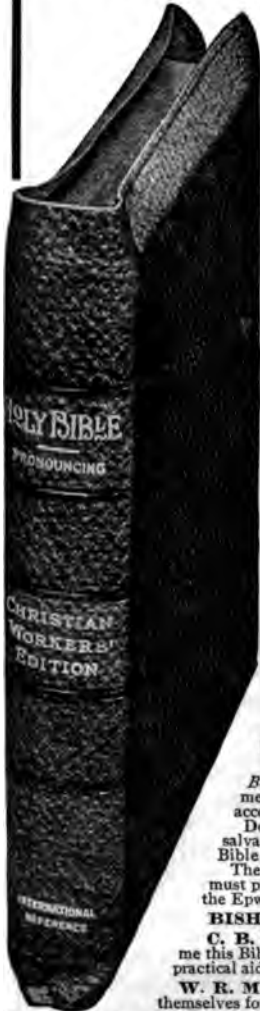
BOOKS ST. PAUL BOOK & STA. CO.
27 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.



Farm Live Stock

Its care and management. Pictures of all the breeds. Reports of fairs, horse shows and meetings, by best writers, published weekly in The Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill. \$2 a year. Sample copy free if you mention this paper. Cash prizes for those who get up clubs.

Easiest-Reading Bible



BY an entirely new plan, a thread of red ink running from Genesis to Revelations binds in one harmonious whole each leading topic. All the precious truths which lie hidden under a mass of unconnected matter and escape the mere Bible reader are brought to light and tied together.

In the "International"

Christian Workers' Bible

the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D., the popular authority on Bible themes, has arranged on this plan

Three Thousand Selected Texts

The Christian Workers' Bible is not for a special class, but for all who read the Scriptures.

Prominent people's opinions of the Christian Workers' Bible:

JOHN WANAMAKER: I have received the marvelously beautiful and complete work—"International Christian Workers' Bible." It is an advance of anything hitherto attempted in making the Bible usable for Christian Workers.

LYMAN ABBOTT: This edition will be valuable to Christian Workers in their endeavor to get at the teaching of the Bible on great spiritual themes directly and immediately, and not through the medium of commentaries and theological treatises.

REV. ALBERT G. LAWSON, Newark, N. J.: Your Christian Workers' Bible pleases me greatly. It is as superb in its simplicity as it is admirable in its adaptability to all who would lead a child to Christ or train a Christian for personal service.

REV. JAMES A. WORDEN, D.D., LL.D., *Supt. Sabbath School Training, Presbyterian Board of Sunday School Work:* In this beautiful "International" Christian Workers' Bible, a specimen of the finest typography, I have a complete copy of the Scriptures accurately and tastefully marked, according to the very best ideas of Bible marking.

Doctor Hurlbut has been especially happy in deciding upon those passages which treat of the theme of salvation, and upon his division of this general theme into classes. I went through the Christian Workers' Bible testing the accuracy of the classification, and I found it complete in every instance.

These beautiful printed red lines and letters are guides to the great temple of the Bible. This volume must prove a treasure to all Sabbath-school teachers, to all Y. M. C. A. members, and also to the members of the Epworth League or Christian Endeavor, and, indeed, to all Bible readers.

BISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS: I think it excellent.

C. B. BLACKALL, *Editor of Periodicals, American Baptist Publication Society:* It seems to me this Bible is indispensable. It seems to be lacking in nothing either mechanical or otherwise as a practical aid.

W. R. MOODY: It is a great help to Christian workers and especially those who are preparing themselves for personal work.

The Christian Workers' Bible is bound in fine Morocco, Divinity Circuit, with overlapping edges; round corners, gold edges with red underneath. Size of page, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, beautifully printed in large, clear type on extra fine paper.

Published at \$4.75, but for quick introduction and for a limited time we offer it at the **special price of \$2.50**

Cut out the coupon opposite and mail to-day. The Christian Workers' Bible will be **SENT FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID**, for examination. If it comes up to expectations, remit \$2.50. If not, return by express at our expense within 5 days.

International Bible Press, 1006 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Cut Out Coupon and Mail To-day
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, 1006-16 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Please send without charge. The Christian Workers' Bible. I will remit \$2.50, or return same in 5 days at your expense.
Name _____ Address _____
If you want this Bible with our latest thumb index, charge \$2.95



The Gosley Prints

are good for Holiday Gifts. "Excellent," says John S. Sargent. "I could not wish bettered," says Edwin A. Abbey. 50 cents to \$20.00. Obtainable at art stores, or sent on approval by the publishers. Full *illustrated catalogue* sent upon receipt of 25 cents (stamp), which charge may be deducted from a purchase of the prints themselves.

This Raphael "Madonna" copyright 1897 by J. Wells Champney and by

Curtis & Cameron

19 Pierce Building
Opp. Public Library

Boston

Who's Who Among Periodicals

**AGENTS
WANTED**

**AGENTS
WANTED**

A booklet called *Who's Who Among Periodicals* is issued by the Franklin Square Subscription Agency of New York City, with the co-operation of the leading publishers. It is 36 pages, containing the condensed prospectuses for 1907 of the principal periodicals. We send it *free* on request. What we do is this:

- FIRST** We give in this simple and condensed form, more complete and intelligent information about the best periodicals than has ever before been done.
- SECOND** We give you prompt and, above all, accurate service. It costs to do this, but our vast facilities and hundreds of employees enable us to do it.
- THIRD** We furnish a trustworthy agency which guarantees to give you the lowest prices—you get the very cheapest rate because of the immense number of subscriptions we handle and because of our exclusive arrangements with several leading publishers.
- FOURTH** We will fill any order for any periodicals in the world, or any combination, at the price quoted by any reputable agency.

Write for this booklet (a postal card will do). Address

FRANKLIN SQUARE SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Franklin Square, New York City

Think Again!

If you have thought you could not afford an encyclopædia, read this announcement through, and *think it over again*. Perhaps you cannot afford to lay out \$100 or \$150, for that is a lot of money to pay for a set of books. But conditions have changed. Here at last is a new encyclopædia that you can buy at a price low enough not to inconvenience you in the least. It has been eight years in preparation, and it is not yet *quite* finished, so it is *absolutely the latest*.

Six hundred of the best and most experienced men that money and influence could obtain, worked for years on this great task. Each man is a specialist in some department of knowledge.

These authorities worked under the guidance of Frank Moore Colby, M.A., New York, and George Sandeman, M.A., Edinburgh, to complete this great work of reference, and now you may buy

Nelson's Encyclopædia

Everybody's Book of Reference

with the absolute confidence that everything is in it, everything is accurate, everything is newly written. More than this, everything is in plain, simple English. Its terse, direct style pleases the scientist, and is perfectly plain to the business man, the student, the public school pupil, and to the worker in every walk of life who has learned the wisdom of seeking *accurate* information.

It Has Cost Us Over Half a Million Dollars to Accomplish this Task

Now that the work is practically complete and we know we have the latest, greatest and most accurate reference work in the world, we want you to know *why* we can sell it for less than half the regular price heretofore always asked for a reliable encyclopædia.

The explanation is not new. It is simply the old, old story of large sales and small profits, a principle of business illustrated in nearly every other line of production, but here for the first time applied to *encyclopadia selling*.

We believe *you want* an encyclopædia. We believe there are thousands—yes, millions—like you in this great America who need a reliable work of reference and *know it*, but hold back on account of the price. Nelson's Encyclopædia was made for you!

The price is one you will willingly and gladly pay—the encyclopædia could not be better even if you paid as three times the price we ask for it. Besides this, you will get an extra discount if you act at once.

We want to tell you what our remarkably low price is, and also explain our Special Discount Offer to Advance Subscribers when you

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

which will show you how great and wonderful Nelson's Encyclopædia really is.

Sign and send this coupon and we will forward this interesting booklet with specimen pages of the encyclopædia, its price, the Discount Offer, etc., and our easy terms, so that you will be fully informed. The booklet describes all. You want it—we want to send it. Act now! Fill in, cut off and mail this coupon!

THOS. NELSON & SONS
37 East 18th St.
New York

Also Publishers of The
American Standard Bible

12
Vols.
Each
7 x 10
Inches.
7,500
pages.
6,000
Illustrations

Thomas
Nelson &
Sons,
37 E. 18th St.,
New York

Please send
me your hand-
somely illus-
trated Free Book
describing and
showing Nelson's
Encyclopædia, to-
gether with speci-
men pages, maps,
prices, terms and your
Special Discount Offer
to Advance Subscribers,
as announced in the
December Rev. of Rev.

It is understood that this
does not place me under any
obligation to purchase.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Street.....

Town..... State.....

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Will You Let *Five Cents* Stand Between You and a *Bigger Business?*



It does not make any difference whether you own your own business, or whether you are working for somebody else; whether you sit in a private office and decide things, or whether you stand at a counter and answer questions—

A Few Recent Purchasers.

U. S. Government (3 sets)
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (2 sets)
N. K. Fairbank Co.
Illinois Steel Co.
Armour & Co.
National Cash Register Co.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler
American Graphophone Co.
Marshall Field & Co.
U. S. Steel Company
City Nat'l Bank of New York
Shurtwin-Williams Co.
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
John W. Wamaker
Butler Bros.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
American Radiator Co.
Jones Dry Goods Co.
Burrows Bros. Co.
International Harvester Co.
International Time Recorder Co.
Andrews Heating Co.
Morgan & Wright (3 sets)
University of Michigan (to be used as text books on business)
University of Wisconsin (purchased by two instructors in commercial subjects)

The Business Man's Library

will help you make more money. These six books tell exactly how to start a new business; how to create it, nurse it, develop it into hale, hearty business health; how to win its trade; establish its prestige; make its product; sell its goods and bring in its profits; how, in fact, to make a business of an idea; a corporation of a scheme; a giant success of a small uncertainty.

And they tell the employee—the man in the under position—how to get in the upper class; how to secure an increase in ability and an increase in pay; how to become an auditor instead of a bookkeeper; an advertising manager instead of a clerk; a salesman instead of an order taker; a business creator instead of a business machine; at the "top" instead of at the "bottom."

The best edition of the Business Man's Library is bound in Oxford Half Morocco, attractive enough for the most luxurious library. This edition, including a full year's subscription to SYSTEM—the Magazine of Business—sells for \$18 and on easy payments.

The Vellum Edition is bound in a substantial, dignified and well made green cloth. A good, strong, attractive binding. The price of this edition, including a full year's subscription to SYSTEM—the Magazine of Business—is \$14 and on easy payments.

Pay for the Books Out of the Money they Save

Merely sign your name to the order form below—pin a \$2.00 check to it—mail to us and we will immediately ship the full set of six volumes and enter your name for a full year's subscription to SYSTEM.

The balance can be paid in installments of \$2 per month—a trifle over 5 cents per day—your cigar money—a sum you will hardly miss—until the full amount has been paid.

Partial List of Vital Subjects Treated.

Advertising
Business Letter Writing
Scientific Salesmanship
Accounting
Financing a Business
Sales Management
Selling by Mail
Retailing
Window Dressing
Store Management
Training Salesmen
Organizing a Business
Organizing a Factory
Cost Systems
Follow-Up Systems
Buying Systems
Office Systems
Credit Systems
Plans for Collecting Dead Accounts
How to Become an Executive
Retail Systems
Managing a Wholesale House
Handling Employees
Banking
Training and Developing Men
Time Keeping Systems
Real Estate Systems
Insurance Systems
Office Short Cuts

Put Check Before Offer You Accept

THE SYSTEM COMPANY, 151-153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

I accept the offer checked below.

Please deliver to me, all charges prepaid, one set of the BUSINESS MAN'S LIBRARY, complete in six volumes, bound in Oxford Half Morocco, and enter my name for a full year's subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, for all of which I agree to pay \$18.00 as follows: \$2.00 sent herewith and \$2.00 per month thereafter until the full amount has been paid.

Please deliver to me, all charges prepaid, one set of the BUSINESS MAN'S LIBRARY, complete in six volumes, bound in Vellum, and enter my name for a full year's subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, for all of which I agree to pay \$14.00 as follows: \$2.00 sent herewith and \$2.00 per month thereafter until the full amount has been paid.

Name

Address

An Hour a Month With SYSTEM

is an hour a month with the world's greatest business men; an hour of inspiration; of sound hard-headed business advice; of plans learned and schemes acquired.

If you want to know all that is to be known about system and business methods; all that is new and good and profitable in business—a copy of SYSTEM should be in your hands each month.

SYSTEM is a big magazine, 260 to 348 pages every month. Illustrated even in the most minute detail. Read by 300,000. The men who write for it are successful men, each in his own business or position. For the big man, the proprietor, there are articles by men even bigger. Articles of actual experience, not theories. For the employe, there are articles by other employes, successful, high-salaried employes, who will soon be proprietors.

There are other magazines for recreation. Take them if you can afford it. But SYSTEM you must read if you would increase your present earnings, and be a bigger, broader, better business man.

SYSTEM costs but \$2 a full year. And some day you, perhaps, intend to send for it. But that you may start now—at once—for you and your business need that magazine TO-DAY—the publishers make this special offer: Mail a \$2.00 bill with your name and address and we will not only enter your name for a full year's subscription, but we will also send you at once, all transportation charges fully prepaid, a package of six interesting back numbers for immediate reading. Or, better still, why not sign the coupon on the page opposite—and let this payment apply on a set of the Business Man's Library. That will bring these six handsome volumes to your desk at once, and will also entitle you to a full year's subscription to SYSTEM. But in any event—begin that subscription to-day. THE SYSTEM COMPANY, 151-153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



A Business Proposition TO Progressive Merchants



Every progressive merchant wants to secure and hold the custom of the best people in his town or city—the live people who read the live books of the day.

A Tabard Inn Library is the surest and most permanent attraction to bring this desirable class to your store, whatever you sell; and at the same time it pays you a handsome profit in addition to the good advertising it gives you.

WHY NOT RENT A TABARD INN LIBRARY?

No other investment yields such large returns on the money required.

A 50-Book Tabard Inn Library

like the one illustrated above, containing 50 Tabard Inn books in cases, may be rented for \$60 per year, (payable quarterly), with the privilege of renewing one-third of the books every month—your own selection from our catalogue of 2000 titles. This keeps the service fresh, clean and inviting. This is only \$5 a month.

A 100-Book Tabard Inn Library

may be rented for \$120, with the same privileges.

Your Income. Tabard Inn members pay \$1.50 for life membership—you make a profit on each member. You get all the exchange fees—the members are expected to change their books four times each month, or pay you the equivalent. 100 members exchanging books at twenty cents a month means \$240 in one year, or 100% on your \$120 investment.

Over a Million Tabard Inn Library Books are now in circulation and exchangeable at any Tabard Inn Station on payment of the regular exchange fee. These stations are successfully operated in every State of the Union, and in Canada and Great Britain.

Write for particulars and secure the Exclusive Agency for your town.

THE TABARD INN LIBRARY
1609 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.



For Christmas Gifts The Perry Pictures

Reproductions of the World's Great Paintings. Awarded Four Gold Medals. Order to-day. Do not wait until almost Christmas. You will wish to order again, when you see how beautiful they are for Holiday Gifts.

Send 25 Cents for

25 Art Subjects, or
25 Madonnas, or
25 On the Life of Christ,
or
25 Dogs, Kittens, etc., or
25 for Children.
The five sets for \$1.05.
A Choice Holiday Gift.
Or 13 Bird Pictures in
Colors for 25 cents,
or
Art Booklet, Madonnas.

Or 50 Cents for

Any Two Sets in First
Column, or
11 Perry Pictures, Extra
Size, 10 x 12. Gems
of Art, or
25 Art Pictures, New
York Edition, 7 x 9.

Or \$1.00 for

50 Pictures, New York
Edition, or

Our Beautiful 1906

Christmas Set, No. 1, of
120 Art Pictures, no two
alike, all in the Ber-
lin Edition. A
beautiful gift, or
120 Perry Pictures, your
own selection from
2,000 subjects, or
Christmas Set, No. 2, 23
Extra Size, 10 x 12.
We especially recom-
mend sets No. 1 and
No. 2.

OUR NEW BOOK

"THE STORY OF THE CHRIST"

112 full-page pictures, \$1.76.

(This picture is the Sistine Madonna. The one-cent pictures are 5 1/4 x 8, 4 to 6 times this size.)
Send P. O. money order, check, registered letter, or if necessary stamps. Beware of
inferior imitations. The price is

ONE CENT EACH FOR 25 OR MORE. Postpaid.
120 for \$1.00.

Send two two-cent stamps for Catalogue of 1,000 miniature illustrations and two pictures.

THE PERRY PICTURES CO., Box 9, Malden, Mass.

REPRODUCTIONS OF MASTERPIECES

IN MASTERPIECES OF REPRODUCTIONS



Notwithstanding the fact that the first edition of our new catalogue was an unusually large one, the heavy demand has nearly exhausted the entire issue. As the supply is limited, we suggest that immediate application be made for copies of this beautiful book.

The catalogue contains the greatest selection and largest variety of the most famous pictures—both ancient and modern—and is embellished by 400 illustrations.

A copy of this reference book, indispensable to all lovers of art, with comments by competent critics, biographical notes, suggestions for decorating homes, schools, etc., will be sent on receipt of 50c., which amount will be reimbursed on receipt of initial order. Send order through your Art Dealer or direct to the Berlin Photographic Company, 14 East 23d Street (Madison Square South) New York.

A visit to our SHOW ROOMS will offer many valuable Christmas suggestions.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY 14 E. 23d Street, Madison Square South, NEW YORK.
Original ideas on framing. Inquiries promptly acknowledged.



Braun's Carbon Prints

Direct Reproductions of the Original
*Paintings and Drawings by Old and
Modern Masters; Ancient and Mod-
ern Architectures and Sculptures.*

Entire Collection Over 100,000 Plates.

Illustrated Booklet on application.

No other
Branch House
in America

BRAUN, CLÉMENT & CIE., 256 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK

THE LEADING REVIEWS

The Nineteenth Century and After

Fortnightly Review, Contemporary Review, Westminster Review: any one, \$4.50; any two, \$8.50; any three, \$12.00; all four, \$16.00. Blackwood's Magazine, \$3.00; Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review; Blackwood's and one quarterly, \$6.50; with two, \$10.00; either quarterly, \$4.00; the two, \$7.50. Booklet and specimen copies free.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATION CO., 7 Warren St., New York

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

WITHOUT MONEY and on APPROVAL

ORDER NOW AND GET THE BOOKS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

FREE!

A \$3.00 De
Luxe set of
EUGENE

FIELD'S WORKS sent FREE OF
COST with each sale before Xmas.
(These will make fine Xmas Gifts.)

Important: To the Public. For twelve years I have been in the publishing business, selling my books at wholesale to jobbers and trade agents. I own and operate my own bindery, one of the largest, if not the largest, and most complete in the country. Beginning NOW, I intend to deal directly with the PUBLIC. On account of the failure of three large publishing houses recently, and my bindery arrangements with several others, I can temporarily offer the following bargains at the most UNHEARD-OF prices, and I am prepared to send the goods ON APPROVAL, without money, until you can satisfy yourself that you are getting a REAL, and not a FAKE BARGAIN.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, 425 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

IT IS A CONDITION OF ALL ACCEPTED ORDERS, THAT I DELIVER PREPAID, FOR EXAMINATION, BOOKS NUMBERS OF WHICH ARE MARKED IN THE COUPON, AT SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO PAYMENT NEED BE MADE UNTIL JANUARY, 1907.

DE LUXE EDITIONS	ORDER BY NUMBER	NOTE THE PRICES	Regular Subscription Price	SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES	No.
THE WORKS OF EUGENE FIELD, 4 Volumes, Ribbed Cloth			\$3.00	Free	Gift
Oriental Tales & Arabian Nights	{	Privately printed in London (very rare) only 19 sets, complete and literally translated. De Luxe edition limited to 1,000 sets.			
		15 Volumes, Cloth	\$150.00	\$44.25	1
		15 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	225.00	75.00	2
LAURENCE STERNE	{	6 Volumes, Cloth	\$22.50	\$9.75	3
		6 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	27.00	12.50	4
FIELDING	{	6 Volumes, Cloth	\$22.50	\$9.75	5
		6 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	27.50	12.50	6
DEFOE	{	8 Volumes, Cloth	\$30.00	\$12.50	7
		8 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	36.00	15.75	8
BALZAC		18 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$72.00	\$35.00	9
COOPER		12 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$48.00	\$22.50	10
IRVING		10 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$37.50	\$19.50	11
THACKERAY		15 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$60.00	\$27.50	12
ELIOT		7 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$30.00	13.50	13
CHARLES READE		13 Volumes, Half Persian Morocco	\$65.00	\$24.50	14
Emerson		6 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$27.00	\$12.50	15
GIBBON'S ROME		6 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$33.00	\$14.50	16
PLUTARCH'S LIVES		5 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$22.50	\$11.50	17
DICKENS	{	20 Volumes, Cloth	\$51.00	\$29.50	18
		20 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	90.00	37.50	19
SHAKESPEARE	{	20 Volumes, Shot Silk	\$60.00	\$24.50	20
		20 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	85.00	32.50	21
SCOTT	{	24 Volumes, Cloth	\$75.00	\$29.50	22
		24 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	110.00	37.50	23
Stevenson	{	10 Volumes, 3/4 Persian Morocco	\$39.00	\$19.50	24
		10 Volumes, Buckram	30.00	15.00	25

SPECIAL! THESE SETS NEVER SOLD BEFORE BY SUBSCRIPTION

RUSKIN { Special Price \$10.00 26	MRS. BROWNING { Special Price \$6.00 28
12 Volumes, Cloth	6 Volumes, Cloth
ROBERT BROWNING { Special Price \$10.00 27	TENNYSON { Special Price \$9.00 29
12 Volumes, Cloth	10 Volumes, Cloth

I have a few sets of each of the last four sets in full limp leather, gold tops, at only \$1.50 per volume (sold in sets only). All books are sent charges prepaid, subject to 10 days' approval. Right is reserved to decline all orders when limited editions are exhausted. CLINTON T. BRAINARD.

ON ORDERS AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN \$25.00 FROM POINTS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, TEN PER CENT. ADDITIONAL WILL BE CHARGED TO COVER EXTRA TRANSPORTATION.

CUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

I agree to pay for these books, if satisfactory, \$1 cash in January, 1907, and \$2 monthly thereafter, on each set retained, until the special holiday price is paid in full, when the title shall pass to me. If the books do not prove entirely satisfactory, I will notify you within ten days of receipt of books, in which case they may be returned at the expense of CLINTON T. BRAINARD.

Send for my catalog of bargains.

REV. OF REV. DEC. '06

Nos. of the Sets Wanted in accordance with conditions stated above
Signature
Occupation
Business Address
City and State
Residence Address
Deliver Books at
Residence or Business Address

Success Magazine



The great magazine feature of the coming year will be contributed to SUCCESS MAGAZINE by

Josiah Flynt

college man, tramp, vagabond, beggar, adventurer, world roamer—the man who knows better than any other, perhaps, the underworld of European and American cities—the man who has made the police forces of New York and Chicago frantic with rage while successfully eluding their most intense desire to lay hands on him, “Josiah Flynt” gives to the world, in SUCCESS MAGAZINE, his true and complete life story “up to date.” It is a story pitiful, fascinating, exciting, sad, merry, brilliant—*utterly unique*,—a story of most gripping and absorbing interest. It commences in the December number.

Vance Thompson—The Dreyfus Drama

Mr. Thompson has, from his intimate internal knowledge of all the conditions surrounding “the greatest tragedy of the age,” given us a most powerful and pathetic story of the plot which convulsed all Europe—which brought about the downfall of cabinets and the destruction of military and political reputations. A three-part story commencing in the December number.

The People's Lobby

represents a great national movement, originated and organized by SUCCESS MAGAZINE, to protect the people's interests. It is managed by a governing board of leading Americans from all parts of the country. Full information about its workings in SUCCESS MAGAZINE during 1907.

F. Hopkinson Smith

In “Loretta of the Shipyards” Mr. Smith has given us a beautiful love story of Old Venice—one of the best which has ever come from his graceful and facile pen.

The Editor's Cabinet

Contains monthly “Questions and Answers” of the highest interest and value, edited by leading authorities:

Literature, by EDWIN MARKHAM.

Civic Betterment, by J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

Science and Invention, by HUDSON MAXIM

Agriculture, by PROF. WILLIAM P. BROOKS

Domestic Economy, by ISABEL GORDON CURTIS.

Child Study, by PATTERSON DU BOIS.

Hints to Investors, by EDWARD SHERWOOD MEADE.

The Drama, by DAVID BELASCO.

10 Cents
Per Copy

SUCCESS MAGAZINE

University Building,
Washington Square, New York

\$1.00
Per Year

DON'TS

FOR SPEAKERS AND WRITERS, and
3500 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

Edited by **PROF. GEO. W. CONKLIN**

Read This Table of Contents.

Don'ts for Speakers and Writers	7-143	Objectionable Words and Phrases	101-104
Grammatical Don'ts	54-75	Figures of Rhetoric	104-110
Punctuation Don'ts	75-79	Figures of Orthography	110-111
Underlining	79	Figures of Syntax	111-112
Don'ts Relative to the Construction of Sentences	80-81	Rules of Sentence-Building	112-113
Various "Styles" of Writers	81-86	Composition Don'ts	113-121
Preposition Don'ts or How to Use Prepositions	86-98	General Suggestions upon Composition	121-129
Common Word and Phrase Don'ts	98-101	Meaning of Latin Words and Phrases	129-140
Correct Pronunciation of 3,500 Words Often Mispronounced	145-226	Meaning of French Words and Phrases	140-143

The editor has performed his work with judgment and good taste.—The Christian Intelligencer.

A careful examination satisfies us, that it is of real value, in short, worth many times its price.—The Mercury.

We commend it as a trustworthy guide which should have a place on the study table.—The Christian Era.

Ninety-nine persons out of every hundred, who look this book through, will be greatly surprised to find how many words they mispronounce every day.—The Evening Times.

Russia leather binding, gold title stamp - - 50c.

Conklin's Writing Desk Book

IT HELPS ALL WHO WRITE

HAVE I USED THE RIGHT WORD? Consult 15,000 Synonyms and Antonyms. Page 191.

HAVE I SPELLED IT CORRECTLY? Consult 50,000 Words Difficult to Spell. Page 377.

SHALL I USE A CAPITAL LETTER? Consult How to Use Capital Letters. Page 11.

IS THE SENTENCE GRAMMATICAL? Consult Rules of Grammar. Pages 30 and 24.

IS IT PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED? Consult Rules of Construction. Page 33.

HAVE I PUNCTUATED IT CORRECTLY? Consult How to Punctuate Correctly. Page 11.

IS IT CORRECT IN STYLE? Consult Rules of Style and Composition. Pages 33 and 72.

This volume also contains Forms of Address; Slips of the Tongue and Pen; Abbreviations in Common Use; A Dictionary of Quotations, and much other miscellaneous matter of great value. Bound in Russia leather, 355 pages. Mailed on receipt of 50c.

Other Valuable 50c. Books

Conklin's Who Wrote That? (Prose Selections.)
Conklin's Who Wrote That? (Poetic Selections.)
Conklin's Who Said That? (Famous Sayings.)
Conklin's The World's Best Proverbs and Epigrams.
Conklin's 50,000 Word Speller and Letter Writer's Manual.
Conklin's Civil and Business Law Book.
Conklin's The Way to Think and How to Remember.
Conklin's Familiar Quotations.
Conklin's 500 Ways to Make Money.
Conklin's Synonyms and Antonyms.
Conklin's Rapid Commercial Calculator.
Conklin's Argument Settler.
Hill's Bridge Whist and How to Play It.
Hill's Vest Pocket Hoyle.
Hill's Rules of Order.

DICTIONARIES AND LANGUAGE BOOKS

Hill's Vest Pocket Webster Dictionary.
Hill's German-English and Eng.-Ger. Dictionary.
Hill's French-English and Eng.-Fr. Dictionary.
Hill's Spanish-English and Eng.-Span. Dictionary.
Hill's Latin-English and Eng.-Lat. Dictionary.
Hill's Italian-English and Eng.-Ital. Dictionary.
Thimm's French Self Taught.
Thimm's German Self Taught.

Any of the books listed in this column—bound in Russia Leather—will be sent by mail post paid for 50c. by

GEO. R. OGILVIE & CO., - Chicago

BE CAREFUL—WARNING

It makes no difference what any individual or bookseller SAYS about it.

Webster's IMPERIAL Dictionary

IS the only NEW and complete Webster published SINCE 1890.

BEWARE, BEWARE!

Do not be deceived by other advertisements or people whose interest it is to deceive for the purpose of selling you a dictionary at a higher price. Be sure to ask for and see that you get Webster's IMPERIAL.

A COMPARISON. Number of Pages from A to Z in Webster's Unabridged (Issued in 1864) 1545 Pages. Webster's International (Issued in 1890) 1681 Pages. Webster's Imperial (JUST ISSUED) 1956 PAGES, and with its Encyclopedia Appendix, 2173 Pages.

PRICE { \$5.00 Net, Bound in Full Law Sheep.
\$8.00 Net, Bound in Russia Leather.

Both Editions Thumb Indexed without Extra Charge.

Send for Descriptive Circulars to

GEO. R. OGILVIE, Publisher, Chicago, Ills.



Correct English and how to use it.

Thomas H. Russell, LL. B. editor-in-chief of Webster's Imperial Dictionary, did the public a great service when he wrote this book in which there are 1,017 headings treated, and under some of them—plurals, for instance—over fifty every day errors are illustrated and corrected.

Who does not make errors in speech? Probably there is no person who does not make an error in speech occasionally. But there are numerous faulty expressions so widely employed as to have secured something of the status of perfect diction. Many people who ought to know better believe them to be proper, and will defend them with promptitude and even passion. There is a large number of common blunders so grotesquely stupid that they raise one's gorge. The following are examples of some such blunders often heard. They are so common that many people think the improper form the correct one:

"Let you and I go"—should be "you and me."
"I am as good as her"—should be "as she."
"You are younger than me"—should be "than I."
"Come to dinner with John and I"—should be "John and me."
"Between you and I"—should be "you and me."
"Where are you going?" "Who? Me?"—should be "Who? It?"
"Who do you see?"—should be "Whom."
"If I was her"—should be "If I were she."
"Was it him?"—should be "Was it he?"
"Who was it by?"—should be "Whom."

All persons, even the cultured, are guilty at times of errors in speech. Therefore everybody will be benefited by studying this handy little volume, which is so obviously useful that it should have simply an enormous sale.—Leslie's Weekly.

We venture the opinion that there are college presidents in this country who could get help from this volume.—The Tribune, Charlotte, Mich.

Bound in Russia Leather, Gold Title, Price 50c.

Mailed on receipt of price by

GEO. R. OGILVIE & CO., Publishers, CHICAGO.



WELCOME VISITORS

From **W. H. MOORE'S** Subscription Agency

This year why not give each friend a subscription to some good Magazine or weekly? Each month or week the recipient will be reminded of you. Nothing is more enjoyed or more appreciated as a gift than a good periodical. Last year I handled nearly One Million subscriptions for my patrons. Why? Because you

SAVE MONEY

by ordering your subscriptions through me. I am the largest buyer of subscriptions in the world. I can therefore sell you subscriptions to any Magazine, Weekly, Newspaper or Technical Journal published anywhere in any language and **SAVE MONEY** for you. Why pay the publishers' prices when you can buy for less of me?

FREE-My 64 Page Catalog

Listing all Magazines

W. H. MOORE, No. 29 Moore Bldg.
BROCKPORT, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Do You Recognize These Men?



YOU ARE PROBABLY FAMILIAR WITH THEIR NAMES AND THEIR WORKS! They are well-known writers, who occupy prominent places in the history of English literature. A full account of them, as well as of all other writers, English and American, who have attained prominence in English literature, will be found in the **NEW EDITION** of

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature

This is a work of the highest value to every person interested in the literature of the English language. It gives, in three volumes, and at a moderate cost, not only the history of English literature, but extracts from the best work of the writers, and also numerous facsimiles, and about three hundred authentic portraits of the most prominent writers.

The Cheapest Authoritative Reference Work of Similar Scope Now in Print

The **new edition** has been prepared by **DAVID PATRICK, LL.D.**, and an able staff, whose work has been supplemented by special contributions from such writers of authority as:

Canon Ainger
Rev. Stopford Brooke
Mr. A. H. Bullen
Mr. Austin Dobson
Professor Dowden
Mr. S. R. Gardiner

Mr. Edmund Gosse
Professor W. P. Ker
Mr. Andrew Lang
Mr. Sidney Lee
Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll
Miss Ruth Putnam

Professor Raleigh
Professor Saintsbury
Dr. J. G. Schurman
Mr. A. C. Swinburne
Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton
Professor G. E. Woodberry

The work is complete in three imperial octavo volumes of about 850 pages each, with gilt tops, and stoutly bound in green cloth stamped in gold.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send you the complete set of 3 volumes, express charges prepaid, upon receipt of \$1.00. If you do not like them, send them back to us at our expense, and we will return your \$1.00. If you do like them, send us in addition \$1.00 each month for 11 months, until the sum of \$12.00 has been paid. Or, if you prefer, write to us for descriptive circular, with specimen pages.

J. B. Lippincott Co.
Publishers—Philadelphia

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Philadelphia.

Enclosed find \$1.00, for which send me, express charges prepaid, the complete set of **Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature**. If satisfactory, I agree to send you \$1.00 a month for 11 months after the receipt of the books. If not satisfactory, I agree to return them to you within ten days of their receipt, at your expense, you returning my \$1.00.

Name

Address

City and State

The Response to the offer made in the October magazines by

THE CRAFTSMAN

has been so general that it is now renewed in a list of December periodicals. This pronounced interest only proves that a magazine which is really "worth-while" and which comes into vital touch with the people is sure of a welcome.

THE CRAFTSMAN stands for Better Art, Better Work, and a Better and more reasonable way of Living. It therefore shapes character, both individual and civic, and gives an uplift to life generally. It is one of the most richly printed and illustrated of the monthly periodicals. All illustrations are in sepia toned ink on the finest coated paper.

We usually have no need for premiums in connection with THE CRAFTSMAN, but just at this Holiday Season we are sure an artistically bound copy of "Christ Among His Fellowmen," by Harriet Joor, will be welcome in every home.

This wonderful story was published in the magazine and made such an impression that we have re-published it in an illuminated cover. To new subscribers to THE CRAFTSMAN we will send this Christmas book and also the magazine for November and December without cost, starting the subscription with the January issue.

Specimen copy sent on request.

The Craftsman will be a valued addition to your Library!

GUSTAV STICKLEY, Editor and Publisher
29 West 34th Street, New York City

OUR OFFER. If you will cut off this coupon and mail it to us with your name and address, we will send you the handsome little Christmas book "Christ Among His Fellowmen," together with *The Craftsman* for November and December *without cost*, and will start your full year with the issue for January, 1907. Subscription price is \$3.00. No bill will be rendered until after February 1st.

Name.....

Address.....
(R. R.)

If you really wish to know THE JOY OF BOOKS with expressions of appreciation, by ancient writers and modern, of the value and pleasure of good books, express your desire by postal to C.L. Stebbins, 25 Beacon St. Boston, whereupon while they last you will receive, with no hidden expense attached, a little book of quotations.

15 CENTS For 13 Weeks
Trial Subscription to
In this illustrated national weekly all the really important news of the world is stated clearly, impartially and concisely, for busy readers—a variety of general features being added. It is sincere, reliable, wholesome, interesting—THE newspaper for the home. \$1 year; takes place of periodicals costing \$2 to \$4. Try it, 13 wks. for 15c. Pathfinder, Wash., D.C.

The Pathfinder

AUTHORS

Good BOOK manuscript wanted; 20,000 words the minimum. Submit copy. If accepted, we will publish in cloth covers, market and demonstrate under our imprint, high class workmanship—
THE ROXBURGH PUB. CO.
(Incorporated) P. O. Box 1502, Boston, Mass.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

By PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP

"**BORDERLAND OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH**" treats of Pseudo Spiritistic Phenomena.

"**ENIGMAS OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH**" treats of the supernatural.

"**SCIENCE AND A FUTURE LIFE**" treats of the scientific investigation of Mediumistic Phenomena.

Each book \$1.50 net, 12c. each postage.

Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.



FAME AND FORTUNE IN FICTION

Nothing Pays Like Success in Writing

We sell stories and book MSS. on commission; we criticize and revise them. **Story-Writing** and **Journalism** taught by mail. Our free booklet, "Writing for Profit," tells how and gives the proof. Estab. 1895.

THORNTON WEST, Editor-in-Chief
THE NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION

116 The Baldwin, Indianapolis, Ind.



MODERN HUMOR

Irish Bulls and Puns, - - - 75c.
A Bunch of Yarns, - - - 75c.
Spice and Parody, - - - 75c.
New Pun Book, - - - 75c.
700 Limericks, - - - 75c.
Above new books in handsome cloth, gilt tops, 75c. each, postpaid, all 5 in neat box \$3.75, prepaid; an elegant Xmas gift. Money back if not satisfactory.

THE JOLLY
5

CAREY-STAFFORD CO., 65 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TURN BACK!

TO
PAGE 62

You've Missed Something

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

THE REVIEW of REVIEWS EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

Universities and Colleges.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 3129 Rhodes Avenue.
Study Homœopathic Medicine.
Homœopathic physicians are demanded by many towns that are still unsupplied.
Hahnemann Medical College offers excellent courses in every branch of medicine. R. HENRY WILSON, Registrar.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, N. E. cor. Madison St. & Linden Ave.
The Baltimore Medical College.
Modern College Buildings, Comfortable Lecture Halls and Amphitheatre; large and completely equipped Laboratories; capacious Hospitals and Dispensary; Lying-in Department for teaching Clinical Obstetrics; large Clinics. Send for catalogue, and address DAVID STREETT, M.D., Dean.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, Charles Street Avenue.
Notre Dame of Md. College for Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburbs of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely equipped. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame.

MARYLAND, Lutherville, Box C.
Maryland College FOR YOUNG WOMEN. In suburbs of Baltimore. Five courses, including two years' course for High School Graduates. Exceptional advantages in Music. Healthful climate. Outdoor sports. Non-sectarian. \$325 to \$450. Catalogue, address J. H. TURNER, D.D.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.
Buford College for Women. Limited and Select. Ideal location—country and city combined. Graduate, Post-Graduate, University Preparatory courses, University Bible Course. Conservatory advantages in Language, Art, Music, Expression. Year book free. E. G. BUFORD, Regent. Mrs. E. G. BUFORD, President.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.
Belmont College FOR YOUNG WOMEN. College and preparatory courses. Mild climate. Buildings new. Equipment modern. Beautiful hilltop park 15 acres. Music, art, languages. Register early. Catalogue. Rev. IRA LANDRITH, LL.D., Regent. Miss HOOD and Miss HENON, Principals.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.
Southern Female College. \$300 to \$300 per year. A beautiful home school for girls, after the highest Virginia standards. 44th session opened September 19. Five connected buildings, including Gymnasium. Preparatory and advanced courses. Special advantages in Music and Art. Illustrated Catalogue. ARTHUR KYLE DAVIS, A.M., President.

VIRGINIA, Richmond.
University College of Medicine.
STUART MCGUIRE, M.D., President. Experienced and well known Faculty; Member Association American Medical Colleges; Standards of Admission, Instruction, and Graduation entitle degrees to recognition in any State. Mild Climate. Moderate Expenses. Descriptive Bulletins. Address WILLIAM R. MILLER, Proctor.

Virginia College

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Virginia.
Spring terms opens Jan. 1st. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. New buildings, pianos and equipment. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Conservatory advantages in Art, Music and Elocution. Certificates Wellesley. Students from 30 States. For catalogue, address MATTIE P. HARRIS, President, Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice-Pres.

Academical and Preparatory, BOYS.

CONNECTICUT, STAMFORD.
Betts Academy starts your boy in each study at the point where he is prepared to advance. No dropping back a year in changing schools. Enough trained teachers to develop each student as an individual. WM. J. BETTS, M.A. (Yale), Headmaster, Drawer 22.

Academical and Preparatory, BOYS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 13th & Princeton Sta.
The Army and Navy PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Select boarding school for young men and boys. Thorough preparation for colleges, universities and scientific schools; also for Government academies. Small classes, individual attention. Special courses. For catalogue, address E. SWAVELY, Prin.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park.
The Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago. Preparatory school for boys. Located fourteen miles from Chicago. Teacher for every fifteen boys. Seven buildings, ten acres of ground. Athletic field, oval track, gymnasium. Catalogue on application to the principal. FRANKLIN W. JOHNSON.

ILLINOIS, Woodstock.
Todd Seminary for Boys. Fifty-fourth year. An ideal school near Chicago. Designed especially for boys of the public school age. Located in the most elevated town in Illinois. No serious sickness in fifty years. We educate the whole boy. Send for prospectus, and come and see us. NOBLE HILL, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
The Allen School. 54th year. Combines equipment and instruction of the large school with personal inspiration of the small. New building with gymnasium and swimming bath. Past year, 69 boys, 10 teachers. THE PRINCIPAL.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.
Worcester Academy. All advantages of a large school: master educators, complete equipment, enthusiasm. Eight buildings. Special laboratories. Gymnasium. "Megaron" containing noble Recreation Hall and big Swimming Pool. Ample Oval Cinder Track. 73d year. Catalogue. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D.

MICHIGAN, Detroit.
Detroit University School. College Preparatory and Manual Training School for Boys. Eighth year opened September 26, 1906. Calendar upon application. Illustrated book sent to those addressing No. 44 Elmwood Ave. FREDERICK L. BLISS, Prin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Plymouth.
Holderness School for Boys.
We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them, send for catalogue. Address, Rev. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector.

NEW YORK, Ithaca.
Cascadilla School. Original Preparatory School to Cornell. President Schurman pronounces it "One of the best preparatory schools for boys in the country." New athletic field of 23 acres, with new clubhouse. Separate residence for each class. For catalogue, address C. V. PARSELL, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Seneca Falls.
Rumsey Hall, PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 16. Equips pupils for entrance to Secondary Schools. Best mental and physical training. A thorough home school. Number limited.

NEW YORK, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.
The Irving School for Boys.
A separate building for younger boys and complete new equipment for upper school. J. M. FURMAN, A.M., Principal.

OHIO, Oberlin, Box R.
Oberlin Academy. Seventeen instructors. Thoroughly equipped to prepare for any college or scientific school. New courses in History and Science. New gymnasium. Expenses reasonable. 74th year began September 19, 1906. For catalogue, apply to JOHN FISHER PECK, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Concordville, P. O. Box 32.
Maplewood. A successful school, near Philadelphia. One of the best to wake up Boys to the duties of life. Prepares 40 Boys for college or business. 45th year. Large gymnasium. Department for Little Boys. No tobacco. Booklet. J. SHORTLIDGE, A.M., Yale, Principal.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

To Florida Again This Winter

INDIAN RIVER, FLORIDA

1845 Kentucky Military Institute 1906

Last Winter for the First Time in the History of the World a Boys' Boarding School, Faculty and Cadets, was Transferred from its Permanent Home in the North Temperate Zone to a Temporary Winter Home in Florida. So phenomenally successful was this enterprise that the actual facts exceeded all expectations. The academic work was at even a higher standard than at home, to say nothing of the wonderful benefit that accrued to the boys who participated.

Increased accommodations have been provided for ten more boys, but early application will be necessary, a number being declined last year for lack of room.

Price \$400 per year. Send for catalogue with Florida supplement.

COL. C. W. FOWLER, Supt., Box 9, Lyndon, Kentucky.

Careful location nine miles from Louisville.

ILLINOIS, HIGHLAND PARK

Northwestern Military Academy

A boy's school of the highest class. The building of character our first aim. Large experienced faculty of college men. Small classes. Cultured, refined home life. New, modern building ready for occupancy January 1st for a limited number. Our catalogue will interest thoughtful parents who desire their sons shall have the best preparation for life. Address—

H. P. DAVIDSON, A.M., Supt.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

The Mitchell Military Boys' School.

A Thoroughly Modern, Military Home School for Boys, seven to sixteen inclusive. Limited to fifty. \$800 per year. Write for illustrated booklet, containing full particulars.

M. C. MITCHELL, Principal.

MICHIGAN, Orchard Lake.

The Michigan Military Academy.

Ideal site. Fine equipment. Prepares for all colleges. Strong teaching. Genuine military training. Symmetrical culture. Clean atmosphere. Not a reform school.

LAWRENCE CAMERON HULL, President and Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware.

Bordentown Military Institute.

Our first aim is to make strong, manly successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Boys' summer camp Adirondacks. Catalogue and school paper. Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin.; Maj. T. D. LANDON, Com'd't.

NEW JERSEY, Montclair, & Walden Place.

Montclair Military Academy

19th year under present management. "Your Boy and Our School" is a little book in which the headmaster says some pointed things to parents with sons to educate. A copy on request. JOHN G. MACVICAR, A.M., Headmaster.

NEW JERSEY, Wenonah, Gloucester Co.

Wenonah Military Academy

A Science, Class-Military School of the highest class. College Preparatory. Gymnasium. Bowling. Billiards. Shuffle Boards. Athletic Field. 11 miles from Philadelphia. No saloons or factories in the town. Catalogue on application. Maj. JOHN R. JONES, Supt.

NEW YORK, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

New York Military Academy.

Near West Point. Prepares for all colleges. Now represented by graduates in the army, navy and twenty-six colleges and universities. For catalogue, address the SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, Mohegan, Westchester County.

Mohegan Lake School (Military).

Prepares for any college or scientific school or for business. Location, shores of beautiful Mohegan Lake. Land and water sports. Illustrated catalogue.

H. WATERS, A.M., and A. E. LINDER, A.M., Principals.

NEW YORK, Ossining-on-Hudson.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

A Preparatory School with Military Training. Founded in 1814.

Also Mount Pleasant Hall.

Mr. Brusie's School for Young Boys.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Riverview Academy.

Consecutive management for seventy-one years.

For catalogue, address

JOSEPH B. BAKER, A.M.

PENNSYLVANIA, Chester.

Pennsylvania Military College.

Civil Engineering (C.E.); Chemistry (B.S.); Arts (A.B.). Also Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. National reputation for excellence of system and results. Catalogue of COL. CHARLES E. HYATT, President.

TENNESSEE, Sweetwater.

Founded in 1874.

Tennessee Military Institute.

On Main Line R. R., in mountains of East Tenn., THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA. Most charming climate, due to southern location and northern elevation. Boys from 14 States, N. Y. to TEXAS and Mich. to Fla. Illus. catalogue. Major O. C. HOLVET, Supt.

Academical and Preparatory, GIRLS.

CONNECTICUT, Lakeville.

FOR GIRLS. Near beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills. Separate home for younger girls. Thorough college preparatory and special courses. Golf, tennis, basket-ball, boating.

Miss LILLIAN DIXON, A.B. (Wellesley and Bryn Mawr).

Miss BERTHA BAILEY, B.S. (Wellesley).

CONNECTICUT, Norwalk.

Miss Baird's School for Girls.

34th year. Intermediate, College Preparatory and General Courses. Superior advantages in Music, Art and the Language. Gymnasium. The home life is replete with inspiration.

CONNECTICUT, Stamford. Near New York City.

The Catharine Aiken School for Girls.

Address

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER SCOVILLE DEVAN, A.B. (Wellesley).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

Fairmont Seminary.

Home School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Exceptional advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. For Catalogue T, address

ARTHUR T. RAMSEY, Principal, or

JUDITH L. STEELE, Associate Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, Florida Avenue and 19th Street.

Gunston Hall.

A beautiful Colonial Home School for young ladies. Illustrated Catalogue.

Mr. and Mrs. BEVERLEY R. MASON.

Miss E. M. CLARK, L.L.A., Associate Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, Mintwood Pl. and 19th St.

Bristol School.

An Episcopal School for Girls. Home and College Preparatory Courses. Recent purchase of Chevy Chase French School on adjoining grounds affords separate residence for students of French. Address

Miss ALICE A. BRISTOL, Principal.

**Academical and Preparatory,
GIRLS.**



**National
Cathedral School**

FOR GIRLS

Fireproof Building. Park of 40 acres. Unrivalled advantages in music and art. Certificate admits to College. Special Courses.

RT. REV. H. Y. SATTERLEE, D.D., LL.D.,
President Board of Trustees.
MRS. BARBOUR WALKER, M.A., Principal,
Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

MARYLAND, Forest Glen, Box 114. Suburbs of Washington, D.C.

National Park Seminary FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Seventeen buildings. Beautiful grounds. Good work secured without examinations. Sight-seeing every Monday. Send for catalogue.



MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell.

Rogers Hall School For Girls. Admits to Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, Mt. Holyoke. Beautiful grounds. Golf, Basket Ball, Tennis, Field Hockey. Horseback Riding. Mrs. E. P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

Walnut Hill School.

A college preparatory school for girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Miss CONANT and Miss BIGELOW, Principals.

HOWARD SEMINARY

For Girls and Young Ladies. West Bridgewater, Mass. In a healthy and beautiful location, 25 miles from Boston. Home building remodeled in Summer of 1905 at a large expense. Academic, College Preparatory and Special Courses. Two years' course for High School graduates. Art and music studios. Students from 14 States. For catalogue, address

Miss SARAH E. LAUGHTON, A.M., Principal

NEW JERSEY, Bridgeton. (Near Philadelphia.)

Ivy Hall. Miss Macdonald and Miss Finn's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

College-Preparatory and Finishing courses. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Boating, basket ball, tennis.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood.

Dwight School for Girls.

College Preparatory and Special Courses. Certificates accepted by leading colleges. Location only 14 miles from New York City. Spacious grounds. Gymnasium.

Miss CREIGHTON and Miss FARRAR, Principals.

NEW JERSEY, Summit (20 miles from New York).

Kent Place School For Girls. College Preparatory and General Courses. Certificate accepted at Wellesley, Smith and Vassar. Resident Director in charge of Gymnasium and Sports. President of Directors HAMILTON WRIGHT MARIE, LL.D. Principals, Mrs. SARAH WOODMAN PAUL, A. B.; Miss ANNA SOPHIA WOODMAN, A.B.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

The Bennett School for Girls.

40 minutes from New York.

NEW YORK, Long Island, Garden City.

St. Mary's School.

A school for girls, 18 miles from New York. Number limited; healthful location; spacious buildings; college preparatory work. Excellent advantages in music and modern languages. References required. Address Miss ANNIE S. GIBSON, Prin.

NEW YORK, New York, 30, 32, 34 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Merrill-van Laer School.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Formerly THE PERELES and THOMPSON SCHOOL.
Opened October 4.

**Academical and Preparatory,
GIRLS.**

St. Margaret's School FOR GIRLS

48 & 50 W. Fifty-fourth St. (bet. 5th & 6th Aves.), New York

A high-class residential and day school. New fire-proof building specially designed for school; perfect sanitation. Only teachers of highest academic and professional standing employed. Complete academic department, music, voice culture, art, physical culture, and domestic science.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Principal.
GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director.

NEW YORK, Ossining-on-Hudson.

Ossining School for Girls.

39th year.

MISS CLARA C. FULLER, Principal.

NEW YORK, Rye.

Rye Seminary.

For particulars, address
Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE.

NEW YORK, Troy.

Emma Willard School for Girls.

(Formerly Troy Female Seminary.) Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, and Wells Colleges, and Cornell University. General and Special Courses. Music and Art Schools. For circulars address, MISS ANNA LEACH, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Utica.

The Balliol School. A modern school for girls. College preparatory and general courses. Year book sent on application. Head: EDITH ROCKWELL HALL.

OHIO, Toledo, 2313 Ashland Ave. (Dept. R.)

The Misses Law's FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL and School of culture for young women. A broad education, a livelihood and a preparation for life, all in one.

MARY E. LAW, M.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Birmingham.

The Birmingham School for Girls.

A school with a mountain location. Reputation for health and high efficiency. A. R. GRIER, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lititz, Lancaster Co.

Linden Hall Moravian Seminary FOR GIRLS. Founded 1794. Number limited. Waiting list. For particulars, address Rev. CHARLES D. KREIDER, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz School P. O.

Ogontz School for Young Ladies.

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. For circulars, address MISS SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Principal.

GERMANTOWN, Philadelphia.

Walnut Lane School.

College Preparatory and Regular Course with Diploma. 59th year. New Senior House. Added grounds. Resident Physical Director.

MRS. THEODORA B. RICHARDS, Principal.
MISS ANNA SAUNDERS KLOTZ, Head Teacher.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Oak Lane.

Miss Marshall's School FOR GIRLS. Academic and Music Departments. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Ideal location. Comfortable home life and out-door sports. For particulars and illustrated circulars, address MISS E. S. MARSHALL.

**Academical and Preparatory,
BOTH SEXES.**

PENNSYLVANIA, Swarthmore.

Swarthmore Preparatory School.

Co-educational. Fits for college, technical school, or business life. Separate cottages for boys and girls. Large faculty. Half hour from Philadelphia, on Penna. R.R. Tuition and board, \$450. Athletics encouraged. Year book on request.

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal.

EUROPE.

FRANCE, Paris.

Cours Dwight.

Five months' residence and study in Paris; three months' travel. Highest references. Address Miss L. L. COLEMAN, Dwight House, Englewood, N. J.

Mlle. MARIE JEANNERET, 8 Boulevard Delessert, Paris, France.



French, German, Spanish, Italian

The Marvelous The Thoroughly Proven The Incomparable

Language-Phone Method

The Most Perfect, Natural and Successful Method Ever Devised
for Acquiring a Foreign Language

With Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry

A Priceless, Lifetime Advantage in the Mental Equipment of
Every Man or Woman

Upward of a million students, teachers, business men, and others have availed themselves of the Rosenthal System with entire pleasure and satisfaction. Thousands have already used it with the wonderful Language-Phone, that tireless and precisely accurate up-to-date teacher.

Only 10 Minutes a Day for a Little While

If you knew how easily you could acquire speaking, reading, and writing familiarity with any or all of the four great living foreign languages, would you be content to remain longer ignorant of this delightful and important accomplishment? Only ten minutes a day for a little while in your leisure moments will give you speaking, reading, and writing familiarity with a new language.

The Natural Method of Study

The keynote of the success of this system is that it is the natural way in which the mind acquires language. It is almost exactly as a child learns to talk. Almost unconsciously you glide into *thinking* in a new language. You learn to use sentences rather than isolated words, and you avoid all the old-time drudgery.

The Voices of Living Native Professors

The Language-Phone furnishes ready self-instruction for one or every member of the family, unceasingly ready for service, repeating the living voices of native professors with absolute accuracy of pronunciation. It talks at any speed you require. It is simplicity itself; a child can use it as easily as a grown person. It is always in order. It affords the acme of accuracy, celerity, convenience. It offers pleasant mental recreation and a delightful means toward self-culture. You can enjoy it at any time, and there is a certain fascination in its use.

Eye, Ear, Tongue, and Mind

You learn the whole language. All functions of language taught by this method at the same time. Eye, ear, tongue, and mind are all brought into play. It is no longer necessary to memorize lists of verbs, declensions, and complicated grammatical rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of a native professor, whose accuracy and reliability we guarantee. Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD, 826 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

HOME STUDY COURSES



JOHN F. GENUNG, A.M., PH.D.
Professor of English.

OUR School affords the home student an opportunity to pursue a Complete High School Course under professors in leading American colleges and universities. The Courses in English are given by Prof. Genung, of Amherst; Latin, by Prof. Harkness, of Brown; Greek, by Prof. Chase, of Harvard. An eminent specialist is at the head of every department.

Students may register at any time and may take up complete courses or pursue special branches. Special attention is given to students preparing for college. We also offer instruction in Commercial and Normal Branches.

Every reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who is interested in home study and correspondence teaching is invited to send for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue and full information in regard to our home study courses.

The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 25 Springfield, Mass.



WHAT SCHOOL? We Can Help You Decide

Catalogues and reliable information concerning all schools and colleges furnished without charge.
(State kind of school.) American School & College Agency,
362-41 Park Row, N. Y., or, 1062 Tribune Bldg., Chicago

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families.
Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

New York, New York City, 308 & 310 West 59th Street.

The New York Normal School of Physical Education

at Dr. Savage's Gymnasium. A two years' course of instruction designed to give a thorough preparation for men and women desiring to become teachers of physical training. Teaching scholarship awarded to second-year pupil. For circulars, address

WATSON L. SAVAGE, A.M., M.D., President.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

The original school. Instruction by mail adapted to every one. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and special offer free.

The Sprague
Correspondence School
of Law,
301 Halesite Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



"HOW TO REMEMBER"

Sent Free to Readers of this Publication

Stop Forgettin' g

You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, inexpensive. Increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business details, studies, conversation; develops will, public speaking, personality. Send for Free Booklet.
Dickson Memory School, 775 Kimball Hall, Chicago

Free for Examination

the 12 vol. LIBRARY OF HOME ECONOMICS, embodying the entire

"New Profession of Home-Making" and "ART OF RIGHT LIVING"

Complete Home Study Courses—Health, Food, Economy, Home Management, Clothing, Children,—by acknowledged authorities. Practical, interesting, non-technical—proved adapted to your requirements by the use of thousands of our correspondence students. 12 Volumes, 2,500 pages, 1,000 illustrations; edition de lux, in green and gold.

PRICE, ... \$24.00
SPECIAL 30 day terms, 12.00

Write a postal or note, "Without obligation or expense to me send express prepaid, LIBRARY OF HOME ECONOMICS in 12 Vols. If I do not want the books, will notify y promptly to have Express Co. call for them; otherwise will send \$1 a month for twelve (12) months" or "will send cash price, \$11.40".

You would give every penny you possess to preserve the health and happiness of those dear to you, The Library will supply the prevention which is so much better than cure. It will be above price in value to you. Isn't it worth a stamp to prove this! "Do it now!"

12 VOLUMES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 House; Plan, Decoration, Care | 7 Household Management |
| 2 Household Bacteriology | 8 Personal Hygiene |
| 3 Household Hygiene | 9 Home Care of the Sick |
| 4 Chemistry of the Household | 10 Textiles and Clothing |
| 5 Principles of Cookery | 11 Study of Child Life |
| 6 Food and Dietetics | 12 Care of Children |

American School of Home Economics

3330 C Armour Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

(Booklet on request)

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS 39,427 APPOINTMENTS



EXAMINATIONS SOON IN EVERY STATE.

were made to Civil Service places during the past year.

Excellent chances for appointment this year. No influence of any kind required. Only a common school education is necessary. These are excellent positions for young people. For 10 years we have made a specialty of training people by mail for these examinations, and so successful have we been that thousands whom we have instructed are now in the Government Service at salaries from \$840 to \$1,400 per year.

Our Civil Service announcements contain letters from about 500 persons who state that they owe their positions to our course of training. Do not attempt any Government examination without seeing our Civil Service announcement containing dates, salaries paid, places for holding the examinations, and questions recently used by the Civil Service Commission.

We also have the following departments which give excellent courses: Law, Normal, Stenography, Bookkeeping and Business, Literature and Journalism, Penmanship and Letter Writing, Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying and Animal Industry.

The Law Department is in charge of Hon. Chas. A. Ray, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Write at once for one of our catalogues. It will be sent free.

COLUMBIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE
Washington, D. C.

For More Salary



From Clerical Drudgery to Advertising—\$1,200 to \$6,000 a Year.



Mr. E. E. Cluff, formerly salesman, and now Advertising Manager for the celebrated McCray Refrigerator Co., Kendallville, Ind., writes Oct. 3, 1906: "Permit me to express my appreciation of the splendid assistance and painstaking attention given me during my study of the Powell System of Advertising Instruction. Your teachings have qualified me for my position."

"Please accept thanks for the personal attention you gave me, and my best wishes for the continued success of your good work."

Every overworked and underpaid subordinate with a desire to earn from \$1,200.00 up will be interested in this brief testimonial from another of my graduates.

Mr. Cluff's advancement shows how thoroughly I drill ambitious young men and women to quickly fill the most responsible positions.

No other system ever invented has been able to show a tenth of the results achieved by my graduates—not merely pleased graduates, but those who are in big positions through my help.

No wonder the Powell System outranks all others, and is the only one heartily endorsed by the great advertising authorities of America.

I will mail you two free books if your ambition is aroused—my beautiful prospectus and "Net Results," very instructive and explanatory.

GEORGE H. POWELL

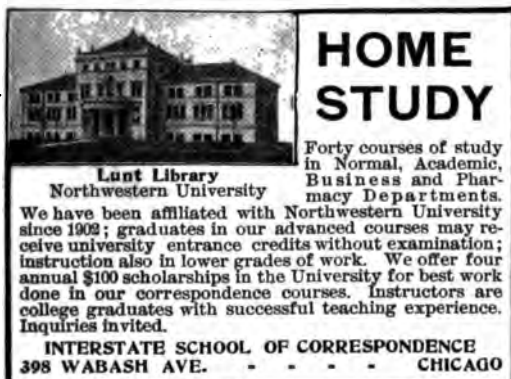
232 Metropolitan Annex, - - - New York



LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

Earn from \$25.00 to \$100.00 a week.
We give you an opportunity to fit yourself for success at home.
Send for our beautiful prospectus. It is Free.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY
Address Dept. 1216, 90 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO
Either Office: Dept. 1216, 150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK



HOME STUDY

Forty courses of study in Normal, Academic, Business and Pharmacy Departments.

Lunt Library
Northwestern University

We have been affiliated with Northwestern University since 1902; graduates in our advanced courses may receive university entrance credits without examination; instruction also in lower grades of work. We offer four annual \$100 scholarships in the University for best work done in our correspondence courses. Instructors are college graduates with successful teaching experience. Inquiries invited.

INTERSTATE SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
398 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO

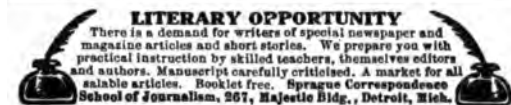


BECOME A CHAUTAUQUA NURSE

By training in your own home. Our system of present day nursing is invaluable to the practical nurse or the beginner.

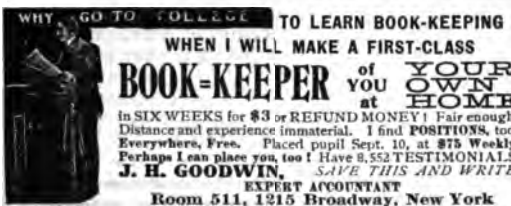
Endorsements by physicians, nurses and patients. More than a thousand graduates earning \$10 to \$30 weekly.

Write for our explanatory "Blue Book."
THE CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OF NURSING,
273 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.



LITERARY OPPORTUNITY

There is a demand for writers of special newspaper and magazine articles and short stories. We prepare you with practical instruction by skilled teachers, themselves editors and authors. Manuscript carefully criticised. A market for all saleable articles. Booklet free. Sprague Correspondence School of Journalism, 267, Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



WHY GO TO COLLEGE TO LEARN BOOK-KEEPING

WHEN I WILL MAKE A FIRST-CLASS **BOOK-KEEPER** of **YOUR OWN HOME**

in SIX WEEKS for \$3 or REFUND MONEY! Fair enough? Distance and experience immaterial. I find POSITIONS, too. Everywhere, Free. Placed pupil Sept. 10, at \$75 Weekly. Perhaps I can place you, too! Have 8,552 TESTIMONIALS. **J. H. GOODWIN.** SAVE THIS AND WRITE.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT
Room 511, 1215 Broadway, New York

"Fairest, best, and most interesting," says the President of the University of Virginia of the new

Macmillan-Elson

History of the United States

Five crown octavo volumes in substantial binding

A sixteen hundred page romance of facts, with 200 full-page illustrations—each one an historical document selected by CHARLES HENRY HART, the noted authority on historical portraiture.

"I have been reading it with care, and I regard it as one of the fairest, best, and most interesting of the popular works that cover the field of American history. It has about it a genuine charm and interest, and should be in the hands of every student of American history."

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

President of the University of Virginia.

Even those who own a history of the United States are buying this new work, because it is filled with the modern spirit of treating the essential facts in a way that commands the attention of the reader and fascinates him with the story of how the greatest of nations was built. What do you know of your own country's history? The average man or woman would have to admit that his knowledge was slight, or at least that he was woefully rusty. These five attractive volumes invite reading. They will help you to a better understanding of American institutions—They will entertain you—They were made for YOU.

THE OFFER.—Send only \$1.00 with this coupon. You will receive a set of the history for inspection and comparison with other similar works. If you don't like the set, return it at our expense and we will refund your \$1.00 freely and without asking you to explain why you don't like our edition. If you do like it and keep it beyond the five days allowed for inspection, you are to pay \$1.00 and \$1.00 a month for 11 months, or, if you prefer, \$11.00 cash. There is also a three-quarters leather edition which costs \$1.00 down and \$2.00 a month for eight months.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

13 Astor Place, New York

Herewith find \$1.00, for which send me the REVIEW OF REVIEWS and a set of the new Macmillan-Elson History of the United States on approval. If I like the history, I will make payments according to your special offer to early subscribers for the first edition.

R. R., 32.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



MONT



NEV



MO



OHIO



IA



WIS



ILL. STUDY LAW AT HOME

A few of our Graduates

STUDY LEADING LAW SCHOOL LAW IN CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Fifteenth Year

Prepares for the bar of any state. The course is thorough and practical. Moot Court and Department of Practice included in the course. Text-books same as are used in resident law schools. Classes begin the first Monday of each month. Approved by the bench and bar. We also have a Business Law Course that is not excelled anywhere.

Tuition Reasonable—School Exactly as Represented—The One-Price School

We have a larger number of Graduates in successful Practice than all the other correspondence law schools combined.

Write today for full particulars. We send a 42-page booklet which gives a synopsis of the courses, also gives the rules and requirements for the examination for admission to the Bar of the several States and Territories.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, **Reaper Block, CHICAGO**





\$25 to \$35 a Week for Women

WORK quickly and easily learned; refined, secluded, educative; special employment contract. Write for free booklet; tells how and gives the proof. **THE NATIONAL PROOF-READERS' ASS'N.** 116 The Baldwin, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHORTHAND TAUGHT BY MAIL.

Complete course in Stenography by correspondence method. Direct personal supervision of each student. Write to **MAIL INSTITUTE, Codrington Building, Plainfield, New Jersey.**

GAIN INDEPENDENCE LEARN BY MAIL

TO BE A CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

As practicing Certified Public Accountants, we note the growing demand for auditors, systematizers, etc., in every branch of industry, and we have devised a practical short course of mail instruction guaranteed to fit office men for independent special work at twice to ten times their present average incomes. Subjects: Theory of Accounts, Practical Accounting, Auditing, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping and Business Practice. If interested, write for particulars.

Universal Business Institute, Inc., Dept. Q, 27 E. 23d St., N. Y.



LEARN BOOKKEEPING FREE

Would you like to succeed in business, to obtain a good paying position; to secure an increase in salary? Would you possess the capacity that directs and controls large business enterprises? If so, you should follow the example of Mr. Edw. Chapman, of No. 606 So. 5th St., Goshen, Ind., who largely increased his salary after taking our course. A knowledge of accounts increases your opportunities a hundred fold. Our method excels all others. You can learn quickly at home, without loss of time or money. We guarantee it.

A GREAT BOOK FREE

"How to Become an Expert Bookkeeper" is the title of an extensive treatise on Bookkeeping and Business. It tells of the best system of accounts ever devised, and explains how you can make more money and better your position in life. It is just the book for beginners and experts alike. To advertise our system we will give away 5,000 copies absolutely free, without any condition whatever. Simply send your name and address and receive the book without cost. Address

**Commercial Correspondence Schools,
141R Commercial Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.**

We Teach
You FREE:
We Secure
A Position
For You.



EARN YEARLY \$3,000 TO \$10,000. IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

We will teach you the Real Estate, General Brokerage, and Insurance business, and appoint you **SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE** of the oldest and largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company in America.

Representatives are making \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year without any investment of capital. Excellent opportunities open to YOU. By our system you can make money in a few weeks without interfering with your present occupation. A thorough Commercial Law Course free to each Representative.

Write for 62 page book Free.

THE CROSS COMPANY, 364 Reaper Block, Chicago

FREE
BOOK



SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY



Our Free Catalogue

Is ready for its annual mission of *practical magazine economy* to the homes of 1,000,000 people who read magazines and newspapers. There is *dividend-paying* information on *every* page of this big 1907 edition, which lists over 3,000 magazines, periodicals, newspapers and combination offers. Our system *saves* your subscription money, for we quote you the

Lowest Existing Prices

New ideas and new suggestions and valuable information for *every* magazine reader, are found in this catalogue, the most complete one of the kind ever published, and we offer it to YOU simply for *your* name on a postal card.

Ours is one of the largest subscription agencies in the world and we are known everywhere. We therefore enjoy the closest relations with the publishers, and are thereby enabled to secure *unusual* concessions, giving us *every* facility for furnishing any magazine, periodical or newspaper in the world at a rate much lower than *you* believe possible.

We have helped thousands save magazine dollars. We can do the same for you. **Simply send us your name on a one-cent postal card, asking for our Free Catalogue. Write to-day. We can interest you. Address**

J. M. HANSON'S MAGAZINE AGENCY

NEW YORK OFFICE:
99 Fourth Ave. (near 12th St.)

175 Hanson Block, LEXINGTON, KY.



Review of Reviews Financial Directory

This directory will be made up of banking houses, trust companies, savings banks, brokers and other financial institutions, who are of high standing and known to be of a substantial character.

Announcements of a questionable nature, or those making unreasonable claims, will not be accepted. Monthly changes of copy will be made if desired.

BANKING BY MAIL

WITH

4%	The	4%
CAPITAL	Cleveland	SURPLUS
\$2,500,000.00	Trust Company	\$2,500,000.00
(SAVINGS BANK)		

Why We Pay 4% Interest on Savings Accounts.

¶ Many people, on learning that the great Cleveland Savings banks pay 4 per cent. interest, have wondered why banks in other large cities do not do the same,—whether Cleveland is satisfied with a smaller per cent. of profit,—or whether Cleveland sacrifices safety to increase their gains. It is the purpose of this advertisement to answer these questions.

¶ Cleveland being in the centre of one of the greatest industrial districts of the world, her banks are enabled to invest their money in enterprises whose best guarantee of safety is the large amount of capital behind them. These opportunities for investment are available only to large institutions which have the ready money to take advantage of them,—operations in coal, iron, Great Lakes shipping and manufacturing, which pay large profits and do not keep money tied up for great lengths of time.

¶ Ohio's strict banking laws, frequent examinations by disinterested accountants, and careful oversight by an active board of directors, composed of Cleveland's foremost business men, have made The Cleveland Trust Company one

of the most favorably known banks in the country. Its progressive policy has caused a rapid growth that is little short of phenomenal. It now has resources of more than Thirty Million dollars, and has Sixty-Two Thousand Individual Depositors.

¶ Through a perfect system of "Banking by Mail" the superior advantages of doing business with this institution are carried to the very door of every thrifty man and woman in the country, giving them even greater facility and convenience in depositing money than they would have in visiting their bank in person. The success of this method is proven by the great number of deposits we carry in this way, and by the fact that it has been continued by every progressive bank which ever tried such a system.

¶ If you have money invested at a lower rate than 4 per cent.,—if you wish a safer investment, or if you wish to start a savings account with any amount from \$1.00 upwards, it will pay you to write for our booklet "V," giving particulars of our system of "Banking by Mail."

THE CLEVELAND TRUST COMPANY

(SAVINGS BANK)

CLEVELAND, - - - - OHIO

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

1906

FIDELITY
LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
STEAM BOILER
ELEVATOR
PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY
FLY WHEEL

This Company has been engaged in the several MINOR MISCELLANEOUS LINES of insurance for THIRTY YEARS, and has built up gradually and prudently A VERY LARGE CASUALTY INSURANCE BUSINESS. Its annual income from premiums is about FIVE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of dollars. Its business is protected by assets of nearly EIGHT MILLIONS, including an unearned premium reserve of over THREE MILLIONS of dollars, and a special reserve against contingent claims of over ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS. It has paid over TWENTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS to its policy holders FOR LOSSES. Its constant effort is to give its clients not only INSURANCE indemnity, but prompt and effective INSPECTION and ADJUSTING SERVICES.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS, - \$2,010,726.22

DIRECTORS:

DUMONT CLARKE,
WM. P. DIXON,
ALFRED W. HOYT,

A. B. HULL,
GEO. E. IDE,
W. G. LOW,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,

WM. J. MATHESON,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
ANTON A. RAVEN,

JOHN L. RIKER,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
GEO. F. SEWARD.

Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York

Agents in all considerable towns

6%

DEBENTURE BONDS

The safest form of investment—secured by improved real estate. Interest coupons payable January and July 1st, at National Park Bank, New York. Write for Booklet "F."

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
BILLINGS, MONT.

The attention of our readers is called to our Financial Directory, and the announcement at the head of our columns that only houses of high standing will be allowed to use our magazine.

The Review of Reviews Co.

The editorial prestige and standing of the Review of Reviews, together with its policy of excluding all kinds of objectionable advertising,—whiskey, beer, unsound financial, patent medicine, etc.,—should give our readers implicit confidence in its advertising columns.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF RAILROAD BONDS

Write for a copy of our 12-page circular No. 16 describing about 60 representative Railroad Bonds listed upon the New York Stock Exchange and selling at a discount, with high and low range since January 1, 1905.

Combining, as we do, long experience with the best of facilities, we can serve you satisfactorily in executing orders for the purchase of any of these bonds. Our Commission charge is that fixed for all members of the New York Stock Exchange, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% based upon the value.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Streets, New York.

Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

Certificate of Deposit bearing

6%

interest, and backed by improved real estate security to the value of three times its face, is an investment that must appeal especially to conservative men and women who are looking for a convenient form of security netting a liberal return.

These certificates are issued in denominations of \$100 and are payable on demand after two years—Interest is paid by check every six months.

Our booklet will explain in detail the absolute security of deposits made with this Company—We will be glad to send it to you on request.

5 Per Cent. is paid on deposits withdrawable at any time.

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.

1058 Calvert Bldg.,

Baltimore, Md.



6% Bonds

Based on the Ownership of New York Real Estate

CITY REAL ESTATE carried as an investment, not dabbled in as a short-time speculation, affords the surest protection and the most liberal returns of any investment in the world. The business of this Company is restricted by its Charter to investment in real estate, and its fixed policy still further confines its operations to New York real estate in the direct line of the City's greatest growth—the safest and most profitable investment in which money can be engaged. In the enlargement of this business in a field affording almost unlimited opportunities for further investment, we are offering our 6 per cent. Bonds in either of the following forms:

6% Coupon Bonds—for income investment—purchasable at par in multiples of \$100; interest payable semi-annually by coupons attached; maturing in ten years and meanwhile subject to withdrawal on interest payment dates after two years.

6% Accumulative Bonds—for income funding—purchasable on installments during 10, 15 or 20 years and enabling the person without capital available for income investment to accumulate a definite capital in a given time by simply investing each year the equivalent of an ordinary interest on the amount desired. This form also carries cash values after two years. The yearly payment rates per \$1,000 Bond are: 10-year term, \$71.57; 15-year term, \$40.53; 20-year term, \$25.65.

OUR Bond issue enables small investors to share to the extent of 6 per cent. in the certain profit-earning power of New York real estate, without the risk and expenses incident to the individual buying and handling of property, and to obtain steady and fixed returns without waiting to sell or lease. By investing in our Bonds you are not only enabled to secure the full 6 per cent. return your money earns, without division with a middleman, but you enjoy the added advantage of knowing where and how your money is invested. A-R-E Six's are secured by Assets of \$8,364,909.97, including Capital and Surplus of \$1,285,047.03, accumulated during more than eighteen years of uninterrupted success.

IF you are interested in saving money or in investing money already saved, you owe it to yourself to thoroughly investigate these Bonds and the business upon which they are based. Write for our literature giving full information regarding A-R-E Six's, including map of New York City showing location of the properties upon which they are based, and giving other facts of interest.

American Real Estate Company

713 Dun Building, 290 Broadway, New York

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1907

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1907

represents three types of
feminine loveliness, dis-
tinctly American.

The original pastel drawings are
by J. R. Bryson, the famous color-
ist, and are faithfully reproduced
through the employment of fifteen
colors. Each panel is as near a
duplicate of the original in every
detail of color as is possible. The
size of the Calendar is 12x35 in.

We will mail this calendar,
postpaid, to any address, for
10 Wool Soap wrappers; 1
metal cap from jar of Swift's
Beef Extract, or for 10 cents
in stamps or coin.

Art Plates—Three single Art
Plates suitable for framing as
holiday gifts, have been pre-
pared with no advertising on
them. The complete set of three
will be sent postpaid for 50 cents.

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

Each piece branded on the rind.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

3, 5 and 10 pound air tight pails.

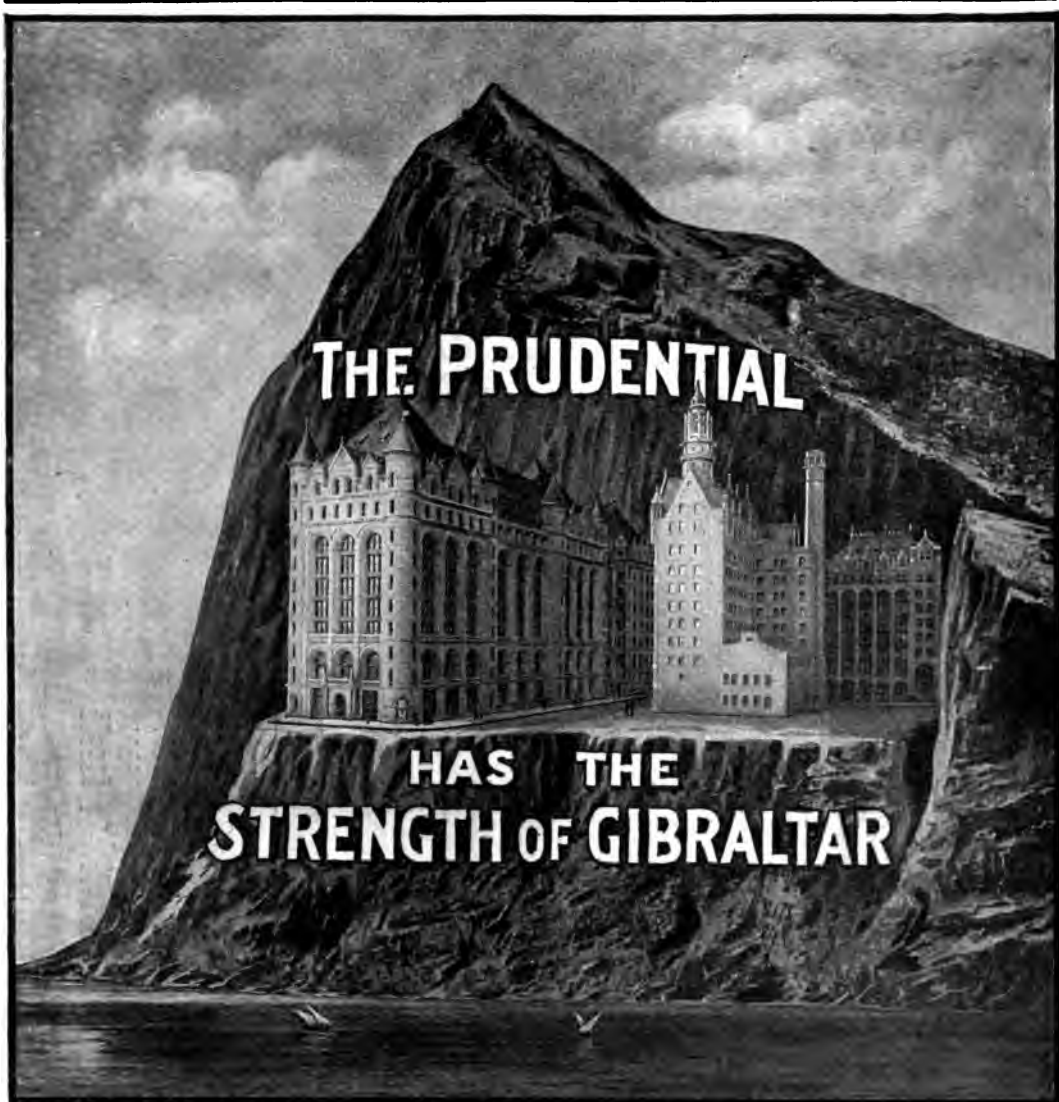
Address Swift & Company

Department 27

Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill.



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



The House Founded On A Rock

Shall stand. Build your fortunes on the rock foundation of Life Insurance. It has shielded thousands from want, educated thousands of young men and women, and started them in business. Write to-day for information of Policies, with Rates and Benefits at your age. Address Dept. 8.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President

HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.

The buildings pictured above are owned and occupied by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, as its Home Office, at Newark, N. J. The extensive business of The Prudential requires in these home office buildings alone, the services of over two thousand employees.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The pen with the Clip - Cap

Solves the Xmas problem



Styles A and D

Plain and Chased

No.	No.	Price
A 12 or D 22	-	\$2.50
A 13 or D 23	-	3.50
A 14 or D 24	-	4.00
A 15 or D 25	-	5.00
A 16 or D 26	-	6.00
A 17	-	7.00
A 18	-	8.00

Style B

Plain or Chased
German Silver Clip

No.	No.	Price
B 12 With Clip	-	\$2.75
B 13	-	3.75
B 14	-	4.25
B 15	-	5.25
B 16	-	6.25
B 17	-	7.25
B 18	-	8.25

Style C GOLD BANDS

Plain or Chased

No.	No.	Price
C 12 G.M.	-	\$1.50
C 13 G.M.	-	4.50
C 14 G.M.	-	5.00
C 15 G.M.	-	6.00
C 16 G.M.	-	7.00

* See Price of Clips in next column.



Style E GOLD BANDS

Plain or Chased

No.	No.	Price
E 22 G.M.	-	\$3.50
E 23 G.M.	-	4.50
E 24 G.M.	-	5.00
E 25 G.M.	-	6.00
E 26 G.M.	-	7.00

Style F SILVER FILIGREE

With Nameplate

No.	No.	Price
F 12 Fil.	-	\$5.00
F 14 Fil.	-	7.00
F 15 Fil.	-	8.50
F 16 Fil.	-	9.50
F 18 Fil.	-	12.00

Style G GOLD BANDS

Plain or Chased

No.	No.	Price
G 2 G.M.	-	\$3.50
G 3 G.M.	-	4.50
G 4 G.M.	-	5.00
G 5 G.M.	-	6.00
G 6 G.M.	-	7.00

Clips Add to Cost—

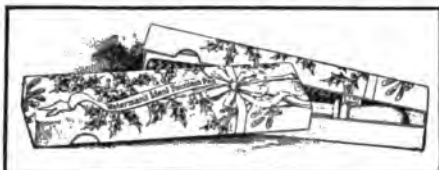
German Silver 25c.
Sterling Silver 50c.
Rolled Gold \$1.00;
Solid Gold \$2.00

Unit figure in number indicates size of gold pen contained in holder.

For Man or Woman - Boy or Girl

The Christmas problem is to find a **suitable** gift. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen solves this problem because it means pleasure to the giver and satisfaction to the user, whether man or woman, boy or girl. To the woman in search of a gift for a man this pen will come as a particularly appropriate suggestion. It is of service everywhere and becomes more valuable as time goes on. With a present of this kind goes the satisfaction of having given the best because—there are imitations. Insist on the genuine:

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOXES



FOR UNMOUNTED PENS

FOR GOLD MOUNTED PENS

For sale almost everywhere. If your town has no dealer write for Xmas booklet.

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y.

8 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON • 209 STATE ST., CHICAGO • 136 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL • 742 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO • 12 GOLDEN LANE, LONDON, E.C.



THE WEBER PIANO OF TODAY

THE musical season of 1906-7 in the United States will be made notable by the return, after eight years of absence, of that giant of the pianistic world, Moriz Rosenthal. To those who are informed on contemporaneous musical events, the name of Rosenthal stands for the extreme possibilities to which the art of piano-playing can be carried. "Amazing," "bewildering," "incredible," "stupendous"—such are the



adjectives that the critics have lavishly showered upon his performances.

The piano chosen by the great Rosenthal to be the medium of his wonderful art is the Weber.

This choice, made only after the most exhaustive tests, and with a thorough knowledge of the entire piano field, is most significant. It speaks eloquently of the regard in which the Weber is held to-day by the musical world at home and abroad.

Rosenthal himself attaches the utmost importance to his present American tour. For months in advance he devoted himself to arduous preparation for his appearances before the American public, foregoing all engagements abroad. Every detail connected with his return to this country has had his personal, painstaking attention. Naturally, there could be no matter





more vital
than the piano
he is to play.
And the result
of his de-
liberations is

that ne has given pref-
erence to the Weber *over*
any other and all other
pianos.



There is no piano-manufacturer who would not consider it as the greatest triumph to have his instruments favored by this charming poet and prodigious master of the keyboard. Rosenthal's answer to the conflicting claims of rival manufacturers is his appearance before the most cultured and critical audiences from coast to coast, playing always and exclusively the piano that responds most completely to the demands of the virtuoso—the Weber.

Of recent years the rapid progress and development of the Weber's resources have set a new standard of perfection in the piano world.



Backed by the
largest capital pos-
sessed by any man-
ufacturer of musi-



maintaining a corps of
construction such as were
assembled, the Weber
receives the homage
and the patronage of
not on past laurels, but on the
platform that it is
the Best Piano Made
in piano construction
known and practiced, no
skill or money can produce
superior instrument.



Grands, \$750 upwards
See our Catalog M of Weber Pianos

The Weber Piano Company
124 East Fifth Avenue, Near Thirty-fourth Street
New York

164 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
124 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

London: 135 New Bond Street
Paris: 32 Avenue de l'Opera
Berlin: Unter den Linden, 71





Chuck It

If you have been wearing an ugly mask put it away and let your friends enjoy seeing the *real* person now and then, at least. A physician describes some of the effects of coffee thus:

"In some cases the skin becomes sallow and more sensitive to cold; digestion is impaired; appetite gradually wanes; sleep is obtained with difficulty and does not refresh the individual; liver and kindred complaints occur and a kind of joylessness that throws a dark shade all over God's lovely nature."

It is easy to lay aside the "Coffee face" if well made

POSTUM

is used instead of ordinary coffee.

"There's a Reason"

Read the book, "**The Road to Wellville**," in pkgs.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

WOOLENS

FLANNELS, YARNS, WORSTEDS, and all materials containing ANIMAL WOOL must be carefully washed to keep them SOFT & PREVENT SHRINKING. Don't send them to the cleaners—but use

PEARLINE
MODERN SOAP



DIRECTIONS

"Wash woollens and flannels by hand in luke-warm PEARLINE suds; rinse thoroughly in WARM water; wring dry; pull and shake well, and they will keep soft without shrinking.

DRY IN WARM TEMPERATURE."

Pearline Keeps Woolens Soft

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.



Brain
and
Nerve
Food,

From the phosphoid principle of the Ox Brain and the Embryo of Wheat.

Has been used more than thirty years by thousands of active business men and women, from whom sustained, vigorous application of brain and nervous power is required, promptly relieving the depression from overwork, worry, nervous excitement, and sleeplessness, increasing activity and vital force by feeding the brain and nerves with the exact food they require for their nutrition and normal action.

May we send you a descriptive pamphlet?

PREPARED BY

F. Crosby Co.

56 West 25th Street,
New York City.

If not found at Druggist's, sent by mail (\$1.00).
CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE.

The best remedy in existence for cold in the head and sore throat. By mail, 50 cents.

Intending purchasers of
a *strictly first*
class Piano
should
not fail
to exam-
ine the
merits of



THE WORLD RENOWNED

SOHMER

It is the special favorite of the refined and cultured musical public on account of its unsurpassed tone-quality, unequaled durability, elegance of design and finish. Catalogue mailed on application.

THE SOHMER-CECILIAN INSIDE PLAYER
SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

Favorable Terms to Responsible Parties

SOHMER & COMPANY
Warerooms, Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St. NEW YORK

E. Caldwell & Co.

Jewelers and Silversmiths—Philadelphia

Suggestions for gifts

It is impossible in an advertisement to convey an adequate idea of the immensity and variety of our stock. For that reason we have prepared loose leaf portfolios of photographic selections from our various departments, which we shall be pleased to forward on receipt of information as to the articles in which you are interested.

Below are a few suggestions of gifts combining intrinsic value and artistic merit—all at moderate prices:

Solid Gold Belt Buckles

Plain finish, \$22 to \$68, according to weight. Old English engraved, \$25 to \$100. Engraved, solid gold with diamonds, \$50 to \$150. Combination of diamonds and rubies, \$160.

Gold Stock or Belt Pins

10 Mallets, \$5.75 to \$8.50. Coaching Horns, \$4.50 to \$8.50. Crop with 15. Crop, Bit, and Stirrup, \$37. Fox head on bar, with diamond eyes. Diamond handle Crop, \$25 to \$43; bar with pearl on blade, \$11. English pins with fox, horse or dog head, in natural colors, \$21.50, \$25 and \$29. Precious stone settings, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, up to \$21.

Gold Beads and Bead Collarettes

Strings of gold beads, \$7, \$9, \$10, up to \$20. Egg and bead pattern, \$11, up to \$20. New green-gold finish, \$11; \$13 and \$15. Collarettes of gold 4 to 12 strands, \$45, \$50, \$72 and \$85.

Men's Watch Fobs

Solid gold buckle and ring, to attach old charms, \$4.75, \$5.75, up to \$11. Gold seals, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$18 and \$21. Semi-precious stone settings—topaz, carnelian, jade, sard, bloodstone, \$12 to \$75. Gold chains to match of ribbon, \$18 to \$60.

Sterling Silver (925/1000 fine) Toilet Articles

An infinite variety of finishes and decorations. Hair brushes, \$3.50 to \$16, up to \$26. Cloth brushes, \$3 to \$12. Velvet or bonnet brushes, \$1.50 to \$5. Combs, \$1.00 to \$5.60. Military brushes, \$6.50 to \$23 per pair.

Men's and Women's Watches

For Men: Thin model, solid gold, with gold cap, at \$35, \$45, \$50 and \$65. Prices from \$115 up to \$700.

For Women: Solid gold cases, gold inside cap, fine movements, for chain bracelet, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, up to \$160. Enameled and jeweled cases, \$10 to \$900.

No matter where you reside

We will serve you satisfactorily by mail. Assortments of goods forwarded anywhere on receipt of customary business references.

12 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia



Solid Gold Belt Buckle
14-karat, chaste engine-turned decoration, \$32.

Stock or Belt Pin
Riding crop design; carved 14-karat gold handle; windings of platinum, \$7.

Sterling Silver
Chased flower decorations, \$6.50. Clothes Brush, \$5.50; Hat Brush, \$3; Mirror, \$14; Comb, \$2; Military Brushes, \$10 per pair.

Gold Beads
String of 17 14-karat gold beads, \$10.

Colonial Seal Fob
14-karat gold with topaz setting, \$12.

Ladies' Gold Watch
Diameter 1 1/2 in., gold inside cap, Geneva movement, full jewels, \$25.

CHRISTMAS EVE

VICTOR

The
Perfect
Gift

The joy of
one is shared by all

\$10
to
\$100



"His Master's Voice"

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



VICTOR RECORDS

Make Christmas a Real Christmas

Victor Talking Machine Co Camden N J, U S
Berliner Gramophone Co. of Montreal Canadian Distributors



CHRISTMAS MORNING

FILL OUT — CUT OFF — MAIL TO-DAY
Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N.J.
Please send me information concerning
the Victor and Victor Records.
Name.....
Street.....
Town.....
State.....
39



A Gift of Comfort Is Always Appreciated This Combination Box Containing **PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS** AND **Ball Bearing Garters**

Makes an appropriate Christmas Gift.

The Suspenders and Garters in this pretty Combination Box cost only 75c. You will not find anything else as useful, so attractively boxed for so little money. There are 4 different box covers—Julia Marlowe as Juliet; Viola Allen as Viola; Edith Wynne Mathison as Rosalind, and Maxine Elliott as Portia.

PRESIDENTS are worn by most men

because they're the most comfortable suspenders. They rest lightly on the shoulders. Bending or reaching, the back quickly and gracefully slides without the least pull anywhere. **PRESIDENTS** wear longer, because there's no strain to weaken them.



BALL BEARING GARTERS have a separate sock-hold working independently on a Ball Bearing Swivel. They can't slip, bind or loosen.

You'll want one or more boxes for Christmas presents.

Your dealer, if he has none, will get them for you. If not, we will mail this **HAND-SOME COMBINATION GIFT BOX** of Suspenders and Garters postpaid, for 75c.



President Suspenders alone (no garters) in a gift box equally as attractive only 50c.

The President 1907 Art Calendar, 5 parts, 10 colors, includes four 8 x 12 inch pictures of strikingly beautiful types of American Womanhood. No printing on picture. The prettiest calendar you ever saw. 25c postpaid.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO., 527 MAIN ST., SHIRLEY, MASS.



"A Grand Party"

WE have published a sixty-four-page book; "Entertaining with Cards."

We want to send you a copy, with our compliments.

It describes and pictures hundreds of novel entertainments with cards—goes into details regarding invitations, arrangements, cards, decorations, costumes, favors, ways for finding partners, tally cards, rules, prizes, menus—everything necessary to make each entertainment a pronounced success.

All we ask in return for this book, is that you will try Congress Cards.

We want you to try them because we know that if you do, you will always play with them in preference to all other cards.

They are the only playing cards which perfectly harmonize with refined and exclusive surroundings and entertainments.

In this respect they are really unique—no other cards approach them in quality—classed "beyond competition" at all the great international expositions.

The backs of Congress Cards are miniature art gems—perfect reproductions of beautiful paintings in colors and gold.

You have over one hundred subjects to choose from—a variety so great that you can secure Congress Cards with backs suitable for any plan of decoration and entertainment.

For a Grand Party there are many appropriate backs, particularly the *Minnet*, and for this season of the year, the *Mistletoe* back is very suitable.

"A Grand Party"

is fully described, among many other novel entertainments, in the book which we will send you:

Congress Cards

"A variety of games are introduced. Grand (whist without a trump) is played at the head table, Cinch at the second, Whist at the third, Hearts at the fourth, etc. One or more 'jolly tables' may be introduced, playing laughable games, such as Old Maid, etc. Or the guests may sew buttons on a piece of cloth at one table, the couple sewing on the most, progressing. At another table needles are threaded, or jackstraws played, etc. If desired, the leader at each table and deal may be allowed to name the game to be played after looking at his hand. In this case four hands should be played at each table before ringing the bell, to allow each player to partake of the privilege."

Scoring of the games, arrangement of tables, etc., are all described in the book.

Congress Cards are the only cards suitable for such entertainments as these.

They are so smooth and flexible and full of life that they put vim and snap into every game.

The clear-cut, cleanly printed faces and large indexes make mistakes in reading them almost impossible.

Congress Cards are perfect in manufacture, absolutely uniform, and have edges of pure burnished gold leaf.

Sample pack, prepaid, 50 cents, if your dealer will not supply the back you want.

Send us three two-cent stamps or the inside wrapper from a pack of Congress Cards, and we will send book, and also illustrations of all Congress designs.

We will send you a handsome pack of cards if you will suggest any new and suitable form of card entertainment or any novel feature for card parties not found in our book.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Station B, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Copyright, 1900-1-5-4-6, by
The U. S. Playing Card Co.

CARBORUNDUM



*Hardest, Sharpest, Fastest Cutting
Abrasive in the World.*

Thirteen or fourteen years ago Carborundum was made in a little furnace not much larger than a chafing dish and sold to jewelers and diamond cutters at 25 cents a carat—\$360 a pound.

To-day Carborundum is produced in the largest electrical furnaces in the world and after being made into grinding wheels, sharpening stones and all other forms of abrasives, is sold to progressive manufacturers and machine-shop men all over the world.

The production runs into millions of pounds and the price is a trifling fraction of that original 25 cents a carat.

Carborundum has made good.

It is so hard and so sharp—it cuts so much faster and lasts so much longer than any other abrasive material that it appeals to both workman and employer.

**It is the money-making and
money-saving abrasive.**

*Carborundum Grinding Wheels,
Carborundum Sharpening Stones,*

*Carborundum Powders,
Carborundum Grains.*

*Carborundum Paper,
Carborundum Cloth,*

**The Carborundum Company,
Niagara Falls, New York.**



The
Music Master
Plans a
Christmas
Surprise

COLUMBIA Graphophone

As the pleasure grows upon the Music Master,
it grows upon the whole family.

CHRISTMAS! It is in the air. My friends, they demand of me, "What shall I give to the children for the fete of Christmas?"

On the instant there comes to me the great idea, "Attend! We are all children at the Christmas. You will make one gift for them all, the big ones and the little ones. One gift for all! Impossible. How then?"

"I tell you. It is this way: One gift, **A Columbia Graphophone**, with those **Columbia Records** which make the so perfect music,—songs of Christmas, of the Opera, of the Vaudeville,—music of all instruments. Stories that make the entertainment, the drollery. Me! I laugh with pleasure at the thought. It is an idea of the greatest—One gift for the whole family—**The Columbia Graphophone**

If you have no talking machine buy a **Columbia**, if you have another make, buy **Columbia Records**. We don't ask you to pay cash for your Holiday purchases. Buy your **Columbia** outfit from any dealer at our stores in all the large cities and pay when the burdens of your Christmas expenses are past.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Gen'l
353 Broadway, New York.

Grand Prix Paris 1900 Double Grand Prize St. Louis 1904 Grand Prize Milan 1906



R 13

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

The RIGHT ROOF for First Class Buildings

ONE of the growing evils of the roofing business is the use of "ready" or "prepared" roofings on buildings *for which they are not adapted.*

Ease of application and low first cost have led many to use them for purposes for which they were never intended.

and satisfaction, such roofings cannot be compared to a *Barrett Specification Roof* of Coal Tar Pitch and Felt.

Such a roof is guaranteed for *ten years*, and many have given service for *thirty years* without costing one cent for maintenance.

New forms of roofing come and go, but if you want a certainty—



SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

Covered with 50,000 feet Barrett Specification Roofs.

On over 12 years: absolutely no repairs required.

These roofings have their legitimate uses on buildings of great pitch, temporary structures, and in localities where skilled labor cannot be secured.

Their use, however, on manufacturing plants, transportation buildings, and on structures of the first class is a mistake.

For genuine durability, economy

a roof that will not leak—a roof that has a record of over fifty years of satisfaction behind it—order your architect or contractor to lay your next roof "according to *The Barrett Specification.*"

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, covering the subject of Roofing and Waterproofing, free on request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

CINCINNATI

MINNEAPOLIS

CLEVELAND

KANSAS CITY

BOSTON

NEW ORLEANS

ST. LOUIS

ALLEGHENY



The Murphy Varnishes

The Varnish that lasts longest.

The writer of this ad attended a great furniture sale, recently; and was convinced, both by the efforts of salesmen and the remarks of purchasers, that the FINE MIRROR-LIKE POLISH sold more goods than the value of the wood or the style of the pieces.

He had occasion to inspect a lot of new apartment houses; and saw agents anxiously drawing away from poor finish; and heard lingering boastfulness on the charming surfaces of doors and mantels. One agent said, very frankly: "There is more renting power in FINE VARNISH than in anything else about a house that does not cost fifteen or twenty times as much."

The Varnish that lasts longest is the Varnish that looks best.

MURPHY VARNISH CO.

Newark, Boston, Cleveland,
St. Louis, Chicago.

KRELL



The Christmas — Carol —

While the whole world is pulsating with the generous, tuneful spirit of Yuletide there can be no more acceptably magnificent gift than the matchless KRELL AUTO-GRAND PIANO. An instrument responsive alike to the touch of master of the keys or one to whom the music score is as meaningless as script from archives of the ancients, it carries an *atmosphere* of glorified music into the home.

Two Ways Better Than One

Possessing the tone quality coveted by all who *know* music, the KRELL AUTO-GRAND PIANO can be played by hand, the usual way, or by the turn of a lever, instantly transformed into a player that puts *soul* into expression.

It is the triumph of mechanical genius, musically applied, simple and perfect. *Every* note has its *separate* action, detachable and readjustable in *one* minute. Metal tubing will *not wear out*. *Any* standard 65-note music can be used.

A gift for *any day in the year*. Sold with a five-year guarantee. **Terms Most Liberal.** WRITE TO-DAY for Handsome Catalog H. SENT FREE.

Ordinary pianos possess value *now*. In the future, all purchasers will want the combination. The point is this: Save *your* present old piano value by making an exchange *at once*.

THE AUTO-GRAND PIANO CO., NEW CASTLE, IND.

Our Selling Plans Will Help ALL Dealers. Write For Them.

AUTO-GRAND



FROM US
EXPRESS PREPAID
OR FROM AN
OSTERMOOR
DEALER

The Trade-Mark Above



printed in red and black, is sewn on the end of every genuine Ostermoor Mattress. It protects you against substitution, and guarantees you the one mattress that is built, not stuffed, made of clean, Ostermoor sheets, hand-laid in the ticking, will not mat, get hard or lumpy, and never needs re-making; the one mattress that remains always soft, even, comfortable and sleep-inducing.

Samples of Ticking AND Valuable Book Free

Simply fill in and mail us the coupon and we will send you free, full line of ticking samples, our handsome 144-page book, "The Test of Time," and name of your local authorized Ostermoor dealer.

You can select a ticking to harmonize with the furnishings of your room and suit your individual taste with the samples which we will send you. They include the new Mercerized Art Twills in fancy stripe with floral effects of Blue, Pink, Yellow, Green and Lavender; Gray and White dust-proof satin finish ticking, striped in linen effect; Blue and White Herringbone; and the staple A.C.A. ticking, wide or narrow stripe. Send in coupon to-day while we can supply the full line of tickings at regular prices.

We Sell By Mail, or Through 2500 Ostermoor Dealers

Regular Sizes and Prices
2 feet 6 inches wide, \$8.35
 26 lbs.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs., 10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 11.70
 35 lbs.
4 feet wide, 40 lbs., 13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 15.00
 45 lbs.
 All 6 feet 3 inches long.
 Express Charges Prepaid.
 In two parts, 50 cents extra.
 Special sizes, special prices.

Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim. We were compelled to this move by the necessity of protecting the public against worthless imitations. Your Ostermoor dealer—be sure to ask us who he is—he will show you a mattress with the Ostermoor name and trade-mark label sewn on the end. Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.

OSTERMOOR & CO.

123 Elizabeth Street
New York

Canadian Agency: The Alaska Feather
and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal.

OSTERMOOR & CO.
123 Elizabeth St., New York

Without obligation on my part, please send me your 144-page book and free

SAMPLES

of ticking used on the Ostermoor, and the name of my Ostermoor dealer.

Name.....

Address.....

The Floor That Retains Its Beauty

Don't you know that your own hardwood floors can be made more beautiful and durable—with a firm, smooth surface that will wear for years?

It's mainly a question of the proper finish! Seventy-nine years devoted exclusively to fine varnish making by *unusually* good varnish makers, has produced

I.X.L. Floor Finish

Has no equal for high lustre, smoothness, toughness, wear. Absolutely the finest finish known. Costs little more than ordinary products but vastly more economical and durable, still retaining its brilliancy after long service. Dries hard over night—will not scratch white.



Artistic finishing of general interior woodwork requires the use of

I.X.L. Preservative Coatings

For your own satisfaction, insist on I.X.L. Products every time. Send for "Rules for the Preservation of Hardwood Floors," free if you name your dealer.

EDWARD SMITH & COMPANY, 45 Broadway, New York.

"75 YEARS"
EXPERIENCE
IN EVERY CAN"



EXCHANGE SUN PARLOR.

COZY fire-places, bright Sun Parlors and a Solarium at the ocean's edge make Winter at the Hotel Dennis cheery and enjoyable. There are indoor amusements and attractions of every character, and a dining service that is well-nigh perfect in daintiness and individuality. May we send you our October Booklet and give you Winter rates?

HOTEL DENNIS.

WALTER J. BUZBY, Owner and Proprietor,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



SAFE
to hang on
the
**Christmas
Tree**

For Any "Him"

Iver Johnson Safety Automatic Revolver, accidental discharge impossible, 22 and 32 calibre, 3-in. barrel (or 38 calibre, 3¼-in. barrel), hard rubber stock, nicked finish, \$5.00. Pocket size, 2-in. barrel, same price; 4-in. barrel, 50c.; 5-in. \$1.00; 6-in. \$1.50 extra. Pearl stock, 32 calibre, \$1.25 extra; 38 calibre, \$1.50 extra. Blued finish, any size, 50c. extra.

Iver Johnson Safety Hammerless Revolver, \$6.00, in 32 or 38 calibre, furnished with same choice of finishes, stocks and lengths of barrel at same additional costs as on Hammer. Pocket size, 2-inch barrel, same price.

IVER JOHNSON

Safety Automatic Revolvers

"Hammer the Hammer" of an Iver Johnson Revolver, if you will, throw the revolver against the wall, or drop it on the floor, it cannot possibly be discharged in any but the one way—through the famous safety lever, which is operated solely by pulling the trigger. Accidental discharge impossible.

For straight shooting and hard shooting it is unexcelled by any other revolver, no matter what its name or price. It is compact, graceful, easy to carry, easy to handle—in every way a gentleman's weapon for pocket, desk or home.

Our Free Booklet, "Shots," Tells You More in Detail

why the Iver Johnson has won its place in public favor. It also contains much revolver lore that everyone should know. Our handsome catalogue goes with it.

For sale by Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers everywhere, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply. Look for the owl's head on the grip and our name on the barrel.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND CYCLE WORKS

127 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

New York Office: 99 Chambers Street

Pacific Coast Branch: P. B. Baker Co., 1330 Alameda Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

European Office: Postfach 4, Hamburg, Germany

Makers of Iver Johnson Truss Frame Bicycles and Single Barrel Shotguns





"MEXICO ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"

**Second Season's Inaugural
NOVEMBER 20th, 1906.**

From St. Louis Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter, via Iron Mountain Route, Texas & Pacific, International & Great Northern, National Lines of Mexico. Compartment and drawing room sleeping cars, dining cars, library-observation, club-buffet, barber shop, bath and pantorium. Drawing room sleeping car through from Chicago to Mexico City (the Wabash to St. Louis) Mondays and Thursdays. No extra fare.

WE respectfully urge that this announcement be read with more than cursory consideration. The Mexico-St. Louis Special was given the formal authorization of the government of Mexico, September 25th, 1906, through the Minister of Communications and Public Works, and so enters upon its second season a definite factor in the international affairs of two republics.

For 1906-7 it is a *new* train, as elegant as the Pullman Company could construct. The equipment in its entirety represents an investment of more than a half-million dollars. It is a service designed to reflect credit upon the interests represented and to fully sustain the honor and distinction already awarded.

We shall appreciate every opportunity to make known the details of this service and the very remarkable new conditions in Mexico occasioning it. Our representatives are now supplied with descriptive booklets extensively illustrated—or copies may be obtained from any of us by mail—and every inquirer can be given promptly all the information he desires.

H. C. TOWNSEND,
GEN'L PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. J. PRICE,
GEN'L PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN R. R.,
PALESTINE, TEX.

E. P. TURNER,
GEN'L PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY,
DALLAS, TEX.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
NATIONAL LINES,
MEXICO, D. F.

IN WRITING, PLEASE
MENTION MAGAZINE

ORIENT

DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISES

To Madeira, Spain, the Mediterranean, Adriatic Seas and the ORIENT,
To EGYPT and the NILE. Also to JAMAICA, Panama Canal, the
West Indies, the Spanish Main and Nassau.

Write for our Illustrated Magazine

"WINTER CRUISES TO SUMMER LANDS"

describing these tours, by superb twin-screw steamers "Moltke," "Bluecher,"
"Prinzessin Victoria Luise," "Oceana," "Deutschland," etc., etc.

These cruises vary in duration from 13 to 79 days and cost from \$75.00 per person upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

35 & 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

1229 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

159 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

90 State St., Boston, Mass.

908 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

901 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENCIES IN ALL LARGE CITIES.



TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

BY THE WHITE STAR LINE SAILING ALTERNATELY FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON

via the AZORES and MADEIRA to GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, GENOA, NAPLES and ALEXANDRIA.

Ideal trips for the Fall and Winter to the charming coast resorts of the Mediterranean and the picturesque Orient by the fine, large, fast and magnificently appointed and equipped twin-screw steamers:

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

"Cretic," 13,507 tons, Dec. 6, March 30, May 9
 "Cedric," 21,035 tons, Jan. 5, Feb. 16 } Two of the largest
 "Celtic," 20,904 tons, Jan. 19, March 2 } steamers in the world
 "Republic," 15,378 tons, April 20, May 28, July 2

SAILING FROM BOSTON

"Republic," 15,378 tons, Dec. 1, Feb. 2, March 16
 "Canopic," 12,096 tons, Jan. 12, Feb. 23, April 6, May 18
 "Romanic," 11,394 tons, April 27, June 8

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "C" RATES AND FULL PARTICULARS

Also services to and from New York and Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool. Further information from any Agent of the Line or the COMPANY'S OFFICES at

9 Broadway, New York
 84 State St., Boston
 90-96 Dearborn St., Chicago
 1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia

1306 F St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
 900 Locust St., St. Louis
 219 St. Charles St., New Orleans
 121 South Third St., Minneapolis

41 King Street East, Toronto
 9 E. 6th Street, St. Paul
 207 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco
 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal

THE INTERNATIONAL TRAVELERS' CHECKS issued by the Company are payable everywhere and offer the best facilities for the safe conveyance of funds.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S



TOURS and TICKETS



CALIFORNIA

Special Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, Library and Observation Cars leave the East frequently and run through to the Pacific Coast without the usual change of cars. Either one-way, round-trip, or tickets including all expenses sold with these trains. Stop-overs, services of agents, forwarding of mail, etc.

MEXICO

Finely equipped trains with Dining Cars afford every facility in seeing places of historic and picturesque interest in Mexico that could not otherwise be visited comfortably. Interpreters provided.

EUROPE-ORIENT

Fall and Winter Tours: book free by mail. Departures Dec. Jan. Feb. All Mediterranean Countries:—including The Nile, Greece, Constantinople, Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary, Paris and London. Parties limited. Everything the best.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

New York: 25 Union Square.

Boston: 206 Washington St.
 Philadelphia: 1005 Chestnut St.

Chicago: 123 East Jackson Blvd.
 Pittsburg: Park Bldg., Fifth Ave.

HOTEL

ST. DENIS

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest

NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Appointments, Courteous Service.

Single Rooms \$1.50 per day and up.

European Plan.

Table d'Hôte Breakfast, 50c.

WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON

Also Proprietors of

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AND 33RD STREET

Transient Rates, \$2.00 and upward.

Booklets mailed on request.

Road of a Thousand Wonders

through California and Oregon
over the Southern Pacific

The
Mission
Bells
for a
hundred and
thirty years,
from fifteen
Franciscan
Missions have
merrily chim-
ed Christmas
greetings—
along the
Coast Line—
Shasta
Route.



BULL

Road of a Thousand Wonders is a charming story book of over one hundred beautiful pictures in colors, telling of the wonderful journey from Los Angeles, California, through Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo, Paso Robles Hot Springs, Del Monte, Santa Cruz, Big Trees, San Jose, San Francisco, Sacramento, Shasta Region, Rogue River and Willamette Valley to Portland, Oregon; along the trail, a hundred years old, of the Franciscan friars. For a copy and a sample copy of the beautiful illustrated magazine, *Sunset*, send 15 cents to Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Dept. D., Southern Pacific Co., Union Ferry Building, San Francisco, California.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Winter Cruises

BETWEEN
New York AND New Orleans

VIA
SOUTHERN PACIFIC

PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS

FAST TIME—SUPERB SERVICE—EXCELLENT CUISINE

EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM EACH PORT

Ask nearest Ticket Agent for information concerning Combination
Water and Rail Tours.

Connections made at New Orleans with rail lines for all points in

Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, California

INQUIRE

NEW YORK, 349-1 Broadway. PHILADELPHIA, 632 Chestnut St.
SYRACUSE, 212 Washington St. BOSTON, 170 Washington St.
BALTIMORE, Baltimore and Hanover Sts.
NEW ORLEANS, Magazine and Natchez Sts.

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ALL OF FLORIDA



Spend a Golden Christmas or a Golden New Year at the Tampa Bay Hotel

Situated in a veritable tropical Garden of Eden. Oranges, Orange trees, Orange blossoms, and a wealth of flowers, tropical trees and shrubs. Ideal fishing and boating, hunting, motoring, driving and other outdoor sports and entertainments. Ybor City, typically Cuban, and the only really foreign city in this country, is a part of Tampa and makes more Cuban cigars than Havana.

For interesting illustrated booklet, address

CHARLES B. RYAN, General Passenger Agent
Portsmouth, Va.

W. E. CONKLYN, G. E. P. A.
1183 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

C. L. LONGSDORF, New England Passenger Agent, 360 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

The Royal Mail

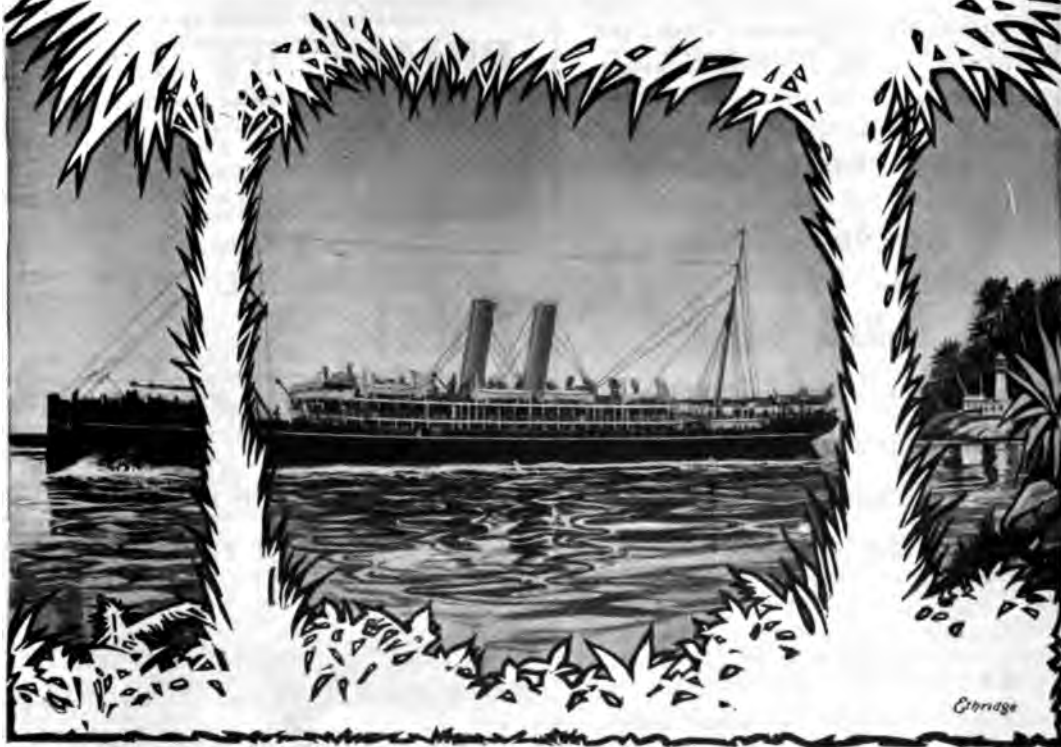
The tourist associates the Winter months with

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

and its tours to JAMAICA, BARBADOES,
TRINIDAD and other beautiful islands of the

WEST INDIES

Booklets and other descriptive matter will be
supplied upon request by either Sanderson &
Son, General Agents, 22 State Street, New York,
or Foster Debevoise, Passenger Agent, 605
Flatiron Building, New York.



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

"The 20th Century Limited"

Fastest Long Distance Train in the World.

via the



"America's Greatest Railroad."

This magnificent train is equipped with Pullman cars of the very latest design and has all the special features which have made the New York Central service so deservedly popular. Barber, Baths (Fresh and with Sea Salt), Valet, Ladies' Maid, Manicure, Stock and Market Reports, Telephone, Stenographer, etc.

A dozen other fast trains between

New York, Boston,
and
Buffalo, Detroit,
Cleveland, Columbus,
Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Chicago, St. Louis,
the West and
Southwest.

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, New York.
W. J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR

From

San Francisco

\$515.00

To
HAWAII,
SAMOA,
NEW ZEALAND,
AUSTRALIA,
MANILA,
HONG KONG,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA.

back to

SAN FRANCISCO

Colored illustrated
descriptive folder
free.

S. B. ST. JOHN, E. P. A.
Oceanic S. S. Co.
427 Broadway
New York



OCEANIC
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE

The Hotel Beautiful of the Westchester Hills

NOW BOOKING FOR
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Briarcliff Manor, less than thirty miles from New York, is one of the most exclusive and attractive residential and hotel resorts of the Westchester Hills section.

D. B. PLUMER,

General Manager Hotel and Realty Interests

ORIENT

Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, '07
70 days, by chartered S.S. "Arabic," 16,000
tons.

FRANK C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

EUROPE and ORIENT



Twenty-sixth season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and
leisure. Thorough right-seeing under expert guidance.
Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine
148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

At your dealer's
or direct at

Lowest
Factory
Prices



AN IDEAL GIFT

for Christmas for a boy or girl is the "Irish Mail" Touring Car. The child will enjoy running it and it furnishes just the exercise needed to develop fully every muscle.

"Irish Mail"

cars are strong, speedy, and safe. Geared like an auto and with rubber tires. Insist on the "Irish Mail." The name is on the seat and it is guaranteed by maker.

Hill-Standard Mfg. Co., 28 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Christmastime Reading

Beginning with the Thanksgiving Number, and continuing to the first of the new year, Collier's plans for its subscribers a special feast of good reading and bright art features. During this time are published two of the three great holiday numbers of the year, and surrounding them are five other issues, generously filled with holiday attractiveness. All through the year we have been treasuring for the holidays the best stories, verse, and pictures procurable. We now have enough to fill to overflowing every one of our December issues

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

More elaborate in its display of art and brilliant colors than any former issue. Full of America's very best short stories—the choice of a whole year's supply. Bright with several pages of paintings by leading American artists, reproduced in full color. Cover printed in colors from painting by Maxfield Parrish

On Sale December 15

Ten Cents a Copy



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



STUDEBAKER

"The Automobile with a reputation behind it"

THE Studebaker Electric Stanhope has earned a wide and honorable reputation. It is extensively used in cities on account of its convenience, graceful proportions and simplicity of control. It admirably serves the purposes of physicians, and provides a conveyance

which women can operate with ease. A Studebaker electric car can be driven by a novice through crowded streets without difficulty or danger.

The Stanhope, like our other electric cars, has the distinctive Studebaker feature of location of both battery and motor above the springs. Its delightful riding qualities are partly due to this arrangement.

Model 22b Stanhope Price \$1250

Four speeds from 3 to 14 miles per hour. Forward and backward speeds equally divided. Will carry two passengers over average streets, 40 miles on one charge. Steered by side lever; speed regulated by controller handle on the left. Has cut out switch, permitting leaving the car unattended. Meter indicates energy in battery. Each car equipped with special close top; also set of necessary tools, tire pump, repair outfit and charging plug with 15 feet of cable.

See our exhibit at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 12th to 19th

RESORT to pyrotechnic methods for the sale of Studebaker automobiles could hardly be consistent with Studebaker history. Interesting as are the struggles of road racing machines for supremacy, they do not help in the choice of a touring car, any more than a cup yacht's performance relates to the qualities of a cruising craft. That man will be in sympathy with the Studebaker viewpoint who asks "What am I going to get out of this car?"

Model "L" has a record which will furnish an interesting answer. Ask us about it.

This car, as is true with every Studebaker production was a "known quantity" before we offered it to the public. No guesswork, no experiment about it—but a car well built, on well proved principles, for the rational motorist. It is a successful attempt to achieve lightness and efficiency through simplicity.

Model "L." 28-32 H. P.

Price \$3000 to \$4000 According to Body

Storage battery, jump spark ignition with La Coste coil. Vertical motor, 4 cylinders. Three speeds forward and one reverse. Weight 2600 pounds.

Each car thoroughly equipped with headlights, generator, taillight, sidelights and horn, also the best tried out type of shock absorber, a conveniently placed tool box and irons for carrying extra tires.

Write for our catalog.

STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

South Bend, Ind.

Members Ass'n of Licensed Automobile Mfrs.

Studebaker Branch Houses

NEW YORK CITY
CHICAGO, ILL.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
DENVER, COLO.
DALLAS, TEXAS



WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG



REO 1907 Touring car \$1250

18-20 horse power, 94-inch wheel-base. Five passengers. Detachable tonneau. Two speeds and reverse. REO 8-disc clutch. 40 miles an hour. Full lamp equipment. \$1250 f. o. b. Lansing.

More so than Ever

**Abler, handsomer, quieter, stronger,
roomier, easier-riding.**

Here are some of the improvements that make it so—

Increased motor-power in the touring-car; perfected and noiseless transmission; noiseless chain; adjustable motor-saving, wear-resisting steering-gear; longer wheel-base; a lower-setting body with no lower clearance; curved dash, and shapelier hood.

These are features that bring the 1907 REO right up to *now*.

They give a new style, a new finish, a new attractiveness and "go" to the car that was always right, and needed no change; the car that has captured more trophies at real motoring—in and over its class; and that gives more and does more in proportion to price and operating cost than any other motor-car ever built.

Send for the catalogue which describes in detail the 1907 Touring-car, 2 to 4 passenger runabout at \$675; 10-passenger bus; and smart 4-passenger coupe.

Will exhibit in New York, December 1st to 8th at Automobile Club Show, Grand Central Palace.

R. M. Owen & Co.

Exclusive Sales Agents

Lansing, Mich.

If you want comfort, you must buy a Franklin.

You can't get comfort in a car with half-elliptic springs or metal frame. It magnifies inequalities into bumps; turns car-tracks into jolts; and makes the average road a continuous strain.

Franklin wood-sills with Franklin full-elliptic spring-suspension neutralize these inevitable shocks, and give a comfort that makes motoring the complete pleasure that it ought to be.

Part of Franklin comfort is absence of trouble. Light weight—avoids tire-trouble. Air-cooled—no freezing troubles.

Why don't you send for Whitman's story "Across America a Track of Fire"? We want you to have it; also catalogue.

Whitman's story "Across America a Track of Fire"	\$1800	4-cylinder Touring-car	\$2800
Franklin 1915 Touring-car	\$1850	6-cylinder Touring-car	\$4000

Prices of accessories, colors and equipment, f. o. b. Syracuse.
Special equipment, colors and extra.

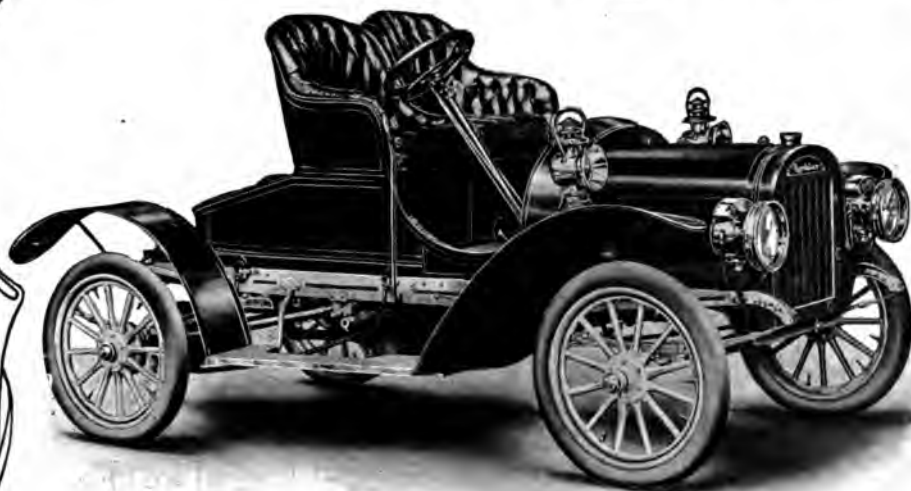
FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

M. A. L. A. M.



Type D Touring-car \$ 2800
105-inch wheel-base

The Rambler Runabout



Model 27, \$1,000.

Also furnished with lesser equipment at \$950.

IN THIS CAR is embodied the highest development of the simple power plant.

Motor and transmission gear are completely housed as a unit, with three-point support.

Every part of the motor, transmitting mechanism and appurtenances, are perfectly accessible *from above*, and by reason of the tilting body may be reached without trouble or discomfort.

The 1907 line comprises two models of this type, Model 27, shown above, and Model 21, a medium weight touring car with detachable tonneau.

Our advance catalogue, describing both, is at your service.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Branches:

Chicago, Milwaukee,
New York Agency, 38-40 W. 62nd St.

Boston,

Philadelphia,

San Francisco.

Representatives in all leading cities.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

WINTER DAYS



Model 30, Station Wagon

Price, with standard equipment, **\$2,250.**

Its appointments are rich, elegant and complete in every detail. The plate glass windows can be readily lowered.

Model 53, Price \$2,200

With removable coupe body. With removable open body and leather top, **\$2,000.** Price with both bodies and leather top, **\$2,500.**

Model 26 C, Price \$1,700

The coupe top is readily removable, converting it into a stylish open Chelsea for summer,

We make Runabouts, Surreys, Stanhopes, Open and Closed Chelseas, Physicians' Road, Station and Delivery Wagons, Trucks to specifications. Write for Catalogue.

Pope Motor Car Co.,

Waverley Dept., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We exhibit in New York at Madison Square Garden only Jan. 12th to 19th.

ARE JUST THE SAME TO

POPE
Waverley
ELECTRICS

They "go" in any weather; are clean, comfortable; "always ready"

night or day.

No water to freeze; no oil that refuses to flow; no odor, vibration or other annoyances characteristic of contrasting types.





Mark XLVIII

24-28 H. P.

\$3000



YOU cannot afford to invest several thousand dollars in an automobile unless you feel pretty sure that the quality is right. The new Columbia Models are Quality Cars, through and through. They are built of the best materials in the world under the most advanced methods and processes yet discovered.

A highly perfected selective type of sliding gear transmission is used in the two 1907 Columbia models.

The lower section of the case is both webbed and cross-webbed to prevent it settling and deranging the alignment with motor and drive.

Gears are *not* case hardened, but are cut from the toughest steel and made singly and in combination; the combination gears are a single unit,—not the bolting together of different sizes.

Front axle is an "I" beam section with pivot ends, drop forged,—centre, hand forged. Unlike any other "I" beam front axle, is not welded. Beyond doubt the strongest axle yet produced.

Rear axle construction of Mark XLVIII is an especially strong and clever design. The driving pinion revolving in roller bearings, is housed within a cage and is bodily removable from the housing.

This axle is of "floating" type, and bears no

transverse strains. May be easily removed from either side without the aid of jack or pit.

Axle housing extends through hub, and the housing tube bears the weight of car upon roller bearings.

No other car has such powerful capacity brakes as the expanding shoes of extra wide face which operate within the countershaft and rear wheel sprocket drums of our Mark XLIX.

Foot brake operates by rods and rocker shafts, and emergency brake through an endless steel wire cable.

The new double carbureter, providing a mixture for slow and another for high speed work, is a distinctive feature of both 1907 Columbia Models.

Separate catalogues of Columbia Gasoline Cars, Columbia Electric Carriages and Columbia Electric Commercial Vehicles will be sent on request. Demonstration by appointment. The nearest Columbia Representative will be pleased to give you any practical test desired with absolutely no obligation on your part to purchase.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

New York Branch: 134-136-138 W. 39th St. Chicago Branch: 1332-1334 Michigan Ave. Boston: The Columbia Motor Vehicle Co., 74-76-78 Stanhope St. Washington: Washington E. V. Transportation Co., 15th St. and Ohio Ave. Mexico City: C. L. Seeger, Primera Humboldt, No. 2. M. A. of L. A. M.

At New York we shall exhibit only at the 7th National Automobile Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 12-19.



Mark XLIX

40-45 H. P.

\$4500

"The Maxwell"

CARS OF CONTENTMENT

It Must Have Quality

Two years on the market
and the second largest
seller in America.

Maxwell history has been
an endless chain of enthu-
siastic endorsement passed
on from owner to prospec-
tive buyer. Not advertising
but solid worth has placed
the Maxwell where it
stands today.

It surely must be worth your while to get
the facts about this car before you buy.

The Maxwell Catalogue is more than a book of specifications.
It is a complete treatise on the comparative merits of the
various systems of automobile construction. Sent free if
you write Dept. 19.

MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR CO.

YORK STREET, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Agents in all large cities

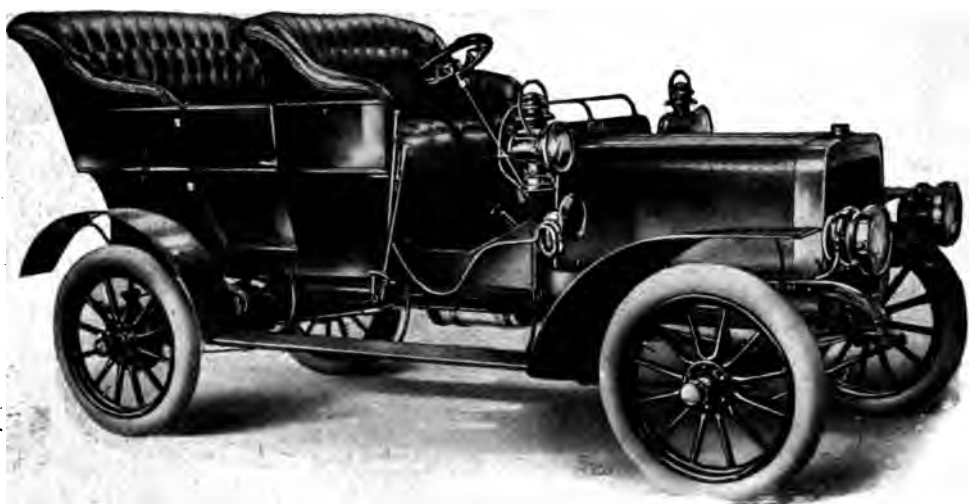
Exhibit only at the A. C. A. Show, December 1st to 5th, Grand Central Palace,
New York. Look for the largest space.

20 H. P.
Touring Car
\$1450



12 H. P.
Tourabout
\$825

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



1907 TYPE "B"

4 Cylinder

25-30 H. P.

Price \$2,500

5 Passenger

DEERE

Many Heads Are Better Than One

Our Mr. W. C. Clark is an expert on Motor Cars and their parts, having manufactured Automobiles for the past ten years. Yet with all of his knowledge to draw upon, we did not pretend to know it all.

We have watched the improvements of the Motor Car from its very infancy—noting each new feature and trying its efficiency.

In the manufacture of the DEERE, we avoided all features that proved to be unsuccessful or doubtful in other makes, both foreign and domestic, but perfected and improved upon such as with them proved to be essential or desirable.

The DEERE is a modern car, built upon principles strictly "up to the very minute"—the combined results of others and our experiments.

At the New York Auto Show, Grand Central Palace, Dec. 1st to 8th, we are in the Gallery right at the head of the stairs in Section A. Call at our booth and compare the features of the DEERE with the strong talking points of every other make.

Our 1907 catalog tells you all about it.

DEERE-CLARK MOTOR CAR COMPANY

106 Blackhawk Ave., Moline, Ill.

THE COMING YEAR

MORE MOTORISTS THAN EVER
WILL KEEP THEIR TIRE EXPENSES
AT MINIMUM BY USING

PENNSYLVANIA CLINCHERS RACING TYPE

**FASTEST-SAFEST
-STRONGEST-
3 INCH FLAT TREAD**



NEW YORK: 1665 BROADWAY
PHILADELPHIA: 615 N. BROAD ST.
BOSTON: 167 OLIVER ST.
CHICAGO: 1241 MICHIGAN AV.
BUFFALO, N.Y.: MAIN & TUPPER ST.
ATLANTA, GA.: 102 PRIOR ST.
LONDON: 4 SNOW HILL

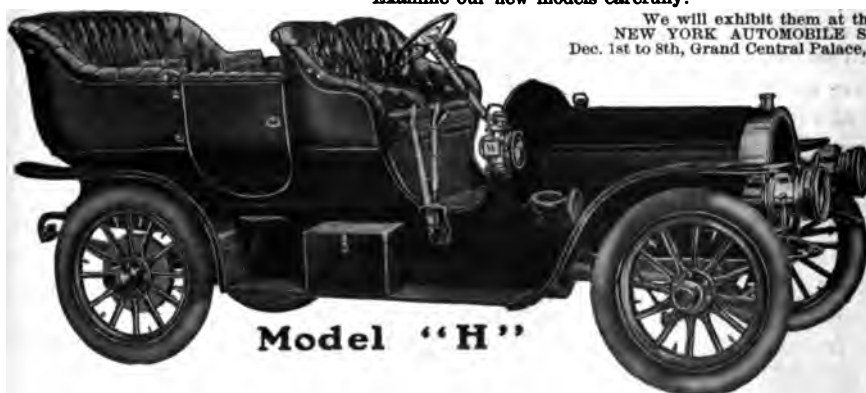
PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

The National

The GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Two new Models embodying many new, perfected features: BALL-BEARING ENGINES,
DOUBLE IGNITION SYSTEMS, CAST ALUMINUM SEVEN-PASSENGER BODIES, ETC.
Examine our new models carefully.

We will exhibit them at the
NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Dec. 1st to 8th, Grand Central Palace, New York.



Model "H"

**The NATIONAL
STILL HOLDS
the COVETED
WORLD'S 24
hour Record
for ENDUR-
ANCE and
RELIABILITY.**

Model "H" 4 Cylinder-50 H. P.

Model "L" 6 Cylinder-75 H. P.

OUR AGENTS:

Homan & Schulz Co.,
New York.

Ralph Temple Auto. Co.,
Chicago.

Linscott Motor Co.,
Boston.

Rarig Auto. and Garage Co.,
Oakland, California.

Write for Particulars.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE CO.,

1011 E. 22nd St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Locomobile

THE GREATEST AMERICAN CAR



Type "E" 20 H.P.,
\$2800. Top extra.

Our Type "E" 20 H. P. Touring Car is splendidly adapted to general service. Solid construction, convenient size, freedom from tire trouble. Exceedingly stylish and graceful in appearance. Thoroughly satisfactory for touring and able to keep up with the largest touring cars in a hard day's run. The quality of this car is, in every detail, the best that we can produce. Its principal features are the following:

4-Cylinder Motor; Make-and-break Ignition; 3-Speed Transmission, Progressive System; Alloy Steel Gears; Hess Bright Ball-Bearings throughout, with exception of motor; 96-in. wheel base; Seats five (5) persons comfortably; Tires—32 x 4, all wheels.

Details. Low tension magneto, with working parts enclosed and protected. Igniter anvil made in solid unit. Mechanical Lubricator warmed by exhaust, out of the way, yet accessible for filling. Emergency brakes enclosed and protected. Body ironed for top and provided with brass coat rail, adjustable foot rest and other conveniences. The price of \$2800.00 includes best quality head lights, generator, side lamps and rear lamp; also tools and spare parts, storm covers, horn, etc. Top extra. Painted as desired.

Our Type "H" 35 H. P. contains many features which will appeal to those interested in the powerful touring car De Luxe.

4-Cylinder Motor; Make-and-break Ignition; 4-Speed Transmission, Selective System; Hess Bright Ball-Bearings throughout, with the exception of Motor; 120 in. Wheel Base; seats seven (7) persons comfortably; Tires—front, 34x4, rear, 34x4½. Price includes complete equipment with the exception of Top.

Requests for descriptive matter may be addressed to the factory or to any branch office.

The "Locomobile" Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

Member Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Broadway and 76th St.
PHILADELPHIA, 249 N. Broad St.

Branches

BOSTON, 15 Berkeley St.
CHICAGO, 1354 Michigan Ave.

We shall exhibit only at the
7th National Automobile
Show at Madison Square
Garden, January 12-19, 1907

WINCHESTER



.32 and .35 Caliber Self-Loading Rifles

The Winchester Model 1905 Self-Loading Rifle is not cumbersome, complicated and unsightly like most other self-loading firearms, but a simple, handsome, well-balanced gun. The Winchester self-loading system permits rapid shooting with great accuracy and on account of the novelty and ease of its operation adds much to

the pleasure of rifle shooting either at target or game.

For certain kinds of hunting where the quarry is generally shot on the run, the Winchester Self-Loading Rifle is particularly well adapted. The .32 and .35 caliber cartridges that the Model 1905 handles are of the modern smokeless powder type and give excellent penetration and great shocking effect on animal tissue. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition are made for one another.

FREE: Send name and address for large illustrated catalogue describing all our guns.

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

Model H-1907

It's the motorist of experience who most quickly recognizes that scientific design, and workmanship so precise that all vital parts are made to gauges which do not allow a variation to exceed a thousandth part of an inch, produce the highest degree of perfection and efficiency in an automobile motor. This, combined with utmost care in the production of every individual piece of the entire car, makes this new

CADILLAC

remarkable for its smooth and perfectly-balanced action, its ease of control, its comfort of riding, 30 h. p.; 50 miles an hour; \$2,500. A demonstration will surprise you.

Dealer's name and booklet C sent on request. Other Cadillacs are: Runabout, \$800; Light Touring Car, \$950, l. o. b. Detroit; lamps not included. CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Member A. L. A. M.



\$2,500

\$2,500

Write to-day.

Catalog free with full information.



MOTSINGER AUTO-SPARKER

Starts and Runs Gas Engines Without Batteries.

No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No twist motion in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries whatever for make-and-break or jump-spark. Water and dust proof. Fully guaranteed.

MOTSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.

84 Main Street, Pendleton, Ind., U. S. A.

ELECTRIC GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Catalog of 200 Novelties, Free. If it's Electric we have it. Big Catalog 4 cents. OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, The World's Headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Batteries, Belts, Bells, Lamps, Books. We Undersell All. Want Agents.

VACUUM MOBILOIL

Will increase the power and prolong the life of your Automobile Engine. Made in different grades for different engines. Booklet listing every automobile and indicating oil adapted, free on application.

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

LOOK IT UP ON PAGE 62.



Indian Moccasins

Laced, also Moccasin Slippers, made of Genuine Moccasin, Indian tanned and elaborately embroidered with Indian tribal designs, make sensible Christmas presents. Beautifully made and very comfortable. Men's sizes, 8 to 11, \$2.75; Ladies' Sizes, 3 to 5, \$2.25; Children's sizes, 5 to 10, \$1.50. Either kind sent prepaid upon receipt of price, and your money refunded if they are not entirely satisfactory. Send for free catalogue.

METZ & SCHLOERB,
94 Main St., Oshkosh, Wis.



No two sets of tires receive the same treatment, carry the same weight, encounter the same road conditions or travel the same number of miles. It therefore happens that an inferior tire, used under ideal conditions, sometimes enjoys a brief local popularity.

Kelly-Springfield Tires

are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land. They experience every hardship, encounter all conditions of roads and are subjected to all sorts of abuse and neglect. Yet their history is one unbroken record of successes. That is why good builders always use them and knowing drivers always demand them.

"Rubber Tired" is a little book that all drivers will like. Sent free.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company
39 Pine Street, New York
Akron, Ohio



Gas-Light Convenience at Oil-Lamp Cost

The illustration shows a new kind of oil lamp which makes common kerosene (or coal oil) as clean and convenient a means of lighting as gas or electricity. And this lamp gives a better, brighter, pleasanter light than either, while burning even less oil than the troublesome old-style lamp.

Now the secret of this is in supplying the air to the flame in a natural, steady current, so that the air mixes properly with the oil vaporized by the heat of the flame, giving perfect combustion.

This, you know, is the great weakness of all ordinary lamps with vertical burners and tall, slender chimneys. For when such a lamp is lighted the heat from the flame causes the air inside the chimney to rise rapidly, drawing in fresh air from beneath the burner; thus a draft of such force is created that as it rushes past the wick it carries with it unburned oil-vapor.

Thus unburned oil is wasted—or, rather, far worse than wasted. For it discolors your ceiling and taints the air of your room with that unpleasant, unhealthful oil odor.

IN THE ANGLE LAMP

this cause of waste and trouble is completely done away with. For in The Angle Lamp, as you will see from the illustration, the burner projects at almost right angles from the side of the lamp and the glassware is shaped more like a globe than a chimney.

The result of this has already been explained—a constant, steady circulation, which gives perfect combustion instead of a forced draft. But let us show you what it accomplishes by sending you any of the lamps listed in Catalogue "R" on

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Let us show you why THIS lamp, burning common kerosene oil, has been adopted by thousands of such particular people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Thaws, etc., for lighting their homes and estates in preference to any other method. Write for our Catalogue "R," listing 32 varieties, from \$1.50 up.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray St., New York.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

The New Models of the Remington Typewriter



please the man who receives the letters—because the work is the *best* he has ever seen.



They satisfy the man who signs the letters—because the work is the *best* and the *swiftest* he has ever known.



They gratify the operator who writes the letters—because the work is the *best*, the *swiftest* and the *easiest* she has ever done.

The *New Remington* Escapement accounts for it all. Have YOU seen it?

Remington Typewriter Company

New York *and* Everywhere

A golden frame does not make the picture; nor does a crisp, clean sheet of OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND mean a strong, business-getting letter.

Still, a good picture demands a good frame, and an important letter written on

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

"Look for the Water Mark"

forcefully appeals to its recipient's sense of the fitness of things.

The time you give dictation, not speaking of the stenographer's time and postage, represents an investment too great to be jeopardized by the use of ordinary letter paper.

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND is "made a little better than seems necessary" and is used to carry earnest, sincere messages from men who take pride in themselves and their business. A handsome specimen book showing the paper may be had by writing us on your letterhead.

Hampshire Paper Company

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively
South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts.



A Symphony in Steel

Scientific Construction of the Oliver Typewriter Gives Accuracy and Speed

THE invention of the Oliver Typewriter marked a great advance in mechanical writing. Up to that time, the various type-writing machines in use represented simply additions to the first crude ideas. The machines became more complicated with each improvement that was patched on.

But the Oliver sprang, fully perfected, from the brain of a mechanical genius. Every part of the Oliver Type-writer embodies a correct scientific principle. It is a perfect symphony in steel.

The visible writing of the Oliver is a feature of paramount importance. It at once gave the Oliver the unquestioned lead both as to convenience and speed. Think what an achievement to invent a writing machine that excels all others in *speed*, the supreme requirement of this tremendously busy age. The extreme *simplicity* of the Oliver has much to do with its efficiency and unlimited capacity for speed. It has a great many less parts than the old-style writing machines. That means less liability to get out of order, less wear and tear, greater compactness, greater durability.

The Oliver type-bar is U-shaped and *insures absolutely perfect alignment*. It cannot get "wobbly."

It has a *condensed keyboard*, saving mental effort and encouraging speed.

The *Oliver Rapid Escapement* is a factor that makes for speed.

In *manifolding capacity*, the Oliver also excels.

Its clean-cut, beautiful type makes the finest *mimeograph stencils*.

The Oliver is the most *versatile* writing machine on the market.

It is a *billing machine*. It will do vertical or horizontal line ruling. It will write in two colors without changing ribbons. It will print on the stiffest record cards.

Year in and year out you will find the Oliver Typewriter reliable, efficient, versatile and speedy.

Let us send you the Oliver Book. It gets right down to scientific principles. You will find it mighty good reading.

Young Men Wanted to Fill Vacancies in Our Sales Force

On account of numerous promotions and the rapid extension of our business, we can place several bright, active young men of good character in desirable positions. This offer carries with it a full course in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship.

The Oliver Typewriter Co.

160 Wabash Ave., Chicago



I Want You to Try THE CALCUMETER

The Standard Desk Adding Machine

Because I believe you will do just what thousands of bookkeepers, accountants and business men all over the world have done. They tried the Calcumeter, found that it would add with absolute accuracy just as well as the big machines that cost ten to fifteen times as much.

But the price is not the only advantage over the higher priced machines. The Calcumeter goes to the work—not the work to the machine. It can be used on top of the ledger page as an index to the figures being added, carried in the pocket during inventory and in a hundred and one other ways. When not in use it lies on your desk, convenient, but not in the way.

After selling the Calcumeter for a number of years, I know positively that it meets all the requirements of 90 per cent. of adding machine users.

Don't buy an adding machine until you try this one. If you belong to this 90 per cent. it means from one to three hundred dollars in your pocket. I am willing to take the "one chance in ten" and let you

TRY THE CALCUMETER at MY RISK

Write today for Catalog 12, and free trial offer.

HERBERT NORTH MORSE

125 Green Building, - TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

YOU WANT CLIPPINGS ABOUT

Christian Science, forestry, trusts, good roads, taxation, imperialism, capital punishment, irrigation, polar exploration, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Nicaragua Canal, voting machines, automobiles, wireless telegraphy, vaccination, *fight air*, the negro question, heroism, ship subsidies, **ON ANY OTHER SUBJECT**, or about yourself, from 1,000 daily newspapers and 700 weekly and monthly magazines? If so, address the Author's Clipping Bureau, P. O. Box 5616, Boston, Mass.

☞ We make a specialty of book reviews and literary clippings.

Mention THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

LOOK IT UP ON PAGE 62.



TYPEWRITERS

Machines ¼ Mfr's Prices. **RENTED ANYWHERE**, supplying rental price. Write for Catalog **TYPEWRITER INFORMATION**, 208 LaSalle St., Chicago



I Print My Own Cards

Circulars, books, newspaper. Card Press \$5. Larger \$25. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, process, type, paper, cards.

THE PRESS CO., Noridon, Conn.

LIMP LEATHER LUXURY

A GIFT YOUR FRIEND WOULD APPRECIATE

To lay an open book or magazine in your hand and feel in your grasp its soft, limp, luxurious leather binding, makes any kind of reading a real pleasure. It makes you "hang on" to the book, and enjoy your story. A *Roadside Binder*, in heavy unlined leather covers, will in a moment convert your magazine into an artistic full leather-bound book. There is no mutilation whatever, and yet the book is as firmly held and as perfectly protected as it would be in permanent binding. The covers open clear to the back. They are all leather and will last a lifetime. Regular magazine size sent postpaid at special holiday price of \$1.00. Other sizes and styles in proportion.

Flexible Book Loose-Leaf Ledger Co., 20 Marine Bx. Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.



Give a Conklin Pen for Christmas—the fountain pen that *fills itself*. A dip in any ink, a pressure of the thumb on **Crescent-Filler**, and pen is full and ready to write. No dropper—no soiled fingers—no loss of time. Cleaned by the same simple method. Nothing to take apart, nothing to break.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

is the *perfected* fountain pen—having all the superior advantages of best fountain pens, supplemented by this wonderful self-filling and self-cleaning device.

Besides all this, the writing qualities of the Conklin Pen are unequalled. Ink responds instantly at the first stroke and maintains an even, steady flow to the last dot. Cannot leak or "sweat." Look for this **Crescent-Filler**. It identifies the Conklin Pen and is the *simple device* that has made self-filling pens possible, practical and perfect.

TWO WAYS TO GET A CONKLIN—Buy from your dealer if he handles the Conklin—best dealers everywhere, Stationers—Jewelers—Druggists, handle it. If your dealer does not we will send you one direct, *post paid*. Beware of substitutes—look for the **Crescent-Filler**. Send at once for our handsome, illustrated catalogue giving full description—that you may *see* and *understand* the superior qualities of the Conklin Pen—or, better still, order a **CONKLIN PEN** to-day. Prices, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$15.00. It's easy to select by mail. Send steel pen to aid us in selecting gold pen to suit your hand. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE CONKLIN PEN CO., 105 Manhattan Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

New York. Chicago. Oakland, Cal. Denver. London, Eng. Melbourne, Aus.



**VISIBLE
WRITING**

The typewriter that will produce faultlessly written letters at the highest rate of speed and with the greatest economy of repair, is the

UNDERWOOD

because **UNDERWOOD** perfection and simplicity of mechanism really exist—they are there in the machine itself—you can see and understand the whole construction of an **UNDERWOOD**. We want to show you. Demonstrators everywhere—drop a post-card to

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.

241 Broadway, New York.

BLICK ~~ENS~~DERFER Typewriters

Unite the Good Points of other makes at less than 1-2 the usual prices.



**NEW
1906
MODEL
VISIBLE
WRITING**

Over
110,000
in use

Send for
Catalogue P.

The secret of the **LONG LIFE** and **DURABILITY** of the Blickensderfer Typewriters lies in the fact that the **IMPORTANT WEARING PARTS** are made from the **TOUGHEST, FINEST and HIGHEST PRICED** steel on the market. This enables us to make a machine of **LIGHT WEIGHT** which is **GUARANTEED** to outlast the heavy built typewriters.

THE BLICKENSDERFER MAN'G CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Daily Desk Calendar, Reminder and Diary Combined



\$1.00

Postpaid anywhere in U. S.

The Handy Memo DESK CALENDAR



is the most complete and practical calendar pad made and is a tickler to help you remember things. Date is always in sight (see cut), memorandum sheets 3x4 in. of good quality, are always in position for writing and quick reference. Is simple of operation—leaves are turned over each day

and act as record of past engagements and transactions, a diary almost without the bother of keeping it up. Mounted on a strong nickel-plated stand and frame having rubber covered feet to protect desk.

Calendars can be supplied in special leather and metal finishes for gift purposes—circular on request. Pads only, for those having frames, 50 cents.

At your stationer or direct from **Hoskins**
305 Hoskins Building, 354 Broadway, New York

POND'S EXTRACT The Standard for 60 years



POND'S EXTRACT should always be in the home, ready for every emergency. Indispensable for sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, etc. It gives immediate relief.

Don't allow yourself to be imposed upon by weak, impure or poisonous preparations of witch hazel, as substitutes for POND'S EXTRACT.

Interesting booklet, "First Aid to the Injured," sent free if you write Dept. 8.

LANE, CORLISS & CO., Agents,
78 Hudson Street, New York.



The "Capitol" INKSTAND is large and handsome, suitable for home or office desk, constructed on scientific principles. The broad, flat base gives stability (impossible to upset it) and the graceful dome-shaped reservoir will hold several months' supply. Protected both from air and dust the ink neither evaporates nor clog, and always remains clear and fluid until the last drop is used from the concave depression under the funnel. Get a "Capitol" and see how far superior it is over other inkstands.

Single "Capitol," pressed glass, 50c.; single "Capitol," cut glass, \$1.00.
Pair, with oak or mahogany base, black and red funnels, pressed glass, \$2.25; cut glass, \$3.25.

Fitted with ornamental Sterling Silver tops, an especially handsome gift, \$2.50 extra. For sale by most stationers. If yours cannot supply, write direct to us mentioning his name. If you order from us direct add 10c. for single and 20c. for double stands to cover charges.

CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO., Dept. 11, 240-242 W. 23d St., New York

H. & R. Greatest Revolver Value for the Money



Send for Catalogue. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 238 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

EVER NEED DUPLICATES?

Form letters, price lists, bills, invoices, drawings, menu's, reports, anything, then take advantage of our offer of

10 DAYS TRIAL, WITHOUT DEPOSIT

and become one of thousands of satisfied customers who all agree that Daus' Tip Top is the simplest, easiest and quickest method of duplicating, on the market.

100 COPIES from Pen-written and 50 COPIES from Typewritten Original.

If you have tried other duplicators without success, you will be more than pleased with ours.

Complete Duplicator cap size (prints 8 1/2 x 13 in.) Price \$5.00

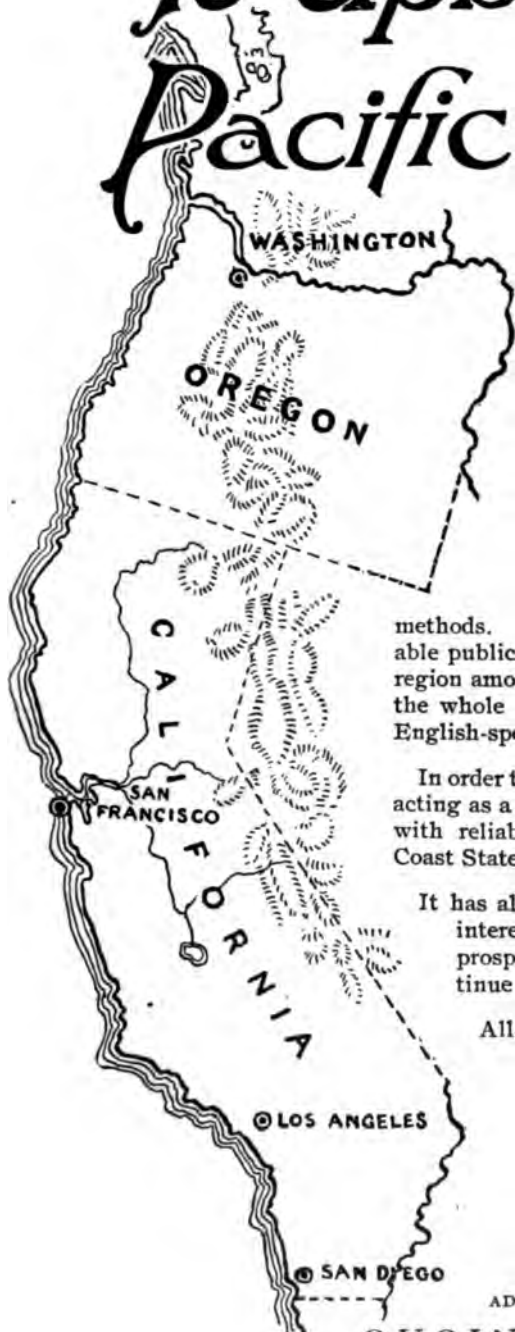
Circular of Larger Sizes upon request. Dealers Wanted.

Felix J. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John Street, New York



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to

To Upbuild the Pacific Coast States



The Quoin Club of New York, an association of the leading periodicals of national circulation, reaching practically every family of means and intelligence in the United States and Canada, is represented on the Pacific Coast by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the most approved modern advertising methods. He will gladly cooperate in obtaining profitable publicity for the communities and industries of that region among capitalists, settlers and tourists throughout the whole continent, and, indeed, much of the foreign English-speaking world.

In order to assist in this undertaking, the Quoin Club is acting as a means of putting persons interested in touch with reliable sources of information as to the Pacific Coast States.

It has already furnished the various organized bodies interested with the names of large numbers of prospective investors and residents, and will continue to do so.

All this with a view to demonstrating the value of advertising in weekly and monthly periodicals of good standing to be the most effective means (cost considered) of interesting the nation as a whole in any city, locality, or high-grade article of commerce.

If you are interested in investing on the Pacific Coast or living there, or in advertising it or its communities or products,

ADDRESS

QUOIN CLUB

ARCADE BUILDING,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

OR

FLATIRON BUILDING,
NEW YORK CITY.

The periodicals represented in the Quoin Club issue over 15,000,000 copies a month.

"THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS is a member of the Quoin Club."

"JUST MY LUCK"

NO
HELP
WANTED

¶ "Out of work!" What does it mean to you? Have you ever been face to face with this possibility? Do you know what it means to meet the sign, "No Help Wanted" at every turn? Do you know what it means to crowd to the very doors of the newsboys' room of the big daily papers to get the first copy containing the day's "Help Wanted" advertisements—to race with *hundreds* of other applicants for a position which but *one* man can fill? Do you know what it means to be turned away with a sharp "You won't do"? Isn't it worth a little attention—not your time or money—to learn how you can avoid ever being placed in this position? Isn't it worth a two-cent stamp to gain *independence*?

¶ It is not good luck that puts another man in the position that you would like to fill. It's not bad luck that keeps thousands out of work. It's simply lack of education—lack of special training to fill positions that require trained hands and brains. No matter what your age, employment, or location may be, you can start now to fit yourself for a position that you are ambitious to fill. Better pay, better hours, better future, better work, have a real meaning that *you* understand. Let us start you in a profession or trade of your own choice *to-day*. You do not need to dread the constant annoyance of a solicitor.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS

to bother you with repeated calls at your home or place of business. We talk to you only by mail. The money you pay us is not used to maintain an expensive organization of high-priced agents, but is used to give you better instruction at a lower cost.

¶ Check the subject below that you are most interested in, and receive Free (if you mention this magazine) our 200-page hand-book telling you all about it.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mechanical Drawing | College Preparatory Course (fitting for entrance to engineering schools) |
| Electrical Engineering | Structural Drafting |
| Mechanical Engineering | Locomotive Engineering |
| Telephone Practice | Civil Engineering |
| Telegraphy | Marine Engineering |
| Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting | Architecture |
| Heating, Ventilation and Plumbing | Textiles |
| Stationary Engineering | |

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
3127-36 Armour Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.





Splitting Hairs

The razor that will split a hair is the stropped razor, for no razor, no matter what kind, can hold a hair splitting edge without being occasionally stropped. The barber will tell you that a good strop is as necessary as the razor for a smooth easy shave. A Torrey Strop will enable the most inexperienced to quickly edge up a razor.

Torrey Strops

are made in all styles. Popular prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Sent postpaid if your dealer cannot supply. Money refunded or new strop if not satisfactory.

Torrey's Oil-Edge Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers, or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue of Torrey Strops, containing valuable information for those who shave, sent free.

J. R. TORREY & CO., P. O. Box '43, Worcester, Mass.



CHEW...
Beeman's
THE ORIGINAL
Pepsin
Gum

Cures Indigestion and
Sea-sickness.

All Others are Imitations.

DOLCEOLA A Miniature Grand Piano



Played with keys like a piano and having a similar action.

The Dolceola's captivating harmony and original construction give it instant popularity, and the hearty endorsement of musical experts everywhere. It appeals to the larger number because of its low cost.

There is no better time to introduce it in your home than the holiday season. It is not only an indispensable aid toward a well-rounded musical education but offers special opportunity for enjoyment on the part of the untrained, yet musically inclined.

The Dolceola, with its four full octaves, embodies the exquisite tone value of two guitars and two mandolins. Its action, while similar to that of the piano, is quicker and more simple, permitting effects impossible with the larger instrument. Any class of music can be played. Music lovers are delighted with it. You must have one.

Our Handsomely Illustrated Booklet Free, tells you all about it. Form a DOLCEOLA club in your community. Write for liberal terms. Special opportunities offered to first-class representatives.

The Toledo Symphony Company, 1260 Snow Flake Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

Living-Music-Box

is the registered name for my genuine

Geisler-Andreasberg-Roller

—U. S. Pat. No. 50853—

A special-bred strain of Canaries, directly imported from our own hatcheries in Germany. Their song is entirely different from the ordinary Canary, and far superior to anything you have ever heard. It is simply marvelous how a little bird like this can bring forth such a volume of sweet, rich, melodious tunes.

**Guaranteed Day and \$5
Night Songsters**

Other varieties from \$2 up.

Sent by express anywhere in the U. S. or Canada, alive arrival at Ex. office guaranteed. Beware of Imitators. Cage and bird's inside wing must be stamped with my registered Trade Mark, "Living-Music-Box," or not genuine.

Kahuka, Oahu, Hawaii, April 21, 1906.

Received my Geisler-Roller in perfect condition. I never heard such sweet notes before. Thank you, Mr. Geisler, for your fair treatment.

L. I. Bourke.

Large illustrated catalog, booklet, and testimonials free.
GEISLER'S BIRD STORE, Dept. 75, Omaha, Neb.
Largest Mail Order Bird House in the World. Established 1899.



These trade-mark cross lines on every package

Cresco Grits and

(Formerly called GUTTEN GRITS)

BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Digestive Health Cereals.

PANSY FLOUR for Pastry, Cake and Biscuit

Unlike all other goods. Ask grocers.

For book or sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.



An Ideal Christmas Gift BOUCHER ADJUSTABLE SHAVING GLASS

Every man should have one.

It makes shaving safe and comfortable.

It may be applied to any window, or elsewhere to obtain a strong light, and instantly adjusted to any angle.

It may be carried safely in a satchel.

Furnished express paid,

Chipped Edge, \$2.00; Beveled Edge, \$2.00.

Send for circular.

CALDWELL MANUFACTURING CO., 7 Jones St., Rochester, N. Y.

The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME
IN STRAP

The Bancroft

For the Man
Who Cares

Full,
Extreme,
Freak
Shape.
Winter-
weight
Sole.

French Calf
Button Boot.

The calm confidence of the man who knows he's correctly shod, plus the luxury of complete foot comfort, make a sum of satisfaction you can't express in dollars. But you can buy it with dollars—say five or six—in Florsheim shoes. For the man who cares.

Style Book shows "a fit for every foot." Send for it.
Most Styles sell for \$5.00.

Florsheim & Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

HARDERFOLD HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR

Inter-Air-Space System

is two-fold throughout, affording protection against the vicissitudes of our variable climate to

Invalids Athletes
Professional Men
Merchants Accountants

and all occupations in life, indoor or out.
Over eleven hundred physicians have united in testifying to the sanitary excellence of the HARDERFOLD system of underclothing.

HARDERFOLD FABRIC CO.
157 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Send for catalogue.

A Dollar an Hour Instead of A Dollar A Day



Do you realize what this means to you and those depending upon you?

Don't be satisfied with a small salary all your life—do as thousands have done; let the International Correspondence Schools show you how your pay can be increased. It matters not

where you are, in the city or on the farm, in the mine, or in the mill, in the office, store, or shop, the I. C. S. can and will increase your earning capacity.

A Dollar an Hour is not out of your reach, if you will only let us help you. It will cost you nothing to ask us—*How?* Cut out the coupon—mark any occupation you like—mail at once, and it will bring to you aid all the resources of that great institution, the I. C. S., an establishment founded and maintained for the benefit of poorly paid men and women.

- 1 Bookkeeper
- 2 Stenographer
- 3 Advertisement Writer
- 4 Show Card Writer
- 5 Window Trimmer
- 6 Commercial Law for Corporation Employees
- 7 Illustrator
- 8 Civil Service
- 9 Chemist
- 10 Textile Mill Supt.
- 11 Electrician
- 12 Elec. Engineer

- 13 Mechanical Draftsman
- 14 Telephone Engineer
- 15 Elec. Lighting Supt.
- 16 Mechan. Engineer
- 17 Surveyor
- 18 Stationary Engineer
- 19 Civil Engineer
- 20 Building Contractor
- 21 Architectural Draftsman
- 22 Architect
- 23 Structural Engineer
- 24 Bridge Engineer
- 25 Mining Engineer

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 869, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position numbered _____

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

DAILY SHAMPOOS

With Warm Water and



Cuticura SOAP

And weekly dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price—viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap for 25c. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. *Free Mailed*, "How to Care for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

Vapo-Cresolene

(Established 1879.)

AN INHALATION FOR
**Whooping-Cough, Croup,
Bronchitis, Coughs,
Diphtheria, Catarrh.**

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a Boon to Asthmatics. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPOR-CRESOLINE CO.
180 Fulton St., N. Y.
Leeming-Miles Bldg.,
Montreal, Canada.



WHITMAN SADDLES



\$12
to
\$65

Even to a novice Whitman Saddles have a look and feel that inspire confidence from the start. They give "the seat" of an experienced rider. We build them that way—out of the best leather, wood and iron obtainable and proportioned to fit horse and rider. A Whitman Saddle put on properly, never "galls." Army officers know what a saddle is. They ride Whitman Saddles—a significant fact.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

It shows and describes all styles of the Whitman, and our Park, Racing, Hunting and Tourist Saddles. It puts you under no obligation to us to look it over. It will give full information about everything from "Saddle to Spur."

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 106-R Chambers St., New York
Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.

This Year it will be a "Gillette" Xmas

"I'LL tell you why I bought mine," said a famous actor the other day when we were "talking shop" about the Gillette. "It was before you commenced to advertise it, I think, or at least before I ever heard of it, that—

showed me one. Know him? He's the electrical engineer, the big one—chap who did the first trolley line and a lot of such things. He had one, and looked at it from the expert's point of view.

"He told me it was 'mechanically perfect' as to construction, on account of its simplicity—and that in this respect it could never be improved upon. It was so perfectly simple that it was simply perfect.



"But what impressed me most was about the blades—that you could temper steel to a far keener edge the thinner the steel, and for that reason the edge of a thick old style strop-razor could never be tempered to the keenness of the Gillette 'paper-thin' blade.

"Maybe I don't tell you this just as he put it to me technically, but that's what it meant—and I've used one ever since and I guess I've been the means of converting say twenty of my friends

to the ranks of the 'Gilletters.' I enjoyed one all through Europe during the past year and my shaving bill amounted to about \$1 in American money. Took over nine dozen blades and have seven dozen left unused."

No Stropping
No Honing

Gillette Safety Razor

Just Lather—
and Shave!

A GILLETTE Safety Razor and the twelve double-edged blades that come with it will solve your shaving problem for months to come. Each blade will give from 15 to 20 clean shaves of comfort. When at last it commences to "pull" a little, throw away the blade, like an old pen, and slip in a new one. The razor itself will last a life-time—extra blades cost about 2 cents a week—50 cents for package of ten.

If your dealer doesn't keep them, send us \$5 for standard "triple-silver" plated set in handsome velvet-lined, leather-covered case. If after 30 days' trial you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

WE have bought the entire edition of "Science of Shaving," a new work, the first text-book ever written, we believe, on the care of the face in its relation to shaving. It is worth a good deal to every man who shaves or lets others shave him—no matter how much he thinks he knows about it already. Fully illustrated with photographs and drawings.

In the first thousand copies of the edition we have added some pages about the Gillette Safety Razor, with pictures and prices of the different styles. While these copies last, a postal card will bring you one free, with our compliments.

Send for this Book To-day

A copy will be mailed free to any man who cares for his face or his feelings, or to any woman who cares for the face or the feelings of any man.

Room 212
GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, Times Building, N. Y.



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Hollow Ground
as illustrated
\$2.50

Set of Two in
Leather
Case
\$5.50

THE
**Carbo
Magnetic**
RAZOR

**No
Honing
No
Grinding**

Double Concave
for extra heavy
beards **\$3.00**

Carbo Mag-
netic Strop
\$1.00

Strop-
Aide 25c

**An Everlasting Christmas Remembrance
A "CARBO MAGNETIC" RAZOR**

No Pulling while shaving; No Smarting after shaving; "Carbo Magnetic" Razors are not made of what is termed good English steel,—they are made of the **FINEST STEEL THAT IS PRODUCED IN ENGLAND.** The skilled labor employed to make them commands the highest possible price. "**Carbo Magnetic**" Razors are not tempered by fire as others are,—they are tempered by OUR EXCLUSIVE SECRET PROCESS OF ELECTRICITY, every blade being tempered **EVENLY** and **ALIKE.** **Perfect steel, perfectly tempered,** combined with **perfect workmanship,** must produce a **perfect Razor.** "**CARBO MAGNETICS**" ARE PERFECT.

Send us your dealer's name, tell us if he handles the "Carbo Magnetic" Razor, and we will send you our booklet entitled "Hints on Shaving," and make you a proposition whereby you can test this razor. The booklet is very valuable to self-shavers; it illustrates the correct razor position for every part of the face and tells you all about **REAL SHAVING COMFORT.**

Firm of **A. L. SILBERSTEIN**
456-457 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**No more
eye-glass
troubles.**

Shur-Ons don't tilt,
droop, shake or fall
off. Mountings guar-
anteed for one year.

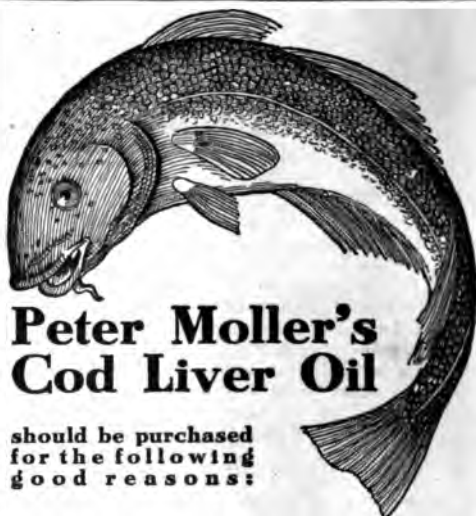
At all opticians'—shapes to
fit any nose. Book free.

E. Kirstein SONS CO.,

Desk—1
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Established 1864.

**Shur-On
Eye-glasses**



**Peter Moller's
Cod Liver Oil**

should be purchased
for the following
good reasons:

It is a pure oil, so pure that it is posi-
tively free from disagreeable taste and
odor. Children take it without persua-
sion. It digests readily, does not cling
to the palate, and never "repeats."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his
own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulter-
ation possible.

Not sold in bulk. You know you get the genuine when
you receive the flat oval bottle bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

THE FINEST RAZOR EVER MADE.

Costs \$3.00 with 12 Blades.

Instead of five dollars

Woods' Multiblade Safety.



Better than any other razor ever made at any price.

Better in method because the coiled spring guard gives a diagonal gliding stroke, the real easy shaving barber's stroke. No other razor has this diagonal stroke because no other razor has the coiled spring guard which deflects the stroke of the blade.

Better in material—Every blade is of imported Sheffield Steel! individually hardened, tempered, ground and honed, hand made and hand tested.

Better in construction—The blade goes into place naturally back first without endangering or damaging the edge as in all other razors in which the blades are set edge first. The whole length of blade is exposed and is used.

It shaves edges and angles no other razor can reach because in other razors the blade is inside comb at both ends.

Better to operate. The "cut" can be instantly raised or lowered and the blade adjusted for a rough beard or a smooth shave.

300 Shaves Without Stropping or Honing

Extra Sheffield Blades 50c a dozen

Read the Coupon. MAIL IT NOW!

PERFECTION RAZOR COMPANY,
754H Lexington Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—Inclosed herewith find \$3, for which please send me one WOODS' MULTIBLADE SAFETY RAZOR, with the understanding and agreement on your part that if it is not satisfactory to me I may return it to you and you will refund to me the full amount paid for it.

Name.....

Street and Number.....

Town.....

State.....

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

These Physicians Have Used It Personally and in Practice—Are They Not Competent Witnesses?

"For these Purposes it is Endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities."

Dr. Geo. E. Walton's standard work on the Medicinal Springs of the United States and Canada states: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is an efficient diuretic, and proves of great value in INFLAMMATION and IRRITATION of the BLADDER and KIDNEYS, especially when dependent upon the URIC ACID DIATHESIS, as exhibited in cases of GRAVEL and GOUT. For these purposes it is endorsed by the highest medical authorities."

Dr. Chas. B. Nancrede, Prof. of Surgery, Medical Dept. University of Mich., and author of articles in International Encyclopedia of Surgery, is of the opinion that "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is one of the best alkaline waters in this country. I have used it with undoubted advantage in my own person."

Dr. John T. Metcalf, Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York: "I have for some years prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER for patients, and used it in my own case for GOUTY TROUBLE with decided beneficial results, and I regard it certainly as a very valuable remedy."

Additional testimony on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



OXYDONOR TREATS LIFE

Oxydonor is not a cure but constrains the human body to cure itself, according to its own laws, through its own means—its organs.

Oxydonor effects this by causing the organism to be vitalized to the maximum degree, begetting extraordinary animation through free absorption of oxygen from the air, which it generates when applied.

Thus it rids the human system of any form of disease. It is neither a remedy, nor an electrical appliance, nor anything known to medical theories. It does not belong to medication, nor does it operate according to medical ideas. It belongs to Diduction—an entirely new science, the result of fifty years of assiduous investigation of the laws and principles of life.

Oxydonor is a boon beyond the theories of mankind, which no one can afford to dispense with, and without which the rich are infinitely poor and with which the poor are richer than gold could make them. Oxydonor is a necessity for every home, as it makes you master of disease. Will serve the family a lifetime.

Mr. J. R. Mosher, Binghamton, N. Y., testifies: "Oxydonor effected a permanent cure in my old trouble, Locomotor Ataxia."

Write for descriptive books. Mailed free. Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one genuine Oxydonor and that has the name of the originator and inventor, Dr. H. Sanche, engraved in the metal.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO.

61 Fifth St., Detroit, Mich.

499 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

67 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

U. 364 St. Catharines St., West
S. Montreal, Can.

THE Keeley Cure

for Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 27 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
San Francisco, Cal.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
211 N. Capitol St.

Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ind.
Lexington, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
265 So. College Ave.

St. Louis, Mo.
2803 Locust St.
Omaha, Neb.
Cor. Cass and 25th St.
North Conway, N. H.
Buffalo, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, O.
1087 N. Dennison Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.
812 N. Broad St.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.
4246 Fifth Avenue
Providence, R. I.
Toronto, Ontario
London, England

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM THE LEADING SCIENTIFIC REMEDY

ETHICAL

Only administered by physicians and can be used by any physician in good standing. Action and formulae made known to all physicians using it.

SAFE

No hypodermic injections are employed. No substituted dangerous drugs are used. The absence of any secondary harmful effect is *absolutely assured*.

EFFECTIVE

Craving for alcohol removed in from 12 to 48 hours. Normal functions restored within a few days and patient discharged in good physical condition in from two to four weeks without suffering any detention from business.

AVAILABLE

Medicines furnished to physicians at a reasonable charge, so that cost to patient is less than any institutional or sanitarium treatment.

If you will fill out this coupon we will mail you, in a plain envelope, full particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
159 West 34th Street, New York City.

Name

Address

All drug addictions are successfully treated at the New York Institute in from three to four weeks, without suffering.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 159 West 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY

EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR AND 12 Blades \$1.00



The Only 12 Bladed Razor in the world selling for less than \$5.00. Marvelous mechanism that reduces blade-making to a scientific exactness has made possible this \$5.00 razor for \$1.00. Exorbitant profit-making will be a thing of the past just as soon as you and your friends have tried "Ever-Ready" shaving. 12 blades as lasting as flint, as true and keen-edged as ever identified a "best" razor—together with safety frame and stopper handle—all in a compact little case for \$1.00. No knack—no skill required—it's impossible to cut the face. Shaves any growth of beard with pleasurable ease.

Blades can be stoppered, but we'll exchange 6 brand new "Ever-Ready" blades for 6 dull ones and 25 cents, any time. We send prepaid "Ever-Ready" blades to fit "Gem," "Star" and "Yankee" frames, 6 for 50 cents—or 12 for 75 cents.

"Ever-Ready" dollar razor sets are sold by Hardware, Cutlery, Department stores, Jewelers and Druggists throughout America and the world. Remember its the "Ever-Ready" razor you want. Guaranteed to shave your beard or money back. Mail orders prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00. Canadian price \$1.25.

American Safety Razor Co., 299 Broadway, N. Y.

H. & R. Greatest Revolver Value for the Money



Send for Catalogue. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 238 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

LOOK IT UP

It's on page 62

Bull Dog SUSPENDERS

50¢

Superior in material, workmanship and worth, containing more and better rubber than any other suspender made, with soft, pliable, indestructible leather ends and metal parts that cannot rust or soil the clothes, strong.

THEY OUTWEAR THREE ORDINARY KINDS.

Made for man and youth in LIGHT or HEAVY weights, or extra long, at no extra cost.

ATTRACTIVELY BOXED IN SINGLE PAIRS. BULL DOG SUSPENDERS MAKE HOLIDAY GIFTS EVERY MAN and BOY WILL GLADLY RECEIVE.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

or by mail, postpaid, for Fifty Cents. Money back if they don't satisfy.

HEWES & POTTER, Dept. 8, 87 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

Largest Suspender Makers in the World.

Our handsome, refreshing BULL DOG SUSPENDER COMB and CASH sent for Ten Cents postage. Instructive Booklet, "Style, or How to Dress Correctly," free if you mention this magazine.

Thousands of Doctors

who have for years endorsed
and successfully used

Hydrozone

will tell you that it is a harmless and
remarkably efficient remedy for

SORE THROAT

I am so certain that a trial of
HYDROZONE will give you grati-
fying results that I will send by mail,

A 25c. BOTTLE FREE

(Only one to a family)

to anyone signing coupon and sending
10 Cents to me to cover forwarding
charges.

Sold by leading druggists. None
genuine without my signature.

Charles Marchand

16

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole
Centrale des Arts et Manufactures
de Paris" (France).

57 Prince St.,
New York City.

FREE!

Valuable book-
let on How
to Treat
Dis-
eases.

Send free
trial bottle of
Hydrozone, for
which I enclose
10c. to pay forward-
ing charges. Coupon
good only until Jan. 30, '07.

Name.....

Address.....

Druggist.....

WRITE LEGIBLY

"The Whole Thing in an Egg Shell"



200 Eggs a Year Per Hen

HOW TO GET THEM

The sixth edition of the book, "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," is now ready. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten. 96 pages. Contains among other things the method of feeding by which Mr. S. D. Fox, of Wolfboro, N. H., won the prize of \$100 in gold offered by the manufacturers of a well-known condition powder for the best egg record during the winter months. Simple as a, b, c—and yet we guarantee it to start hens to laying earlier and to induce them to lay more eggs than any other method under the sun. The book also contains recipe for egg food and tonic used by Mr. Fox, which brought him in one winter day 68 eggs from 72 hens; and for five days in succession from the same flock 64 eggs a day. Mr. E. F. Chamberlain, of Wolfboro, N. H., says: "By following the methods outlined in your book I obtained 1,496 eggs from 91 R. I. Reds in the month of January, 1902." From 14 pullets picked at random out of a farmer's flock the author got 2,999 eggs in one year—an average of over 214 eggs apiece. It has been my ambition in writing "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen" to make it the standard book on egg production and profits in poultry. Tells all there is to know, and tells it in a plain, commonsense way.

Price 50 cents; or with a year's subscription
to the **AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE**, both for
65 cents; or given as a premium for four-
yearly subscriptions at 25 cents each.

Our paper is handsomely illustrated, 44 to 80 pages, 25
cents per year. 4 months' trial, 10 cents. *Sample Free.*
CATALOGUE of poultry books free.

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE

84 Hogan Block

Syracuse, N. Y.



DEAFNESS

"The Morley Phone"

A miniature Telephone for
the Ear—invisible, easily ad-
justed, and entirely comfort-
able. Makes low sounds and
whispers plainly heard. Over
fifty thousand sold, giving instant relief from
deafness and head noises. There are but
few cases of deafness that cannot be
benefited. Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY COMPANY

Dept. D, 31 South 16th Street, Philadelphia

The Pacific Coast Press Clipping Bureau

Reads newspapers published in the far West for
Professional, Society, and Literary people on reason-
able terms. For particulars, address as above.

Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

MAGIC LANTERNS

**PAY
BIG**

Stereopticons and Moving Picture Machines. Pub-
lic Exhibitions **PAY BIG**. Small capital required.
Views and Films illustrating any subject. Cata-
logue free. Magic Lanterns for Home Amusement.
**MFG. OPTICIAN,
McALLISTER, 49 Nassau St., New York.**



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing any-
thing. No fatigue in packing and unpacking.
Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much
and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-
riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room
serves as chiffonier. C. O. D. with privilege of
examination. 2c. stamp for Catalog.

F. A. STALLMAN

55 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

The Small Advertiser's Opportunity

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING is the small advertiser's opportunity because it enables him to advertise to a nation instead of a community—for the same price, too.

Classified Advertising in The Review of Reviews

Classified Advertising in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS pays. How do we know? The following thirteen pages of classified advertisements furnish proof. The hundreds of advertisers whose announcements appear in these pages would not patronize a medium that did not yield them satisfactory returns.

Testimony

Here is unsolicited testimony from advertisers who have used the classified columns of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. They are but samples of many letters received:

The Realty Science Pub. Co., Pittsburg, Pa., writes:

"We feel that we cannot afford to stay out of your classified columns, as the returns from our former advertising have been more than satisfactory. If all your advertisers receive as good returns as we do, there is no reason for you to regret having started classified columns."

Trips Card Co., Albany, N. Y., writes:

"We are very glad to say that the advertisement in the October number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been a good puller. We tried six other publications that month, including two of the best of the mail-order publications which claim circulations of over 500,000 and we have had better results from THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS than all the rest combined. Our only regret is that we waited too long before ordering you to repeat the advertisement in November."

The Cost

For only Five Dollars you can place your four-line advertisement in the classified columns of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, before over a million readers. For six months the cost is Twenty-five Dollars.

SEND your order, with cash, for the first insertion at the rate of \$1.95 per agate line. For each subsequent insertion we will send a bill at \$1.95 per line by the 1st of the month preceding date of publication, and you are to send us the amount, together with copy instructions, to reach us by the 5th, if possible, and no later than the 9th. No charge will be made for the sixth insertion, though you are to have the privilege of changing copy if you wish to. Thus you get six insertions of a four-line advertisement for \$35.00. Six lines will cost you \$37.50 for six insertions; twelve lines, \$75.00 for six insertions. All advertisements set in uniform style. Minimum space accepted, four lines. Maximum space for one advertisement, twelve lines.

Send your Copy and Check at once for the January Number. Our Little Booklet, "Making Your Advertising Dollars Count," will be sent free on request.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY, 13 ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK CITY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

BUILDING SITE. 20-acre view Hudson River, 414 feet wide, front of water, 200 feet, 40 minutes from N. Y. City. 10 minute walk station, 20 trains per day each way. Price \$2,500; water in 1 year. Crutshank, 32 Pine St.

CONCRETE HOUSES in Jersey, N. Y. Center of exclusive business district. Hardwood finish throughout. Billiard room, library, two baths. Large grounds. Elegant summer home. Offered at a new bargain. A. B. Cogswell, Orange, N. J.

FINISHED HOUSES and **MADE** is a book telling of home building. It tells to popular suburb. Pleasant view, 20 acres, built at \$24 an acre is now \$100,000. A lot now \$20 grew to \$2,000; how? Detailed in "Pennsylvania Terrace made 125 per cent. in 10 months." Contains a lot of valuable information and tells every ambitious person who can invest in the future a much needed know. Write for a copy. The Atlantic City Estate Co., 1003 Atlantic City, N. J.

ST. LOUIS STUDS FRONT NEAR OYSTER BAY. The best home, modern improvements, large lot. Pebble beach, swimming, a lot of land. Easy terms. Splendid investment. Home and business. New York. Stewart Realty Co., 100 N. Broadway, N. Y. City.

LOT 100 with privilege of purchase, small house, 100 ft. x 100 ft. in suburbs, within 20 miles of New York City. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York.

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

CALIFORNIA

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

LOT 100 with \$100 cash, \$20 monthly. Splendid view, 20 acres, overlooking New York City. The lot is 100 ft. x 100 ft. Splendid surroundings; all city improvements. Send for particulars to F. C. care of Review at 100 N. Broadway, New York. Well known, well known.

WEST

Write D. McElroy, Real Estate Broker, Elko, Nevada, for Ranch property, City property, Business opportunities, Cattle, Horses, and Sheep for sale; carload lots. Correspondence solicited. D. McElroy.

INVESTORS—HOMESEEKERS—Take notice! We have for sale 150,000 acres of the richest improved and improved land in Indian Territory and the Southwest. Fertile soil, ideal climate, has no competitor for the raising of stock and the growing of the various fruits and grains. Devore-Birkeland & Co., 131 La Salle St., Chicago.

WE BUY MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE for cash. Does your yield satisfactory returns? We are rent experts. Economical managers. We can make your money earn six per cent. A No. 1 security. Send descriptions and write for booklet. Reliable Eastern references. Nickels & Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

PEACH FARMS IN ARKANSAS, 5 and 10 acres on monthly payments, will net \$700 to \$1,500 yearly. Not a speculation. Investment secured. Send for our illustrated book. Fruit Belt Land Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

COLORADO. Semi-arid farming. If you are interested in this subject read the article in the July "Century" and write to M. B. Johnson, 31 East 17th St., New York.

COAL LANDS, 25,000 acres; will sell in tracts of 40 acres and up at \$10 to \$12 per acre, easy terms. Good coal, outcropping seams. Also timber. Fertile soil. Suitable for large and small investors. No risk, while increase in value is certain. 5000 acres, a few miles distant, recently sold for \$150,000. Central Coal Lands Co., Milwaukee.

CASH for your farm, business, home, or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale send us description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, 367 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE BEST FARM AND FRUIT LANDS IN MICHIGAN'S FAMOUS FRUIT BELT REGION! Correspondence invited from capitalists, homeseekers or other dealers. State your requirements. B. R. Hendel, 438 River St., Manistee, Mich.

IF YOU WANT A FARM IN KANSAS be sure and write W. J. Madden, Hays City, Kansas. Good lands, liberal terms and big profits for you.

A WINTER RESORT HOTEL or an all year round transient house is a splendid business for you to engage in. We have them from \$1,000 and upwards, for sale, lease and exchange, in all parts of the U. S. and Canada. Write us where you desire to locate and what amount you can invest, and receive our list of opportunities. W. H. Aubrey & Co., Hotel Brokers, 415 Union Trust Building, Detroit, Michigan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in large tract of Michigan land suitable for sheep or cattle ranches. Also small tracts for farms and fruit. Active, reliable agents wanted. Address for particulars J. E. Merritt, Manistee, Michigan.

TEXAS

HOUSTON, TEXAS: SUBURBAN HOME, 47 acres, 10 room house, modern, bath, gas, windmill, barn, pear orchard, half mile from two depots; Electric line surveyed through the place. \$15,000—John E. Willey, Houston, Texas.

INVESTIGATE TEXAS for land investments. Correspondence invited from capitalists, homeseekers, or other dealers. Small funds can be profitably invested as well as large ones. Ideal climate. Pavey, Dallas, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—Continued

NEW ENGLAND

PALACE, OVERLOOKING SOUND, MILLIONAIRE SECTION, eighteen magnificent rooms, three baths, stables, wrens, immense conservatories, nineteen acres, abundance fruits, cost \$70,000. Price \$35,000. Hour from New York City. Richards, 45 East 42nd Street.

ESSEX, MASS., \$40,000. Grass farm, over 200 acres, on Essex (salt water) River, country place late Lamont G. Burnham. Magnificent buildings, salt water boating, bathing and fishing. Cost \$175,000. Michael J. Meagher, Gloucester, Mass.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO FARM—Full equipment for raising same; modern house; city conveniences on trolley; farmers' cottage; three thousand annual profit; land to raise thrice present quantity. Sure money maker. Twenty thousand, half cash. Owner, P. O. Box 770, Hartford, Conn.

INVEST YOUR MONEY NEAR A GREAT AND GROWING METROPOLIS. Building lots in Boston's suburbs at \$10 each to introduce; on new electric car line. Boston Suburban Land Co., No. 28 School St., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SITES in lots of 4 acres and up, 12 minutes' drive from Greenwich, Conn.; 45 minutes from New York now; will be 35 minutes next year when New Haven Road is electrified. These lots are in restricted residence park. Town water will be supplied. Most eligible neighborhood near New York. Lovely country drive to property. One of the few chances left to get the most desirable neighborhood and real country surroundings with easy accessibility. Address, W. F. Day, Greenwich, Conn.

INVEST YOUR MONEY in Brookline real estate and mortgages, the beautiful and exclusive residential suburb of Boston, the richest town in the world, constantly increasing values, attractive returns, ample security, interest collected and remitted without charge; write for information about choice investment properties and mortgages. Mass. Securities Company, Investment Bankers, 176 E. Federal St., Boston, Mass.

A MODEL COUNTRY HOME, with finest view in New England; 4 acres good land; 12-room house, and large barn in prime condition. Nice lawn and shade. Come and see our country homes. Price, \$4,800. Richard Elliott, Southampton, Conn.

SOUTH

RICE LANDS YIELD 100 PER CENT. ANNUALLY. You can buy improved rice farms at \$30 to \$50 per acre, which will raise rice crops worth \$40 to \$60 per acre. Average rice crops pay better to both farmer and land owner than bumper crops of oats, corn or wheat. Write to us for particulars. W. W. Duson & Bro., Crowley, La.

CASH for your Home, Farm, Timber Lands or Business. Co-operation is the keynote of my success. If you want quick money for your property, list it with me. I have desirable properties for sale. Write quick, with descriptions of property. Address, S. P. Seawell, Real Estate, Biscoe, N. C.

WHY WILL YOU FREEZE? Go South, the land of promise and opportunity. We offer desirable Realty propositions and business openings of all descriptions everywhere. Our perfect, thorough, energetic system is covering the Union as the dew. We have aided and sustained others by our service, why not you? Address B. F. Eborn, Birmingham, Ala. Farms a specialty.

VIRGINIA historic homes on the rivers and bay; select country homes in the noted Piedmont region and Valley of Virginia; choice hunting preserves. Free list. H. W. Hilleary & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

\$500 BUYS 25-acre fruit, poultry, vegetable farm; 3-room cottage. Oakdale tract, near Waverly, Va., midway Richmond and Norfolk. Other farms, \$10 acre upwards. F. H. La Baume, Agri. and Indl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., Box 503, Roanoke, Va.

145 ACRES ELEGANT TRUCKING LAND, near thriving railroad town of 1,200 inhabitants, with all improvements, for \$6,000, worth \$8,000. Paid owner \$1,100 this year. Must sell to settle estate. Easy terms. 50 other farm bargains. Catalogue free. Address Barrow Real Estate Agtcy., Box 5, Preston, Md.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT—43 acres suburb Houston, \$750 acre; 415 acres, 3 miles Houston, \$16,600; 800 acres, Colorado County, \$12 acre; 1,476 acres, Freestone County, \$14,760. E. C. Robertson, Theatre Building, Houston.

1280 A—Fine Miss. River Delta Land. \$20 per acre, all fine, rich bottom, and will rent for \$5 per acre when cleared. Timber will pay for it. 1 ml. railroad. Shantz, 902 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS.

I WILL SELL singly or together, for cash, 3 Remingtons, 2 Smith Premiers, 1 Hammond, 1 Underwood, 2 Centurys, 1 Densmore, 10 tables, 1 roll top desk. E. O. Eardin, Receiver, Box 967, Orange, N. J.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes—all prices. 12 stores. Catalogue and address of nearest store on request. The Typewriter Exchange Co., 343 E'way, N. Y. C.

POSTAL TYPEWRITER \$25—Only real typewriter at low cost. Combines Universal Keyboard, strong manifold, mimeograph stencil, cutting. Visible writing, interchangeable type, prints from ribbon. Imperfect alignment impossible. Will stand hardest wear; practically accident proof. Agents wanted. Write Postal Typewriter Co., Dept. 14, Norwalk, Conn.

CLEARANCE SALE—Remingtons, Densmores, Williams, \$12.50; Franklins, Hammonds, \$10; Underwoods, Olivers, \$35; Caligraph, \$5. Orders filled, or money back. Standard Typewriter Exchange, Suite 28, 231 Broadway, N. Y.

I HAVE SIX HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS to dispose of at \$25 each. A post card addressed as below will bring you full particulars. Address Treasurer, Box 437, New York City.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Remington No. 2, writing two colors; Densmore, Jewett, Hammond, \$15.00 each. Write for complete illustrated catalogue. 100 sheets excellent Carbon paper \$1.50, sent prepaid. Eagle Typewriter Co., 236 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS. All Makes, Entirely Rebuilt, Guaranteed good as new. Finest actually rebuilt machines ever offered. \$15 up. Sold or rented anywhere. Rental applies on purchase. Rebuilt Typewriter Co., 5th Floor—87 La Salle St., Chicago.

TYPEWRITER "BARGAIN LIST" FREE! Deal Direct Save Commissions (all makes). Shipped allowing trial anywhere. Remingtons, Underwoods, Olivers, Smiths, \$35; others, \$15, \$25. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 243 Broadway, New York (Established 1881). Reliable.

TYPEWRITERS—Our own manufacture, fully guaranteed, at special prices to those who will recommend the American to their friends. American Typewriter Co., 206 Broadway, New York.

REBUILT REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS No. 6, good as new, with improved carriage, newly nicked,enameled, new type and cylinder, will do first-class work. \$40. Guaranteed for one year. R. & G. Typewriter Co., 220 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS' CALIGRAPHS. \$7.50; Hammond, \$10.00; Remington, \$12.00; Visible Writers, \$12.00. Remington two color ribbon attachment, \$18.00. All guaranteed one year. Typewriter Exchange, Room 2, 43 West 125th St., New York City.

BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS. ALL MAKES. Prices from \$15 up. Easy payments if desired. Send for particulars to L. E. Hayward, 27R School St., Boston, Mass.

THE SUN TYPEWRITER is the only standard visible writing typewriter retailing at low price. Write for our trial offer. Agents wanted. Sun Typewriter Company, 317 Broadway, New York.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT makes a most acceptable Christmas gift. The Citizens Savings & Trust Company, of Cleveland, the oldest and largest trust company in Ohio, with assets of forty-two million dollars, opens accounts by mail for \$1.00 or more at 4 per cent. interest in the names of any children, relatives or friends designated, mailing the bank books in holiday envelopes so that they will be delivered on Christmas Day. Send for booklet "17," "Banking by Mail."

THAT FOUNTAIN PEN FOR XMAS should have no defects. Hicks-Sackett is cleanest and only wholly satisfactory one made. No screw joints to gum up, stick fast or ooze ink. Barrell all one piece. Simply pull out "lip" to fill. No blots, new feed stem makes steady flow. No soiled fingers, new cap prevents that, most easily cleaned pen made. Gift reflects credit on donor: 14-karat gold pen. Barrell handsomely chased rubber. Sent postpaid on approval for \$2.50, or write for booklet of styles. Sutton Pen Co., 11-17 William St., New York.

UNCOMMON XMAS GIFTS—Genuine Mexican Drawnwork, Indian Rugs, Pottery, Baskets, etc., are appreciated. 20 p. holiday catalogue of these goods, with Special Xmas Offers, Free. Francis E. Lester Co., Dept. BC12, Mesilla Park, N. M.

PLEASURE AND EDUCATION COMBINED—Complete Lettering Outfit, consisting of Fountain Lettering Brush, Book of Sample Alphabets, Complete Instructions, 4 colors ink, postpaid \$1. J. F. Pless, 415 E. 87th St., New York.

REID ART PORTFOLIOS—To introduce we will send prepaid sample print and handsome framed picture for 25 cents. Sample print for two 2-cent stamps. Reid Art Co., 65 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

GENUINE INDIAN BLANKET woven for sofa pillow tops, beautiful Indian designs and colors, sent prepaid receipt of \$2.25. Bound to please for small gift. Arizona Ruby & Curio Co., Holbrook, Arizona.

THE MOST appropriate gift, one that will delight the receiver if he be a fisherman, is the Tri-Part Reel. A marvel in reel making; \$3.50; all dealers. A. F. Meisselbach & Bro., 25 Prospect St., Newark, N. J.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—High grade 64 x 84 enlargements from any size film 25 cents; 6 exposure film, any size, developed for 5 cents per roll. Prints 2c. to 5c. each. Boston Film Developing Co., 48 Winter St., Boston, Mass.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

LEARN TO COLOR YOUR KODAK PICTURES, portraits, magazine prints, etc., with Japanese Transparent Water-colors. A child can use them successfully. Indorsed by camera clubs everywhere. Eastman Kodak Co., General Distributors. Fifteen colors, brushes and full instructions postpaid for \$1.00. Sample set, 25c. Address Japanese Water Color Co., 144 East 34th St., New York City.

INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY? Then get the standard American photographic magazine for a generation. One dollar a year. Send 10c. for sample to The Photographic Times, Room A, 39 Union Square, N. Y.

CAMERA NOTES, Magazine of Pictorial Photography. Monthly contests, with \$30 in prizes for best photos. Send for current number and full particulars. Camera Notes, 580 Lomb. Exc., Minneapolis, Minn.

BUY OR EXCHANGE—Your Camera or Phonograph. All makes, new and second hand. Write us for your records. Everything up to date. Lowest prices. F. E. Bowman, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

PHOTO-FINISHING FOR AMATEURS promptly by mail. Expert workmen, best materials, highest grade work. Enlarging a specialty. Write for price card, special offers, sample print. Robert Johnston, Dept. R, Kodaks and Supplies, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"SILKDOWN" FABRICS. Cheap as photo paper. Brilliant prints, sepia, blue, platinum and green. Indestructible. Can be washed and ironed. Send for literature and free samples. Give size camera. Silkdown Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.

FINEST LOUISIANA PURCHASE SOUVENIRES—Two bronze medals, "Agriculture" and "Commerce," made in Paris, sold in French Section, Art Palace, \$1.00 and \$2.00. William Nisbet (Books) purchased remainder in Custom House. Both prepaid, 75c. Particulars free. 12 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT—A Westminster Chime Mantel Clock, finished in oak or mahogany, with five tubular gongs. Strikes the quarter hour. Our clock booklet mailed on request. Write to-day. Lester Cerf, 49 Malden Lane, New York.

SPLENDID XMAS GIFT FOR YOUR BOY! The "Gas Cannon" will delight him. No powder, no smoke, no odor. Electrically ignited. Splendid for indoor use. A loud report. Costs only 1 cent for 500 shots. Great for war games, toy soldiers and forts. Shoots accurately. Absolute safety guaranteed. Agents wanted everywhere. Price complete \$5.00, or \$3.50 and a mention of this magazine gets it to-day. Free descriptive booklet will convince you of its absolute safety and merit. Warner Motor Co., Inc., Dept. R, Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

THE PERRY PICTURES are beautiful for Christmas gifts and are adapted to all ages. Send \$1.00 for Christmas Set of 120 Art Pictures, no two alike. See our advertisement in front part of magazine. The Perry Pictures Company, Box 9 A, Malden, Mass.

SILVERIDE—A new Christmas Decoration. Glistens like silver. Best, cheapest and most effective. Strand of 50 metallic ribbons, 7 feet, 10 cents; 20 feet, 25 cents; 50 feet, 50 cents; 1000 feet, \$9.00. Fine for massive and distant effects in decoration. Postage prepaid. A. M. Donaldson & Co., 2667 Douglas Place, Denver, Colorado.

NO MORE APPROPRIATE GIFT can be selected for any one than a set of Kremetz Collar Buttons. They please everybody and outwear any other button. Kremetz & Co., 62 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

VEST POCKET CAMERA—The Camera Wonder of the Age. Loads in daylight with film for 25 pictures. Sent postpaid to any part of U. S. or Canada for \$2.50. Film spools, 25 exposures each, 20 cents each extra. Write for booklet on cameras, developing and printing. Chas. Kuba Company, Dept. H, 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL

EVERY WOMAN WITH TENDER FEET should wear PILLOW SHOES. New shoes easy as old ones. Soft, flexible, durable, handsome. Best materials, all styles. Perfect fit and perfect comfort guaranteed. Write to-day for free catalogue. Agents wanted. Suffolk Shoe Co., 184 Summer St., Dept. E 12, Boston, Mass.

PRIESTLEY CRAVENETTE AND CRUCIAL TEST RAINCOATS AND SUITS—Buy FROM THE MAKER; SAVE HALF. Write to-day for 50 free samples, booklet and designs. Dept. 19, Crucial Test Rain Cloth Co., 10 West 22d St., New York.

BEST absolutely water proof hunting boot—superior to rubber. Lace top, 16 inches high. Black or Russia leather. Temporary introductory price \$7.50 per pair, carriage prepaid. Minnesota Specialty Co., Maseppa, Minn.

POSITIONS OPEN AND POSITIONS WANTED

ABSTRACTER WANTED (Young Man preferred) to take half interest in and full management of the Abstract Department in an old, well established company. He must be sober, honest and capable. Write M. J. T., Review of Reviews Company.

COMPANION—By a lady of education and refinement. Is a musician and good reader. Has had experience with invalids. Will travel. Address M. R. S., 9431 Longwood Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—By graduate of School of Domestic Science position as Assistant Dietitian in good School or Hospital. Address Miss Burdette, P. O. Box 834, Montreal, Canada.

EMPLOYEES wishing lucrative opportunities to better their financial condition will find it advantageous to locate in the South. The demand for high class men is greater than the supply. We can assist you. Southern Employment Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

STAMPS, COINS, POST CARDS

LATEST POST CARD NOVELTY—20 Clever designs, each in bright, silvered metal frame. Retail 5c. Postage 1c. For 25c. will send 7; for 60c. complete set of 20; for \$2.50 a hundred assorted. Postpaid. Mosaic Art Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS.—Send 10c. for eight handsomely embossed designs and club plan, and begin receiving cards from all over the world. Quick results guaranteed. Boston Souvenir Postal Co., 16 School St., Boston, Mass.

SOUVENIR CARDS OF OLD VERMONT—New process two-tone Green prints. Beautiful mountain, lake, ruin views. 12 for 25c., 25 for 50c., 80 for \$1.00. 400 subjects. Green Mountain Card Co., White River Junction, Vt.

\$.75 PAID FOR RARE 1853 QUARTERS. Keep all money coined before 1875 and send 10 cents at once for a set of 2 coin and stamp value books. It may mean a fortune to you. C. F. Clarke & Co., Dept. B, LeRoy, N. Y.

THE NEWEST, FUNNIEST, CLEANEST and most laughable, comical Post Cards yet published. Artistically printed on finest quality cardboard, egg-shell finish. Send 15c. for set of 8 cards postpaid. Villiers Souvenir Novelty Co., 21 Quincy St., Chicago.

STAMP COLLECTING is an attractive and fascinating pursuit, productive of both pleasure and profit. Full descriptive printed matter Free. If you want some good foreign stamps and an album to start with, send 25c., 50c., \$1.00 or \$5.00 and a beginner's outfit of liberal value will be sent. Cash paid for rare stamps; illustrated buying list 10c. I have been an expert and specialist in this line for 30 years. C. H. Mekeel, R. F. D., 29, St. Louis, Mo.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S POST CARDS. Samples 10 cents. Leather, Birthday and Fancy Post Cards. 12 samples 15 cents. View Cards made from Photos. Atlas View Card Co., 10 East 23rd Street, New York.

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS. We will send four Highly Embossed Christmas Cards—latest designs—10c. or full set consisting of above cards, four good luck and four New Year's cards for 25c. postpaid. Post Card Publishers, 53 River Street, Chicago.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION

EASTON SANITARIUM. For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

THE ART OF TRAVEL, by H. H. Powers. A practical discussion of the problems of European travel. 180 pp. Price 20 cts. Bureau of University Travel, 2 Trinity Place, Boston.

ARE YOU GOING AWAY THIS WINTER? Rent a completely furnished cottage, from 3 to 12 rooms, bath, etc., at Seabreeze, Florida (the famous Daytona Beach Automobile race course), and be comfortable. 110 miles south of Jacksonville (east coast). Everything supplied. H. L. Kay, 1110 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE—Single and Excursion Tickets to the Southern States. Short or extended sea voyages, embracing Jacksonville, Fla.; Galveston, Tex.; Mexico City, San Francisco, Denver, Colo., etc. Write for free booklet "Southern Resorts" to C. H. Mallory & Co., 129 Front St., New York.

EUROPE, \$250—Select two months' tour. Personal escort; choice of routes; parties small; fine steamers. Apply at once. Rev. L. D. Temple, Watertown H, Mass.

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT—High Grade Spring and Summer Tours. Small select parties under superior management. The Eager Tours, 600 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore.

GENUINE WIDOW'S MITE OF JUDEA, postpaid, \$0.85. Roman silver coin, A.D. 150, 50c. Coins of all ages bought and sold. 1906 Rare Coin Book, 150 pages, 750 illustrations, U. S. and For'n, 25c. Retail lists free. T. L. Elder, Dept. B, 32 E. 23d St., New York.

GUATEMALA POSTAGE STAMPS—Sale of Provisionals, 1898—22 varieties—\$1.50; Jubilee, 1897—15 varieties—\$3.50. Complete Sets. No Exchanges. Cash with order. References, New York Life Ins. Co., New York. A. G. Sama, Guatemala, C. A.

CHICAGO'S famous skyscrapers, elevated railroads, underground tunnels, jack-knife bridges, beautiful parks, boulevard drives and crowded streets all shown in 50 beautiful colored post cards. Price \$1.00. V. O. Hammon Pub. Co., 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS POST CARDS for 10c.—25c. for 12 cards. President and Royalty in embossed jeweled cards at 25c. each. Wholesale also. A. Harper, 204 West 23rd St., N. Y.

POST CARDS—Your name 1 month in P. C. Exchange List and 5 nice Post Cards, 10c.; 3 mos. and 10 cards, 25c.; 1 year and 20 cards, all different, 50c. You get cards from everywhere. 8 fine Holiday Postals, 25c. Mattoon, 318, Sta. L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS—Post Cards, this month only (to introduce) we will mail eight new comics, all different, for 10 cents. Stamps or silver. The funniest yet—most original—very latest. National Specialty House, 55 Randolph St., Chicago.

POST CARD COLLECTORS, DEALERS, SPECIAL—Your first name beautifully worked in flowers for 2c. postage. Ten Christmas, New Year Cards 25c. Eight handsome cards of Actresses (only authorized publishers), scenes from Plays, 25c. B. Silberer & Bros., 1439 B'way, N. Y. City.

POST CARD COLLECTORS JOIN THE UNION. Fee 25c., including Cards & Outfit. "You can exchange cards from all parts of the world"—List of exchanges, your name in list. Post Card Union of America, 10th & Arch Sts., Phila., Pa.

FEATHER BIRD POST CARDS 25c. each. The finest post cards made. Lavery Novelty Co., Suite W, 32 East 23rd St., N. Y.

FOR BUSINESS PROMOTION

MODERN ADVERTISING.—There is at least one practical Selling Idea in this book for you. Modern advertising isn't alone for the man with millions to spend. It is for you—who must secure the co-operation of retail dealers; you with competition to fight, with customers to influence and profit to win. It is a common sense exposition of advertising as it is, and the way to use it to accomplish the object of business—sales—dividends—success. Send \$1.64 for a copy on approval. Calkins & Holden, 48 East 23d St., New York.

I WRITE A BOOKLET FOR \$10. Copy for an eight-page booklet, written for your business, \$10. Send full data with order. Experienced advertising service. J. H. Gorham, Bridgeport, Conn.

LEARN SCIENTIFIC business letter writing by mail from man who built up half-a-million-dollar business through letters. His method proved sound. Page-Davis School of Business Letter Writing, Dept. 18, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PROFITABLE ADVERTISING is a gilt-edged security to the advertiser and all who are interested in advertising. Twelve numbers, each containing from 120 to 150 pages of Advertising art and literature, for \$2. 20c. a copy. Profitable Advertising, 140 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

MEAD'S FLAKED RYE, a natural food laxative. Send 25c. for pound package, postpaid, with our special offer and booklet on Cooking Cereals. Minneapolis Cereal Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

LET US SEND YOU OUR IRONING MACHINE, the "Simplex," on 30 days' free trial. If you like it, pay on time or cash. Does day's work in 1 or 2 hrs. Saves fuel. Free Booklet. Am. Ironing Mac. Co., 72 5th Ave., Chicago.

GENUINE JAVA COFFEE! You and your friends are offered an opportunity to participate in the distribution of an invoice of fine drinking, high grade Java coffee, which we are parceling out to our customers at 20¢ cents per lb. in original 30-lb. sacks. This is about two-thirds of the usual price charged for coffee of ordinary quality. Send \$2.50 for small trial bag containing 10 lbs. Liberal sample sent by mail on receipt of four cents postage. C. F. Posbergh & Co., 130 & 132 Water St., New York.

A 24-LEAF MAGIC DRAWING BOOK and directions given with each 50c. order for Powdered Vanilla flavoring, which equals \$1.50 worth of liquid. Agents wanted. R. P. Gordon, P. O. Box 466, New York City.

RED CEDAR CHESTS AND BOX COUCHES shipped direct from factory. Made of fragrant Southern Red Cedar and moth proof. Beautiful Xmas present. Write for booklet and factory prices. Piedmont Furniture Co., Dept. 25, Statesville, N. C.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS. Have them woven into Beautiful Rugs; Bag-rugs woven to order, Silk Portiers, etc. Booklet "R" gives all full particulars. American Rug Co., 1805 First Ave., New York.

VALUABLE COOK BOOK SENT FREE. 200 receipts. Suggestions enabling housewives to save money, yet supply the table better. Send to-day to Sargent's Gem Food Chopper, 144 Leonard St., New York.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DECORATIONS—Choice quality and superior designing for weddings, banquets, funerals, etc. By our new system we ship everywhere in the U. S. and guarantee safe arrival. Small amounts of violets, carnations, etc., for evening wear can be mailed safely. Illustrated booklet free. Iowa Floral Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. The Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

WILEY'S WAXENE is to woodwork, floors and furniture of a house what stove polish is to the stove. Antiseptic, germ proof. Child can apply it. Send for free sample. Wiley Waxene Co., 70 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass.

FLOORS, PARQUET AND HARDWOOD—Wax Floor Polish. Our floors 5-18 inch thick, can be laid over old pine floors at small expense. Send for catalog. J. Dunfee & Co., 104 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

LET US SEND YOU our proposition on our shears and novelties. We have the best wearing shear. Something new. Big profit, liberal terms and a binding guarantee. Our goods are winners everywhere. The United Shear Co., Westboro, Mass.

PURE WATER is as important as Pure Food, and more difficult to get. That the water you are using is far from pure the Nalad Filter will show. It will make it pure, sparkling and safe. Send for Free Trial Offer and Booklet. The Nalad Filter Co., 79 Sudbury St., Boston.

CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY. Our great catalogue of home furnishings or special stove catalogue free upon request. Write and get our bargain offers. Straus & Schram, 1023 35th St., Chicago.

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, ETC.

6 PER CENT. PAID on Certificates of Deposit. The most convenient form of investment, and one that is absolutely secure. See advertisement on another page. Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co., 1058 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FUEL PROBLEM—The Lamartine Peat, Light & Power Company offer for sale a limited amount of Treasury Stock to increase their facilities for the manufacture of fuel and other products from Peat. The company own 5,000,000 tons of a superior quality of Peat, a plant with modern invented machinery and have placed their product on the market. An exceptionally promising enterprise. Address Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

FARM MORTGAGES paying 5 to 6 per cent. net in the rich, agricultural sections of the West and South are the safest and best securities to-day. Not affected by trusts and panics. "Bonds and Mortgages" Chicago, tells all about them. One Dollar a year. Sample Copy free. Address 1141 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

SEND for our Free Weekly Market Letter and price list. We pay Spot Cash for Stocks Wanted. We are absolutely Headquarters for All Mining Stocks of any known value. Unbiased. No schemes or promotions. Donald A. Campbell Co., Brokers, Chicago, Ill.

5½ PER CENT. AND 6 PER CENT. NET—on First Mortgages—secured on real estate in new State of Oklahoma. Interests of investors fully protected. Long experience. Write for Maps and information. The Jefferson Trust Co., South McAlester, Ind., Tex.

GUARANTEED 6 PER CENT. INVESTMENT—SECURITY 400 PER CENT.: \$100 to \$10,000 accepted; pay 3 per cent. semi-annually from date of issue. Bank references; mercantile ratings. Write Desk G, New York Realty Owners' Co., 499 Fifth Avenue, New York.

8½ a year is what we pay on Certificates of Deposit. National Bank and Commercial Agency references. B. M. Martin, Cashier, Key West, Florida.

WILL SELL Preferred Redeemable Stock in the most profitable known industry at par. Highest bank and commercial references given. Particulars free. Geo. M. Best, Station B, Atlanta, Ga.

INVESTMENTS OR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES: 10% DIVIDENDS—10%. Do you want your money to earn 10 per cent. on any amount you can invest, dividends paid promptly every six months. You can invest as little as \$10 a month if you like. Invest your money where you get all it earns, if you want your money to help you and not the banks; investigate this opportunity, you will find it safe, secure, and worthy of your confidence. Mass. Securities Company, Investment Bankers, 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

EIGHT PER CENT.—A New Jersey manufacturing corporation, established 1897, desires to dispose of \$20,000 Preferred Stock for the sole purpose of increasing its working capital; business a specialty, constantly increasing with satisfactory profits. Preferred stock receives regularly 8% per annum; shares \$25.00. Subscriptions received for one or more shares, and payable in 6 monthly installments if desired. References and particulars upon application. Address Preferred, Box 720, Plainfield, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Defaulted bonds, repudiated and unsalable bonds; inactive securities; bought and sold. R. N. Smythe, Room 452, Produce Exchange, New York. Established twenty years.

FIVE PER CENT. AND FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. NET on First Mortgages on best farming land in Wisconsin. We collect and remit interest free of charge and look after taxes. Long experience. Write us. State Bank of Gillett, Gillett, Wis.

FARM MORTGAGES offer the highest type of conservative investment. We solicit correspondence with trustees or private investors having \$200 or over to invest. Largest returns with greatest degree of safety. No "passed dividends." M. H. Collins, Kingfisher, Okla.

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LARGE PROFITS are made by those who invest wisely in New York or Suburban Real Estate. We are buyers agents, not sellers of any particular property. Write for booklet. Co-operative Realty Co., Dept. A, 49 Wall St., New York.

MANUFACTURING concern is enlarging plant and offers splendid opportunity for small investors to share profits. Demand for goods far exceeds present output. Bank references. T. H. Beckwith, 1052 Nat'l Life Bldg., Chicago.

GROW CATALPA TREES—FOR POSTS AND TELEPHONE poles. Farmers and landowners write me and I will show you how to make big money. H. C. Rogers, Box D, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

SAFE INVESTMENT ONLY—Neither Land nor Stock for sale. No glittering promises. NO DISAPPOINTMENTS. Eight p. c. interest for one year loans. Security, \$500 First Mortgage Bonds on Mississippi River Alluvial Lands at Two (worth for Oranges, Truck or Grazing at least Ten) Dollars per acre. Leased. No overflow. Title Guarantee Bond assigned covers All Loans. Sums \$450 or multiple. C. C. Buck, R. 1529 Josephine Street, New Orleans, La.

WE ARE THE LARGEST Business Brokers in New England. If you have a store (any line of business) in Boston, on any New England city or town, that you wish to sell quickly and quietly, list it with us. If you wish to buy a store of any kind we can save you time and money. Mass. Securities Company, Investment Bankers, 176 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CAPITAL for Manufacturing Enterprises, Agricultural, Railway or Mining Properties. Stocks and Bonds negotiated on a strictly commission basis; no advance fees; companies incorporated under the laws of any State. Prudential Securities Corporation, 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST MORTGAGES on best farming lands in new State of Oklahoma; not exceeding 40 per cent. of cash value of property, drawing 6 per cent. interest, 12 years' experience; no losses. Write for information and references. John C. Nulk, Muskogee, I. T.

CAN YOU SAVE \$1.50 OR MORE PER MONTH? If so and wish to double it quickly write me. In fairness to yourself investigate, it costs you nothing. Pierce Underwood, Specialist in Profitable Investments, 140 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

START in a High-Class Mail Order Business. Spare time or evening at home. Big money in it. We print you either large or small catalogues, with your name on them, and supply good jewelry at wholesale. American National Jewelry Co., 311 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"ADVERTISERS' MAGAZINE"—The Western Monthly should be read by every advertiser and Mail-Order dealer. Best "School of Advertising" in existence. Trial subscription 10c. Sample copy free. Address 817 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

INVEST YOUR MONEY—If you have \$100.00 or \$1,000.00 or more to invest upon absolutely safe security write Shaw & Kuehle (props. Bank of Denison), Denison, Iowa, about Iowa First Mortgage Farm Loans. Thirty years' experience and never lost a dollar.

"INVESTING FOR PROFIT" is worth \$10 a copy to any man who intends to invest any money, however small, who has money invested unprofitably, or who can save \$5 or more per month, but who hasn't learned the art of investing for profit. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, the knowledge financiers and bankers hide from the masses; it reveals the enormous profits bankers make and shows how to make the same profits; it explains how stupendous fortunes are made and why they are made; how \$1,000 grows to \$22,000. To introduce my magazine, write me now and I'll send it six months free. Editor Gregory, 428, 77 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED under laws any State. Additional capital negotiated. No advance Fee. Associates furnished corporations. Many advantages set forth in our new booklet, mailed free. Corporation Security Co., Room 404, Wentworth Building, Boston, Mass.

LEARN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS FOR \$1.00—Send for "Realty Science," \$1.00 postpaid. Full descriptive booklet sent free. Realty Science Pub. Co., Dept. R, 1101 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

MR. INVENTOR WITH SMALL CAPITAL—If you can't manufacture your invention, let us do it for you. Our large factory has unexcelled facilities for manufacturing in wood or metal. Send us your plans. We manufacture your article and send it to you, ready for the market. Write for particulars. Louis Rastetter & Son, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Many make \$2,000.00 a year. You have the same chance. Start a Mail-Order Business at home. We tell you how. Money coming in daily. Very good profits. Everything furnished. Write at once for our "Starter" and FREE particulars. R. W. Krueger Co., 155 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER DEVELOPER. Man and \$10,000. Neither alone. He must be O. K. To hasten paper's present fast development. Practically exclusive field. Chas. M. Scherer, Starkville, Miss.

WE CAN start you in a business that will pay several thousand dollars' profit annually—selling merchandise by mail. We furnish everything necessary and give full personal instructions and supervision. Only a few dollars required. Failure impossible. Milburn-Hicks, 704 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

SIX PER CENT. COUPON PROFIT SHARING GOLD BONDS. Principal and six per cent. interest guaranteed. Payable at banking house of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., also earns one-half of all excess profits above six per cent. paid. Money is invested in New York City real estate and further secured by nearly one-quarter million dollars, capital and surplus. Bonds are \$50, \$100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000. Cash or installments at buyer's convenience. Send for Booklet E. The Premier Realty Corporation, 200 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE ARE OFFERING for sale country and city rights on a quick selling necessity; you appoint your own agents; small capital and unquestionable references required. Write today. Colonial Supply Co., Wellsville, N. Y.

IF \$90 A MONTH, paid weekly, expenses advanced, is more than you make, write us. Permanent manager wanted each district. Man or Woman. Capital or experience not necessary. C. W. Stanton Co., 314 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

EIGHT PER CENT.—We guarantee to pay 8% interest per annum—secured by mortgages. Have paid 8% since company was formed in 1899. Are doing business under Massachusetts laws. Send for circular. Address Essex Loan & Investment Company, Haverhill, Mass.

SANITARY AND DUSTLESS HOUSE CLEANING—For sale—Portable Compressed Air House Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in cities of from five thousand inhabitants upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from \$50.00 to \$70.00 per day, at a cost of about \$8.00 per day. Capital required from \$2,000.00 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants also from \$350.00 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address General Compressed Air H. C. Co., 4402 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

I WANT A REPRESENTATIVE in every city of any importance. A clean-cut gentleman of good standing, who has a following and the confidence of people of means in the community, to co-operate with me in handling high grade dividend paying stock and gilt edge bonds of reputable, well established, prosperous industries. A permanent connection and very liberal compensation will be given in return for conscientious, reliable services. Write for particulars, William B. Curtis, 74 Broadway, New York City.

CASH FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES—I pay more than the company. Write me about any policy or Equity you wish cash or advice. Circulars free. Wm. R. Rhodes, Life Ins. Lawyer, 1526 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT FOR SALE in live Michigan town, with contract for city lighting. Pays 15% net. Splendid chance for young man. Price \$20,000. Address J. E. Merritt, Manistee, Michigan.

A LARGE FIRM, of national reputation, wants a hustling advertising solicitor in each of the following cities: San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, New Orleans and Cleveland. Commission basis. Fine opportunity for hustlers. Write, giving age, experience and references. O. K., Review of Reviews Co.

OPPORTUNITY for desirable position in trust company now open. Party expected to invest \$5,000 or more. Address Devore-Birkeland & Co., 131 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Continued

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for limited number of people to co-operate either as investors or business associates in non-speculative established manufacturing enterprise that will yield very large per cent. yearly profits on capital invested. Thoroughly responsible business men started in legitimate business as resident manager in every large city. Yamatine Co., 110 West 34th Street, New York City.

A PERMANENT BUSINESS OFFER.—\$50 to \$150 per week and upwards positive. Representatives wanted everywhere to operate sales parlors for the best, most rapid-selling Ladies' and Gents' Dress Shoe known; no risk; reply quick. Kushion Komfort Shoe Co., 55 Lincoln, S. Boston, Mass.

TO EXECUTORS OF ESTATES.—We appraise and purchase libraries, large or small. Estimates free. We also pay cash for autographs, old engravings, etc. Send us list. Estimate by return mail. R. R. Havens Co., 153 West 23d St., N. Y.

"THE DOLLAR GETTER" TELLS ALL ABOUT HOW a man of small means can invest for profit and increase his income. Tells how a small amount invested is on an equal earning power with that of the millionaire capitalist. Reveals why banks return to their stockholders from 20 to 120 per cent. and to their depositors but a paltry 4 or 5 per cent. It turns the limelight of knowledge and experience on judicious investments. If you have any use for money and care to learn how to easily and safely make it, write for the "Dollar Getter." It's free. Write today. Don't delay. Rudd-McQueeney Co., 209 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN and AGENTS WANTED

(Continued from page 150)

AGENTS.—\$3,000 cleared yearly selling our Gasoline Lighting Systems, the most beautiful made; gives better light at 50% less than gas or electricity; demonstrating outfit free. Address Security Light Co., Dept. J, Chicago.

AGENTS.—30 sample souvenir postcards, 18c., postpaid; they sell at sight; most beautiful cards published; new subjects. Defiance Photo Studio, 65 West Broadway, New York.

MAGAZINE AGENTS everywhere to present Putnam's Monthly, illustrated and \$3 yearly. Will appeal instantly to cultured people. Agents of tact and address will be offered generous commissions by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the best \$1,000.00 Accident Policy at \$1.00 a year, with best commissions. Let us prove it. General Registry Co., 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS wanted to sell The Family Record. Cloth bound. 56 p. for recording Family History. Sells quickly. Every family needs it. Sample copy 50c. W. H. Richards, 1020 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS WANTED AT 30, 40, and 50 per cent. for selling our High Grade Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses and Vines. Business established 1846. Send references. The M. H. Harman Co., Geneva, N. Y.

BRAND NEW ARTICLE, patented Aug. 7, 1906. Wonderful possibilities. Write for particulars of this and our 30 fast selling ladies' articles. Quick sales; big profits. We pay you to secure new agents; men or women. Fair Mfg. Co., 4612 Fair Building, Racine, Wis.

WANTED.—Lady or Schoolgirl in each town to copy letters for Advertising Department with pen or typewriter. Good pay, spare time. Reliable. Cash weekly. Stamp for particulars. Balm-Elixir Corporation, Sanbornville, N. H.

AGENTS—LADIES AND MEN.—\$1.00 an hour introducing Dr. Hull's Electric Comb and Brush and other Fast Sellers. Terms Free. Postage on Sample, 5c. C. R. R. Horner Mfg. Co., 1431 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUYERS OF PORTRAITS AND FRAMES.—Do away with your jobbers' profits and buy direct from us. It will pay you to investigate. Artists' Exchange, Dept. 5, New Era Building, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for men of business interested in a new field for making money, will find in our proposition what they are seeking. We have a New Plan in the Mail Order Line that will please those seeking a good investment with large profits. A Fortune for the right person. The F. H. Alden Co., 136 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

INVESTORS.—We offer Curb, Industrials, Mining and all unlisted securities at attractive prices. Send for price-list and our monthly, which is free. Correspondence solicited. M. T. Reed, Broker, 42 Broadway, New York.

IF YOU DO NOT EARN \$3,000 a year. Our Standard Course in real estate, insurance, etc., shows you how. Write for free book, endorsements, etc. Am. School of Real Estate, Dept. M, Des Moines, Ia.

LONG ESTABLISHED MAIL ORDER AND INSTALLMENT HOUSEFURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Grand Rapids furniture is celebrated the world over, and big money can be made selling from here. Address C. H. Leonard, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE AND VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Secured by real estate; six per cent. interest guaranteed up to dividend paying period, 1908; after that large, certain and annually increasing dividends. A very unusual opportunity. Thomas Kane & Co., 64 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.—As the pioneer and most extensive dealer in Unlisted Securities in the country, I will buy any security that is salable. Send for List. C. F. Sesinger, North American Bldg., Philadelphia.

PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WING PIANOS, ESTAB. 1868, BEST TONED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL. Recent improvements give greatest resonance. Sold direct. No agents. If you want a good piano you save \$75 to \$200. Sent on trial, all freights prepaid, to show our complete confidence in our handiwork. You should have, anyway, "Book of Complete Information About Pianos." The New York "World" says: "A book of intense educational interest. Every one should have this book." It will teach you more than 40 catalogues. Free for the asking from the old house of Wing & Son, 360-364 West 13th St., New York.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT PIANOS. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webbers from \$250 up; 9 Krakauers from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights, \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

ARE YOU CONSIDERING the purchase of a piano? Let us send you full descriptive catalog of the Merrill. Sweetness, resonance of tone and unusual capacity for remaining long in tune. Artistic case designs. Merrill Piano Mfg. Co., Boston.

IT'S MUCH BETTER to buy a good used piano than a cheap new one. Used pianos, all makes, \$125 up; delivery free anywhere; easy terms: For 62 years the "Pease" has stood for reliability. Write for catalog. Pease Pianos, 128 West 42d St., New York.

IF YOU WANT a violin or a cello, bows, cases or strings, write to New York's violin specialist. Importer and dealer of 40 years' standing. Correspondence solicited. Victor S. Flechter, 23 Union Square, New York.

FOR THE TOILET

MYSTIC CREAM is a revelation to people who suffer with chapped hands. Neither greasy nor sticky. Your address on postal brings free sample. Large jars, 25c. Ogden & Shimer, Middletown, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA VALLEY VIOLETS, a Perfume made out West where the flowers grow. 12 cents in stamps will bring you a sample. McKim & Co., Perfumers, 1006 Ashbury St., San Francisco, Cal.

SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION

BUILD YOUR OWN BOAT—By the Brooks System of full size patterns and instructions. Any one can do the work and get boat at ¼ regular price. We also furnish complete boats—knocked down—ready to put together. Send for free catalogue describing boat patterns and K. D. frames. Nearly 100 models. Note change of address. Brooks Boat Mfg. Co., Originators of the pattern system of boat building, 1212 Ship St., Saginaw, Mich., U. S. A.

DO YOU WRITE? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses by actual practice. Speeches, Lectures, written. Revision, criticism, and sale of manuscripts and plays. (Send for Circular R.) Picton & Bennett, 25 West 42d St., New York.

WANTED.—A few people to learn bookkeeping and pay for tuition from their earnings after we place them in positions; you can learn at your own home in a few weeks without loss of time or money; we guarantee it. Write for full information and our free book, "How to Succeed in Business." It tells you how you can better your position and make more money. Commercial Correspondence Schools, Drawer 141N, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN HOW TO BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE—We teach by mail how to become a Real Estate Broker, a profitable business that requires no capital. Our course is the highest standard of Real Estate Instruction under the direction of experts. Terms moderate. Write for free booklet "L." United States Real Estate Institute, 200 Broadway, New York.

COURSES in French, German, Spanish, and Italian taught at home. Prepared by Paul E. Kunser, Ph.D., president of the New England College of Languages. Text-books furnished. Catalogue sent upon receipt of postal. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

DETECTIVES—Shrewd men wanted in every community. to act under instructions; previous experience not necessary. Send for free book of particulars. Grannan's Detective Bureau, 128, Cincinnati, O.

"PRACTICAL JOURNALISM," E. L. Shuman's standard manual for reporters, is used by young writers all over U. S. Price \$1.35. We also give lessons by mail. Catalog free. Practical School of Journalism, 639 Opera House, Chicago.

\$75 WEEKLY EASILY MADE fitting eye-glasses. Write to-day for "free booklet 51." Complete easy mail course. Diploma. Reduced tuition. Big demand for opticians. We start you in business. National Optical College, St. Louis.

A VALUABLE INVENTION for every man, woman, boy, girl—who writes, by expert stenographer. Paragon Shorthand; mastered in a week; \$5,000 deposited with Central Trust as guarantee. Writers employed by largest corporations and by United States Government. Address Paragon Shorthand Institute, Coliseum Place, New Orleans, La.

LEARN to draw for money. We teach Cartooning, Caricaturing, Newspaper and Magazine Illustrating successfully by mail. If talented, send stamp for Art Circular and Free Lesson. National School of Caricature, 25 World Bldg., New York.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Electric Lighting, Electric Railways, Telephone Engineering, and Mechanical Drawing taught at home. Courses are prepared by prominent technical instructors. Write for information. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

BECOME PROSPEROUS in the Real Estate Business. We teach you by mail, help you to get customers, list readily saleable real estate and investments with you and assist you to make \$5,000 yearly. The Cross Co., 901 Keaper Block, Chicago.

CLERKS and others with common school educations only, who wish to qualify for ready positions at \$25 a week and over, to write for free copy of my new prospectus and endorsements from leading concerns everywhere. One graduate fills \$8,000 place, another \$5,000 and any number earn \$1,500. The best clothing ad writer in New York owes his success within a few months to my teachings. Demand exceeds supply. George H. Powell, Advertising and Business Expert, 257 Metropolitan Annex, New York.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, WATER COLOR, AIR BRUSH and all kinds of portrait painting. Chicago College of Photography and Art, 1194 Washington Boulevard, K132, Chicago.

EMPLOYERS SUPPLIED WITH SKILLED CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL HELP—Salesmen, Bookkeepers, Solicitors, Stenographers, etc. Employment Departments in 47 large cities. For information write Willis Hawley, Employment Dept., Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach hair dressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropody, electrolysis, quickly. Positions guaranteed. Write nearest branch, Moler System of Colleges, New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, or Denver.

FOR THE PARENT desiring the means of providing a child with interesting, progressive exercises that will lead, by definite, regular steps, to at least a practical command of freehand drawing and a quickening of the aesthetic faculties. I have a message. Frank Aborn, 1596 E. 82d St., Cleveland, Ohio.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught at home by most scientific methods. Most widely used system known. Also strong business-bringing course in Letter-Writing. Free Booklet. Standard Correspondence Schools, Dept. 7, Chicago.

FOR THE OFFICE AND STORE

PASTE IT WITH JELLITAC, the best Photo Library Paste for home and office. Sticks quickly and permanently. Never sours, hardens, lumps, discolors or blisters. 10c. size makes over a quart; 1c. size makes cupful. At dealers or direct. Booklet and package for stamp. Special proposition for dealers. Arthur S. Hoyt, 90 D. W. Broadway, N. Y.

DON'T WEAR OUT YOUR BRAIN adding figures. Get a "Locke Adder," and save your energy for better things. Capacity, 999,999,999. Price only \$5.00. Booklet free. C. E. Locke Mfg. Co., 65 C St., Kensett, Iowa, U. S. A.

SAVE YOUR TYPEWRITER—Get better results. Use our Typewriter Backing Sheet. A long felt want with all stenographers. A composition of linen, gum and paper; gives easy touch, deadens sound, improves letters and carbons, saves type and roller, lengthens life of machine, makes old roller and type like new, tells when near bottom of paper and saves time, etc. Sample by mail 10 cents. Bratton Rice & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

IMPROVED ADDRESSING MACHINES—Complete System for Mailing. One machine does the work of twenty girls. Thousands in daily use. For particulars write or call. Edwin E. Mills, 299 Broadway, New York City.

FOR THE STORE.—Save ½ to ¾ your lighting bill and have brighter windows by using the "Poke Bonnet" window reflector, a sterling silver plated sectional trough, easily installed at small expense. Ten thousand ordered by best stores this year. Inquire of any jobber or write us for endorsements, particulars, special offer and guarantee. Curtis-Leger Fixture Co., 121 Fkin. St., Chicago.

RETAIL STORE DECORATIONS—Garlands, Fans, Wreaths, Fancy Bells, Show Cards, Price Cards, Changeable Signs, Gold-Leaf Sign Letters, etc. Illustrated Catalogue Free. W. C. Johnston Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

OUR GREAT BOOK, "Systematic Accounting," "E," sent free, is worth many dollars. Tells how to lessen labor, save time and money in your bookkeeping. H. C. Razall Mfg. Co., 32 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GAMES, NOVELTIES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS FOR AMATEURS—The largest stock in the U. S. We Have Anything That's in Print. Our Free Catalogue includes Plays, Recitations, Dialogues, Hand-books, Games, Boys and Girls Stories, &c. The Penn Publishing Co., 929 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

HALLOWE'EN ENTERTAINMENTS AND GAMES, best collection, 25c. "Ghosts," sensational optical novelty, 50c. "Shadow Circus," best silhouette game, 50c. \$1 and \$2. Boys' Circus Outfits: Punch and Judy, Magic, Clown, Make-up Parlor, Paper Fireworks, 10c. each. Hallowe'en Favors, Pumpkins, Bugs, Skeletons, Grab-Bag and Fair Novelties, Plays, Games, Wigs, Decorations, Grease Paints, Spangles, Masks, Tableau Lights, and Supplies of every description. Catalogue free. The Entertainment Shop, 99 4th Ave., N. Y.

PLAYS AND ENTERTAINMENT BOOKS—Largest dramatic catalogue in the world sent free on application. The Dramatic Publishing Co., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

QUIEN SABE, THE NEW PARKER GAME, learned in two minutes; entirely unique; the greatest fun of any game in the world, 50 cts. Parker Brothers (Inc.), Salem, Mass.

SAVINGS banks that register nickels, dimes and quarters. Shows amount deposited. Opens when \$5 saved. Education in money saving for young or old. Marvelous invention. Sent free for \$1. Piglet Novelty Co., 263 Broadway, N. Y.

SOCIAL HIT OF CENTURY. 53 playing cards. Illustrated. Two colors. Uncle Sam; Kolumbia; Captain Jak; Lawyer; Doctor; Big, little Chiefs; Soldier; Saylor; Fisherman; Hunter; Cupid; Flag; Drum; Anchor; Eagle. 25 or 50 cents per pack. Ideal Publishing Co., Treviso, Penn.

SEND 25c. to cover cost of shipping, etc. We will ship "The American Prize Fight"—the greatest entertainer. Positively only one sent to any one address. Victor M. Grab & Co., 8 73 Ashland Block, Chicago.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINES. Film Views, Magic Lanterns, Slides and similar Wonders For Sale. Catalogue Free. We also Buy Magic Picture Machines, Films, Slides, etc. U. Harbach, 809 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENTERTAIN YOUR FRIENDS in Latest and Most Popular Manner—Making Candy. Any one can do it by following our instructions. Send 25c. for 100 receipts. Neptune Candy Co., Drawer A, Ocean City, N. J.

TEN CENTS buys sample Aluminum Butterfly, novel flying toy, with which we send 48-page catalogue of 1,000 Novelties, Toys, Games, Jokes, Sporting Goods, etc. N. Y. News Co., 13 Warren St., New York.

TRIPS, the Latest Card Game and Greatest. Interests and Educates, for Young and Old. New York to 'Frisco by six actual trunk line routes. Great fun on side trips. By mail 50 cents. Trips Card Co., Box 1150, Albany, N. Y.

PAST, the Rippowams have won; present, the Rippowams are winning; future, the Rippowams will win. Old and young stock for sale. Rippowam Kennels, Stamford, Conn.

DOGS, POULTRY, STOCK

1,000 CHOICE BREEDERS for sale in Barred P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Single Comb White and Brown and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Catalogue free. C. B. Huff, Box R, Bridgeville, N. J.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. The fowl that is creating a sensation in all sections of the world. At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, we won more special and regular prizes than any exhibitor. 1,000 birds for sale. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 1133, Dillsburg, Pa.

BOOK ON DOGS OR HORSES, FREE! Treatment and Care; Sick or Well. Address A. C. Daniels, 173 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

GOLD FISH—Most elegant and delightful of all home pets. New Japanese varieties are extra fine. We ship everywhere in U. S. and guarantee live arrival. Large illustrated catalogue free. Iowa Bird Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

NEW INCUBATORS, slightly discolored by flood. Latest improvements. Guaranteed sound. Perfect hatchery. A few 108-egg size, \$10.50 each; 218-egg, \$18.50 each (regular price \$18 and \$28). Rare opportunity. Standard hatches less than cost to make. No circulars on these. Send cash with order at once. Regular incubator and brooder catalog free. Cornell Incubator Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

BEFORE ORDERING breeding pigeons for squab raising see a copy of this magazine. We have saved our readers hundreds of dollars. Monthly, 50c. per year; 3 back numbers 10c. The Squab Bulletin, Box 219, St. Paul, Minn.

SEND FOR HANDSOMELY illustrated descriptive catalogue of the gamest, handsomest and most reliable of all breed of dogs, "The Airedale terrier." Home of the World's Foremost Champions, oldest and largest Breeders in America. Colne Kennels, Montreal, Can.

BIRD MANNA is the secret preparation used by the Canary Breeders of the Harts Mountains in Germany for curing all diseases of Cage Birds and restoring lost song. It acts like Magic. 15c. by druggist or by mail. Send for "Free Bird Book." Phila. Bird Food Co., 405 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport. I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for catalogue. T. B. Hudspeth, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

FREE. Handsome Poultry Catalogue for 1907. Illustrates and gives prices of 45 varieties, land and water fowls and eggs. Send your address to-day to S. A. Hummel, Box 54, Freeport, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES AND FIXTURES

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.—We are the Largest Dealers and Brokers of New and Second-Hand Automobiles in the World. Automobiles bought for spot cash; cash always demands bargains, and we have them. Our past reputation and satisfied customers are our references. Over 500 Automobiles on our sales floors to select from, including every make of standard Automobile, ranging in price from \$150 to \$5,000. Complete list of Automobiles on hand sent on request. No matter what you are looking for, we are sure to have it. Times Square Automobile Company, 215-217 West 48th Street, New York.

THE "LASCO" FOLDING GLASS FRONT, ready to attach to any car, finished in blue, black or mahogany, \$35.00. Express prepaid east of Denver. London Auto Supply Co., 1251 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

AUTOMOBILE to suit your purse. Think of it, from \$75.00 up! Less than half others ask. Send for catalogue of true bargains and be convinced. Headen Exchange, 198 Degraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTO CAR PRACTICE—"Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles," 1907 edition just issued, right up to date, is the most complete book on the motor car; practical, fully illustrated; 600 pages; handsomely bound. Price, \$2.00 post paid; money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Specimen pages free upon request. Theo. Audel & Co., 63 5th Ave., New York.

...the "The Throne of the King" and other
...Address P. O. M.,

A BARGAIN in Christmas Books. Retail price, \$4.26; sold until Dec. 25th for \$3.25. Send 2c. stamp for descriptive circulars to The Nunc Licet Press, 43 West Coulter St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The "First season" in all twelve issues, printed on heavy paper, is now being sent free in one box and ten cents in cash for packing and mailing. Write for the best and latest prices to
Wm. C. Chas. B. Knox, 7 Knox

THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, Washington, D. C., furnishes fullest obtainable information, any subject, anywhere. Service at nominal cost. For particulars address, with stamp, 401 Munsey Building.

156

SHEET MUSIC, SONGS, ETC.

YOUR SONG-POEMS TO ME. I will write the end place before the big N. Y. publishers. I have fortune writing songs. My experience will aid in songs "Blue Bell" and "Way Down in My" have achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for booklet. Edward Madden, 101 Madden Bldg., N. Y.

POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We value, Publish and Popularize. We compose and music to poems free of charge. Send us your work. Berg Music Co., 308 W. 7th Street, Cincinnati, O.

-POEMS and musical manuscript arranged. Music d. Publication secured. Cast or royalty if e. Walnwright Music Co., 78 174 Evergreen Ave.,

IS FOR SONGS WANTED—Authors not required to writing the music or for publication. Song Writers' tion, 261 Wells St., Chicago.

WRITERS! Your poems may be worth Thousands ars! Send them to us to-day; we will Thompson's Every one with poetic talent should have a free our booklet. Hayes Music Co., 109 Star Building, Ill.

WRITERS AND POETS! We compose music to ords. Thirty-five years' experience. Hundreds of es. Send us your poems. Groom Music Co., 53 y Hall, Chicago, Ill.

SONG WRITING PAYS BIG. Your poems may prove a great success. We write music to your words, pay royalty, publish and popularize. Send for booklet. Browne Music Co., 389 Temple Court, New York City.

WE HAVE THE GOODS, HAVE YOU THE ABILITY? Represent the largest sheet music house in the world. Solicit orders at popular prices and make a snug sum for yourself. McKinley agents made \$15 to \$20 weekly, working a few hours each day. Write for samples and particulars. McKinley Music Co., 74 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

WRITE THE WORDS FOR A SONG, and we will write the music and present to big New York publishers. A "hit" will make you rich. Write to-day for free booklet. Metropolitan Music Co., 92 St. James Bldg., New York.

SONGS PUBLISHED ON ROYALTY by New York's Big Music Firm. No charge for writing music. N. A. Music Co., Dept. 22, No. 59 West 28th Street, New York.

"SING AND THE WORLD SINGS WITH YOU, GRUNT AND YOU GRUNT ALONE"—Williams and Walker's 4 big hits; "Let It Alone," "Build a Nest for Birdie," "The Island of By and By" and "Nobody." Also "He's a Cousin of Mine." The latest song hits of the season. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1. Dept. A, Gotham-Attucks Music Co., 42 W. 28th St., New York City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES GUARANTEED d less than your dealers. All standard American s. Latest Models. Free Delivery. Write for cata-day. Beacon Watch Company, Dept. C, 101 Tre-t., Boston.

WATCHES, watches, jewelry delivered; convenient pay-accepted. Representative calls. Telephone connec-tyndicate Watch Co., 11 East 14th St., New York. d located at present address 17 years.

DEAL GIFT—Beautiful Solid Gold, high grade, finely. Ladies' Watch. Actual value \$12.00. While they .85. Send for illus. or, better, mail money order . Take watch to your jeweler and if our state- not honest your money returned cheerfully. Hunt ee, Mfgs., Brokers, 150 Nassau St., New York.

PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS S, send in whatever you have for valuation, free. exchange for new goods. Here's your chance to h money or new goods. Write at once and take ad- of this special opportunity. Mitchell & Scott Co., amplain Bldg., Chicago.

BOND ENGAGEMENT RING, 11-16 karat, perfectly ry brilliant. Tiffany setting. Special \$65.00. Other s ask \$90.00. Illustrated catalogue mailed free. ce any bank. Casperfeld & Cleveland, Department Bowery, New York.

WAREHOUSING, SHIPPING

MOVING WEST? Write us regarding rates and cars in connection with the forwarding of your id effects. Trans-Continental Freight Co., B. 357 m St., Chicago, and New York.

QUOTED RATES on household goods to and from all on Pacific Coast. Judson Freight Forwarding Co., quette Building, Chicago; 1005 Carleton Building, ds; 551 Tremont Building, Boston.

LAWYERS, PATENTS, CHEMISTS

LET ME SELL YOUR PATENT. My Book explaining how mailed free. Fifteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Call or write. William E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Z Broadway, New York City.

PATENTS.—Advice free; rates moderate; highest refer-ences; best service. Patents advertised at my expense. All business given prompt and proper attention. Watson E. Coleman, Registered Patent Attorney, 626 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

EXPERT CHEMICAL ADVICE given to manufacturers, patentees, etc.; processes investigated; expert scientific evi-dence given in legal cases; help re. Pure Food Laws; full Chemical Analyses made of trade products, water, etc. John C. Sparks, B.Sc., F.C.S., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, Office and Laboratories, 16 Beaver St., New York City.

HOLMES' MERCANTILE AGENCY, 132 Nassau St., New York City, established fifteen years. Any one anywhere is welcome to obtain any time financial reports or any legiti-mate information on any person, firm or matter anywhere in the United States. This will be procured fresh from prompt and reliable correspondents in the locality. Price of reports or information desired is One Dollar in advance; satisfaction guaranteed. Charles B. Holmes, Proprietor.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARK LABELS, PRINTS AND COPY-RIGHTS—Send for my free book how to get them. J. R. H. Potts, The Patent Attorney, 306 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.; 80 Dearborn St., Chicago.

T. HART ANDERSON, Patent Lawyer, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS that PROTECT. Our 3 books for inventors mailed on receipt of 6 cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 13 to 23, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C. Established 1860.

NEW INVENTIONS DESIGNED, perfected and developed by experienced and reliable experts. We show how to construct, where to manufacture and how to sell. Address Mechanical Dept., Industrial News Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE LAW (opinion) on any proposition, highest, all courts everywhere; "how to keep out," forestall mental worry or "get in." Protect your rights; secure justice. Address (inclosing \$1) Hanlons, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEA SHELLS—Your collection will be more valuable if you know the names. Catalogue illustrating and describing hundreds of rare and curious shells mailed free. Iowa Bird Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SPINE. Why be Helpless, Crippled, or Deformed? The "Banning Method" cures, and is brightening many lives and homes. Write us. Describe case. Illinois Spinal and Orthopedic Institute, 6265 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago.

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new, healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 592 Barclay Block, Denver, Col.

CANARIES—Imported German birds in full song. Sweet, melodious voices; only \$3.00 each. Females \$1.00 each. Live arrival guaranteed anywhere in the U. S. Illustrated catalogue free. Iowa Bird Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, famous Indian River fruit, finest grown, sweet and fresh, direct from grove to you. Oranges, \$5 box; Grapefruit, \$6 box; delivered by fast express. So. Fruit Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

FOR THE DEAF—An efficient aid to hearing sent on trial absolutely free of expense. Address G. Tiemann & Co., 107 Park Row, New York.

POULTRY FENCE that costs less erected than common nettings, and fences poultry in, stock out. Also Woven Wire Farm and Wrought Iron Lawn Fences. Catalog Free. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Box 260, Adrian, Mich.

THE TEN-YEAR PEN is guaranteed for ten years' use. It is self-filling, self-cleaning, never leaks, and always writes. Is the best pen to use. Will send to any address six pens for a week's trial. We pay for sending and returning. Send for circular. The Ten-Year Guarantee Pen Company, Ansonia, Conn.

ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING, MACHINERY

BUILDERS: I will make exact list of all materials in your house for 50 cts. per \$1,000. Cost of house, may save you hundreds. Familiar with all classes of construction, send plans. F. McLean, Contractor, Charlotte, N. O., Box No. 6.

A FORTUNE IN CAST STONE made by the Butler Casting Process. The latest and best. Buy the rights for your State, County or City. For information address W. P. Butler, 704 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis.

GAS ENGINE for \$3.00. Attach a rubber tube to gas burner and light the gas. Will run several toy machines at once. An air cooled motor. Send for circular. Paradox Gas Engine Co., 98 Asylum St., Hartford Conn.

100 HOUSE PLANS, NEW STYLE. With low cost for erecting anywhere. Better prices on all materials, especially decorative features and conveniences. Subscription 25c. Building List, 19 Bush, Springfield, Ohio.

PUT IN WATER WORKS at your Country Home. A Caldwell Tank and Tower is the thing. Substantial, Efficient, Ornamental, Inexpensive and Frost Proof. Dozens near you. "My outfit has been in use 11 years without any expense."—A. E. Woodruff, Mt. Carmel, Conn. Write for Water Works Catalogue and Price List. W. E. Caldwell Co., Station EE, Louisville, Ky.

I DESIGN COLONIAL HOMES in frame, brick or cement. Sent 300 plans all over the world last year. Send stamps for samples and particulars. Jens C. Petersen, Licensed Architect, Unity Building, Traverse City, Michigan.

GOING TO BUILD? Send stamp for particulars or 50c. for handsome book of California Bungalows. Most cozy, attractive and inexpensive of America's homes. R. N. Lam-birth & Co., Dept. R, Los Angeles, Cal.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS—True to the name. Highest quality, guaranteed to live. Materially less than agents' price. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Chattanooga Nurseries, Box 46, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE CROSBY INVALID BED permits the changing of bedclothing without fatigue or annoyance to the patient; it prevents bed sores; adjustable back and head rest. Ill. Catalogue free. Crosby Invalid Fur. Co., Nashua, N. H.

MAKE YOUR LIFE A SUCCESS.—Double your income and reduce expenses half. Mention occupation, drawbacks, hopes, desires, aspirations, and receive literature. Members everywhere. Mutual Benefit Club E, 537 R. O. 65th St., Chicago.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE LINES. Have a telephone service of your own. We furnish full particulars to responsible parties for building and equipping. Physicians, Farmers, and local Merchants especially desirable. Any one can operate under our instructions. Write for free book to Cadiz Electric Co., 88 C. C. Building, Cadiz, Ohio.

DEEP BREATHING—How, When and Where—A 64 page illustrated book on this vital subject sent on receipt of 10c. Address, P. von Boeckmann, R. S., 889 Bristol Bldg., 500 6th Ave., N. Y.

EVERYBODY'S OPINION IS that the only perfect device for the care of trousers is the Practical Trousers Hanger and Press. We publish a list of a few of our customers taken from our sales lists in over 250 towns of the United States. There are over 5,000 names in the list and each man named is using one or more of our Five Dollar sets. The list illustrates the universality of our device. A postal brings it with our illustrated descriptive book, Practical Novelty Company, 427 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Business established 1893.

ANY MAN OR WOMAN can earn a good income presenting an offer that is being well received throughout the country. Write the Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

TOO LATE FOR CLAS- SIFICATION

REDUCED RATES ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS to and from the West in through cars. We have our own warehouses in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland. Bekins Household Shipping Co., Room 100-96 Washington St., Chicago.

BUY FROM THE MAKER—Write for Hallet & Davis special offer to direct buyers. Also for complete bargain list, including many leading makes. Pianos sold everywhere on easy payments. Eliminate selling expenses. Write today. Hallet & Davis, 150 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ORIENTAL TALES AND ARABIAN NIGHTS. The complete, literally translated de luxe edition [very rare]. Privately printed in London. Strictly limited to 1,000 registered and numbered sets. Containing all the famous Laluse and also all the Letchford full page illustrations. Most gorgeous and beautiful buckram cloth, paper titles, gilt tops. Only 9 sets at just One-Third the regular price. Biggest Book Bargain yet offered. Write at once. Catalogue of other bargains on application. Harcourt Bindery, 425 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

"\$54 PROFIT IN 9 DAYS:" \$30 in 4 days; \$18 in one day. Sample case outfit free; postage 25c. Order to-day and make money fast as these and hundreds of our agents. Jas. H. Earle & Co., Publishers, Boston. Established 1898.

SALESMAN—Wanted, machinery salesman; must be able to estimate and have a good knowledge of mechanics; state age, salary and experience, otherwise application not considered. Address S. W. H., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York City.



Model 335
1907 Model



Model 507
1907 Model

IVERS & POND PIANOS

OUR Catalogue and piano literature—of great importance to any buyer—mailed free. We are one of the largest makers of first-class pianos in the world. We have a proposition that we know will interest cautious and intelligent buyers. May we submit it to you? Where we have no dealer we sell direct from our Boston establishment, shipping piano for trial in your home.

We can arrange for **easy monthly payments**—practically rent a piano till paid for. Your name on a Postal Card may save you \$50 or \$100 and the humiliation and money loss of buying an unsatisfactory piano. Write us.

IVERS & POND PIANO COMPANY, 109 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.



DAVID CUMMINGS
Established 1852

Try On My Shoes At Your Dealer's

Slip your foot into a Worth Shoe and feel how the soft, velvety Cushion Insole fits every individual characteristic of your foot.

This springy, easy-giving softness will give your tired, aching feet more perfect, healthy comfort than can be described. It must be felt to be appreciated.

Worth Cushion Sole Shoes

are perfectly smooth inside, preventing hosiery wear. The patent insole is also absolutely waterproof. The unhealthy damp of wet, snowy pavements cannot work through to chill the feet, causing colds and sickness.

Try on my shoes at your dealer's. If he hasn't them, write for our latest style booklet, giving his name.

Men's \$4.00, \$4.50 & \$5.00. Women's \$3.00 & \$3.50

THE CUMMINGS CO., Dept. L
406 Washington Street - - Boston, Mass.

When writing kindly indicate Department.



For Holiday Gifts

Nothing is so attractive as

ED. PINAUD'S PARISIAN PERFUMES IN CUT GLASS BOTTLES

Put up in decorated boxes

Brise Embaume Violette

a perfect Violet Perfume, exhaling not only the delicacy of the blossom, but containing the very atmosphere of the violet fields of France. Pronounced by connoisseurs the most remarkable Violet Extract ever produced.

1 oz. bottle, \$2.00

2 oz. bottle, \$4.00

La Corrida

This exquisite perfume, the newest product of the Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, is already the favorite of the "Monde Elegant" of Paris. It is an indescribably delicate bouquet, extracted from the very heart of the choicest blossoms.

2 oz. bottle, \$4.00

Larger bottles: \$6.00, \$9.00, \$12.00, \$17.50, \$25.00

For sale by first-class dealers.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Valuable Book on Beauty Culture. Practical. Instructive. Altogether new. Illustrated with pictures of beautiful women, including Emma Calve, Leslie Carter, Marcella Sembrich, Lillian Russell, Anna Held. **YOURS FOR THE ASKING.** Write today and mention your dealer's name.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD,
Dept. 61 Ed. Pinaud Building, New York



Vose PIANOS

Have Been Established
55 Years

and are receiving more favorable comments to-day from an artistic standpoint than all other makes combined.

We Challenge Comparisons

By our easy payment plan every family in moderate circumstances can own a **vose** piano. We allow a liberal price for old instruments in exchange, and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. You can deal with us at a distant point the same as in Boston. Catalogue, books, etc., giving full information mailed free.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.

160 Boylston Street,
BOSTON, : : MASS.

THE SENSIBLE GIFT



**Costs Little
Saves Much**

AN Ideal Holiday Gift for man or boy is a complete outfit of **Litholin** collars and cuffs.

The **Litholin** Waterproofed Collars in all the latest styles cost 25c each; Cuffs 50c per pair. Look just like linen because they ARE linen—not celluloid or rubber. **Waterproof**—soil is wiped off instantly with damp cloth—laundry bills cut in half. Never wilt, fray or crack.

There is style, comfort and economy in **Litholin** collars and cuffs—hence they appeal to the careful dresser.

If not in stock at your shirt store send us style, size and remittance and we will mail post-paid to any address. Catalogue with photographic reproductions of styles sent free on request.

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY
18 Waverly Place, New York

The first Derby made in America was a
C & K

Hats for Men



To solve the Christmas question—why not a **KNAPP-FELT HAT**? A remittance to the New York office will bring an order which will be honored by any hatter anywhere.



Knapp-Felt



HATS are \$4. **KNAPP-FELT DE LUXE**, the best hats made, are \$6.

Write for The Hatman
THE CROFUT & KNAPP CO.

838 Broadway,

New York



Choosing a Cravat

In selecting a Cravat be guided not only by the attractiveness of color and pattern—but choose with due consideration for wearing quality and correctness of cut.

KEISER CRAVATS

offer a wide selection of the very latest effects in Cravats of all styles—the name “Keiser” on each Cravat guarantees its quality and wear.

Sold by dealers in good furnishings.

Keiser-Barathea staples in black, white, plain colors and figures—also white or black for evening dress.

An illustrated book—“The Cravat”—on the ethics of Correct Dress, sent anywhere on receipt of six cents in stamps.

JAMES R. KEISER,
WHOLESALE ONLY

10-16 W. 20th St., New York.

BRIGHTON



**PURE
SILK**

**25c
A PAIR**

FLAT CLASP GARTERS

Brighton Flat Clasp Garters once on, are on to stay. Stand, sit, walk, run, cross your legs—they're there, but you never feel them. They neither bind, chafe nor pinch. They hold the socks smooth, firm and snug.

The clasp is flat, cannot catch in the clothing, or tear the socks. The web is one piece of *pure silk elastic*. All the latest shades and designs. All metal parts of brass, heavily nicked, cannot rust. Get a pair to-day—25 cents at your dealers or will be sent by mail postpaid.

**CHRISTMAS
SUGGESTION**

—for Christmas gifts, Brighton Flat Clasp Garters may be had in handsomely decorated boxes, at no advance in price.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

The SUCCESS of the SEASON

A COLLAR

That is very popular—now

It wears well, washes well, fits well, and does not show traces of hard wear as readily as most collars do.

LONDON TOWN BRAND.

LINEN COLLARS.

are made of the best Irish linen. They do not get saw edges—sharp points—the wings do not break off—they do not wrinkle—get flabby and do not shrink—as the cheaply made cotton collars sold as linen do.

They are as perfect as care, caution, experience and the most perfect equipped plant can produce.

A 25c. collar at 2 for a ¼ in ¼ sizes.

At dealers who keep Right Furnishings.

Send for illustrated Book

"How We Be-Linen You" **FREE**

MORRISON SHIRT & COLLAR CO.

DEPT. E. GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

If your dealer cannot supply you send 25 cents for two London Town Linen Collars.

This cut shows our

MILLBANK

A stylish, comfortable sensible collar, with plenty of tie space.

THE CROSBY
\$3.85

Three Dollars
and Eighty-five
cents, prepaid

**Jet Black
Warm**

Soft, Handsome, Durable

Also Mocha, Kid, Kazan, and Reindeer Gloves, unlined and silk lined, for men and women. Natural Black Galloway fur Coats and Robes, Black and Brown Friesland and Black Dog-Skin Coats. Elegant fur lined coats, with blended Muskrat or Russian Marmot lining, collar of Otter or Persian Lamb. Send us *cow* or horse hides, calf, dog, deer or other skins, and let us tan them for you, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for Robes, Coats, Rugs or Gloves, and Crosby pays the freight. We do robe, rug and coat making, also repair work, taxidermy and head mounting. We buy no hides, skins, raw furs or Glacé. Write for Catalogue, mentioning this magazine.

THE CROSBY FRISLAN FUR COMPANY
116 Mill Street, Rochester, New York



ROOT'S UNDERWEAR

For Men, Ladies and Children

No misleading fancy names are on Root's Tivoli Standard Underwear. Root's "Camelhair," "Natural Undyed Wool," "Lambswool," "Merino," etc., are all just what they are called. Strictly true to label, noble in quality, modest in price. For over half a century always growing in favor. Sold by leading dealers in all chief cities. If not by yours, write to

Root's Underwear
1 Greene St.
New York

**Blooker's
cocoa**

MANY a man is as wedded to his Blooker's as he once was to his Mocha. But granted that his enjoyment is no greater now, you must consider the lessening in grocer's and doctor's bills. If your dealer won't supply you write us for a trial can, enough for 20 cups, and sent postpaid upon receipt of 10c. Dept. C.



46 Hudson Street, New York.

A MOST DESIRABLE GIFT FOR ANY MAN

A "Lincoln" Holiday Set

CONSISTING OF A PAIR OF
"Lincoln" Leather Garters and "Lincoln" Lisle Suspenders

Specially packed in beautifully decorated individual boxes \$1.00 A SET
(Garters or Suspenders 50 cents a pair.)

The Garters are made from the finest quality of genuine English pigskin (in rights and lefts to conform to each leg), with gilt brass buckles and grips, with your initial on the support.

They're the only practical garter, because there's no metal to irritate the skin, no cords or elastic to bind the leg, cause welts, or prevent free circulation. The easy, even pressure soothes the skin, leaves the leg veins free, and insures health and comfort. The Suspenders are made from the finest quality of selected webbings, in all the newest effects, finished with gilt or nickel trimmings, button castoffs and soft, serviceable kid ends in colors to match the webs. At your dealers or Sent Prepaid on receipt of \$1.00. Insist on getting "Lincoln" Garters and Suspenders—they're the best.

LOCKHART-MACBEAN CO., Inc., 1225 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We also make a complete line of silk non-elastic suspenders at 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 a pair.



The
Right
Garter
Leaves
no
Welts
on
the
Leg



The
Wrong
Garter
Binds
and
Stings
the
Leg

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Fitchburg-Puritan Cloths

(LONDON SHRUNK)

Their quality is unsurpassed; their styles are exclusive.

For this reason some people have called them "imported" because the word "imported" was used to designate the highest quality. The fact that "Fitchburg-Puritan" Cloths are made by the American Woolen Company proves the fallacy.

Discriminating selection of your cloths should make you familiar with this trademark.

TRADE



MARK

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

**WM M. WOOD, President
BOSTON**

Chippendale



Bookcases

NO
BETTER
THAN
THE
BEST



BUT
BETTER
THAN
THE
REST

THE BOOKCASE FOR THE HOME

The Chippendale effect is a new and attractive feature of "Macey" Bookcases. A little better, a little nicer, a little richer than the others. Bases with interchangeable carved feet (Patent applied for). When the cases are placed together end to end but one carved foot is used at the intersection, which not only supports the cases, but also locks them together. New style tops add greatly to the handsome effect of the bookcase.

Fully Illustrated in Art Catalogue No. F1206. FREE ON REQUEST.

Home Offices and Factories:

The Macey Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Sold by more than 1000 dealers, or direct.

NEW YORK . . .	} RETAIL STORES {	. . . 343 Broadway
CHICAGO . . .		. . . 80-82 Wabash Avenue
BOSTON . . .		. . . 49 Franklin Street
PHILADELPHIA . . .		. . . 1017 Chestnut St.

To the Readers of The Review of Reviews

In this department in the November issue, we gave some warning to our readers against cheap and undesirable articles that are offered by dealers when trademarked brands are asked for. We made the assertion that these articles, without name or brand, are not found exploited in the pages of a good magazine. Advertising invites criticism, and no manufacturer would wish to have the merits of his goods tested unless he knew their quality would stand the closest scrutiny.

We believe that we advise you for your own interest when we ask you, in purchasing articles from your dealer, to insist on getting the trademarked brands which you ask for. We believe that every time you allow a dealer to put forward a "just as good" (and oft-times adulterated) substitute for an advertised brand, you are being cheated. The manufacturer of the standard article is also losing the just and due reward for maintaining the uniformity of excellence of his article.

Nothing is more fallacious than the arguments resorted to by dealers (not always dishonest) when they attempt to prove that widely advertised articles must be dearer because of the advertising. A widely advertised and meritorious article, of course, naturally has a larger sale, and the manufacturer, and the dealer, too, often make a much smaller profit on it than on the article which has a restricted sale, due to the lack of advertising. Is it strange, then, that the dealer should often attempt to put off on you the "just as good" substitute?

A manufacturer of a trademarked brand can never for a moment allow his product to deteriorate. His name is his greatest asset. He has spent from \$10,000 to \$10,000,000 in making known the excellence of his brand. He must keep his goods up to the same high standard; in fact, the advertising of such a product implies a contract between the maker and the public to deliver the same goods for the same money. It is easy to prove conclusively that it is better for the public to ask for and insist on getting the trademarked brand.

We believe that we can speak with considerable enthusiasm and assurance concerning the articles advertised in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Reliable manufacturers, knowing the class of people the REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches, naturally are favorably inclined to our columns, while those manufacturers who depend for their business upon the substitution of adulterated "just as good" for the genuine, of course, fail to see how they can make a profitable investment out of trying to deceive the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

A great portion of the time of the advertising manager of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is taken up in investigating advertisers who wish to use the columns of this magazine. We are careful to exclude all sorts of objectionable advertising, whisky, beer, medical, unsound financial schemes, etc., and we believe that our readers can deal with the firms here represented without danger of being in any way mistreated.

Continued on Page 166.



DR. OTTO NEITZEL

Our arrangement with dealers is such that purchase may be made on reasonable terms to suit the circumstances or convenience of the customer.

Neitzel and the Everett

DR. OTTO NEITZEL, hailed as the Chief Justice of Music's Supreme Court—composer, virtuoso and savant—during his tour in the United States, will use

**The
EVERETT
PIANO.**

As a Pianist, ranked with von Bülow and D'Albert by the world's great critics, irreproachable in technic and temperamentally artistic, Dr. Neitzel, like Reisenauer, Gabrilowitsch, Burmeister and other masters, has found in the *Everett tone* the long-sought medium for expression of the soul's desire,—the medium which stays the hands of genius on the heights.

EVERETT TONE is tone that COMPELS

This definite attribute upholds *Everett*

sovereignty among pianos.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY

Cincinnati Chicago New York

—
Owners of the *Everett Piano*
Co., Boston, Mass.

PRICES AT FACTORY—BOSTON

Style 3—Upright	\$450.00
Style 6—Upright	500.00
Style 9—Upright	500.00
Style 8—Upright	550.00
Style 7—Upright	575.00
Style 25—Grand	650.00
Style 31—Grand	800.00

Art Cases from \$1,000 to \$10,000



OLD ENGLISH COMPOSITE DESIGN
PRICE, \$1,500

Continued from page 164.



Discernment in the matter of beverages is a recognized attribute of first-class clubs—and is reflected in the club preference for

White Rock

Satisfying in its every use is White Rock—makes still wines effervescent; makes liquors salubrious; makes soft drinks delicious. A table water pure, smooth and palatable.

Served and sold everywhere.

The monthly magazine has come to be more than a commercial enterprise; it is an educational influence. It derives its main strength from its accuracy, reliability, honesty, and the care used in the selection of the proper material for its readers. The high class magazines of to-day are read by a well-to-do, intelligent class of people who cannot be easily deceived. They want their money's worth,—that is, quality at the right price. Since magazine advertising has grown to be such an important influence in modern business methods, the publisher has assumed the responsibility of denying the columns of his periodical to manufacturers who make unwarranted, unreasonable promises or claims, so that now a reader of a magazine like the REVIEW OF REVIEWS can deal with the firms who are allowed to use its pages, with the assurance that he or she will be fairly dealt with.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS (the leading high-class periodical of the country) has, within the last few years, come to the front as the authentic monthly guide, recorder and interpreter to which its readers look with confidence for the most reliable information. Is it not proper that its paid columns should be a *reliable index* to which the readers may go for information about meritorious articles?

In conducting our advertising department, we do our best to keep out of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS all advertising of concerns that do not deal honestly with their customers, or that offer anything that our discriminating readers might find offensive. Though we try to use the greatest care, occasionally an advertisement is printed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that should not be admitted. When the mistake is discovered the advertisement is promptly cast out. When we make mistakes and the reader has knowledge that an advertisement he sees in this magazine makes untruthful statements, or is published by a dishonest concern, or offers goods of a questionable character, we shall consider it a great favor if he or she will bring it to our attention.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY.

EBIG COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
and Liebig in Blue



for
Dining Room and Kitchen



"THE FARM"

ONES' DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

Good, pure old-fashioned sausage made right on this farm from dairy-fed little pig pork, pure spices and salt only—absolutely nothing else. It's the kind of sausage every one wants, and but comparatively few have known where to get erebefore. Where dealers cannot supply 'll make you this special trial offer:

4 Pounds, \$1.00, Express Paid Money Back If You Want It

I will send you, upon receipt of \$1.00, 4 lbs. of my famous Dairy Farm Sausage, express paid east of Colorado, and with the privilege of having your money back if you are not satisfied. Or send for my circular and price list. It tells the story of my business—how it started, why it has grown—tells how to cook Jones Dairy Farm Sausages so that their *real* and *flavor* are best preserved—tells about my Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., all prepared at

ONES' DAIRY FARM, Box 611, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Bringing in the Christmas JELL-O



No matter what else you decide to omit do not fail to serve Jell-O with your Christmas dinner.

Prepared instantly by dissolving contents of one package in a pint of boiling water. When cool it will jellyify and may be served immediately.

Jell-O will add greatly to the enjoyment of any dinner, and your guests will thank you for serving it.

Jell-O comes in seven flavors. The tart, snappy Cherry flavor is particularly adapted for serving with roast turkey, fowls or meats.

Approved by Pure Food Commissioners, and so stamped

Different and better than any dessert you have ever eaten. At grocers everywhere 10 cts. per package.

Illustrated Receipt Book Free, showing many ways of preparing dainty desserts easily and economically from Jell-O.

Highest Award, Gold Medal, St. Louis, 1904.

Highest Award, Gold Medal, Portland, 1905.

Leaflet in each package, telling how to get fancy Aluminum Jelly Molds at cost of postage and packing.

**The Genesee Pure Food Co.
Le Roy, N. Y.**



Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



"Lundstrom"

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

They combine artistic appearance, solidity of construction and latest practical improvements. Sent

On Approval Freight Paid

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

Solid Oak per section **\$100** without door; **\$175** with door

Send for Our Beautiful New Catalogue No. 10

In which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases at above prices, to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door. Tops and bases, \$1.00 each.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

H. & R. Greatest Revolver Value for the Money



Send for Catalogue. **HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 238 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.**



Coal Bills

Reduced 25 per cent

BY USING

The Powers Heat Regulator

on your heating plant, whether steam, hot water or hot air. It is easily applied and to prove its worth we will send you one on trial.

Send for our book, it is FREE.

THE POWERS REGULATOR CO.,

32 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
106 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



DIAMONDS ON CREDIT LOFTIS SYSTEM FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



Nothing is more appropriate as a gift than a beautiful, sparkling Diamond. Love is the Real Santa Claus and the Diamond is the true token of Love.

The Loftis System at Xmas Time enables persons in all circumstances to make beautiful and appropriate Christmas Presents to their loved ones with a small cash outlay. It is a combination of confidence and convenience, free from Security, Publicity or Delay.

Get Our Big Xmas Catalog, filled with beautiful gift suggestions; in the privacy of your own home select the article you desire and it will be sent on approval. If satisfactory, retain it, by paying one-fifth cash, balance in eight equal monthly payments. We assume all risk.

Do Your Xmas Shopping Now. Don't wait until the rush is on. Write for catalog today and make early choice. Your credit is good. Write for our Xmas catalog now, today.

LOFTIS Diamond Cutters, Watchmakers, Jewelers
BROS. & Co. Est. 1865. Dept. P. 33, 92 State St., CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.





**The
New
Toilet
Paper**

Balsam Sanitissue

Of all toilet papers this is the *softest*, strongest, and most sanitary, due to its being treated with Canada Balsam which renders it antiseptic and safe to use.

Wrapped in parchment in sealed cartons. Physicians recommend it. Price—same as ordinary kind.

10c—15c—25c
50 sheets free or \$1 worth sent, prepaid, anywhere in United States and Canada, on receipt of price.

SCOTT PAPER CO.,
501 GLENWOOD AVE.,
PHILA., PA.

Barrington Hall

The Steel-Cut Coffee



**Sample
Can
Free**

You Can Drink This Coffee To Your Heart's Content

Even though you may be blessed with a constitution that permits the use of ordinary coffee, this is no reason why you should not enjoy Barrington Hall, which combines the good qualities of other coffee with a purity and wholesomeness all its own. A coffee that is used today by thousands who are now liberated from the use of tasteless cereal coffee substitutes.

Barrington Hall is just pure coffee of high quality, prepared by our patented process. The coffee berries, after roasting, are cut by knives of steel into fine uniform particles, and from it is removed the yellow tannin-bearing skin always heretofore left in ground coffee, tending to impair it in both flavor and wholesomeness.

This cutting does not disturb the little oil cells, as does the grinding and mashing of older methods, and the essential oil (food product) does not evaporate. Therefore, one pound of Barrington Hall will make 15 to 20 cups more of pure full strength coffee than would the same coffee ground in a coffee mill.

It Excels All other Coffees in Flavor

and will keep perfectly until used. The main thing about Barrington Hall is: it can be used without ill effect by those who find that ordinary coffee injures them, because it is possible to make from its small, even, refined particles, a cup of coffee free from the objection which eminent medical authorities agree comes from oversteeping the smaller particles in unevenly ground coffee, as also from the tannin-bearing skin and dust left in coffee ground in a coffee mill.

Price 35 to 40 cents per pound according to locality. If your grocer will not supply you, there are others who will be glad to do so. Let us tell you where to get it.

CAUTION—Baker's Barrington Hall is the only genuine Steel-Cut Coffee. Avoid so-called imitations. We roast, steel-cut and pack in Sealed Tins by machinery at our factories.

CUT OFF OR COPY THIS COUPON.

Address nearest point.

BAKER & CO., Coffee Importers,
218 No. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn. | 112 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

Please send me free sample can of Barrington Hall Coffee and booklet, "The Secret of Good Coffee;" in consideration I give herewith my grocer's name (on the margin) and name of magazine.

My own address is.....



The Bray "Beto"

IF YOU USE ACETYLENE

We want to send you
A SAMPLE BRAY BURNER

The "Beto" Burner will produce a greater amount of Light than is possible with any other Burner ever made for Acetylene.

One "Beto" Burner will furnish sufficient light to illuminate any room in an ordinary house.

One "Beto" Burner will give as much light as three ordinary Burners, and consumes but one-half the amount of gas.

Write us to-day, mention kind of generator used, enclose 10 cents to cover postage and packing, and we will send you **A SAMPLE BURNER.**

W. M. CRANE COMPANY

Room No. 40, 1131-33 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

“Make You Sit Still and Listen”



PERHAPS no better expression of our ideas of **musical tone quality** can be given than that of a gentleman who spent a long time testing pianos, and finally summed up his investigation as follows:

“I never heard a piano that makes me want to sit still and listen like the A. B. CHASE Piano does. There’s something about it—I can’t explain what—that seems to completely satisfy me.”

A.B. CHASE PIANOS

Have been so uniformly satisfactory that you never hear of an A. B. CHASE being exchanged for any other make.

People buy A. B. CHASE Pianos because they want them; keep them because they like them; and like them because every A. B. CHASE Piano is ideal.

Our folder “**Sixteen Years of Sterling Service**” gives indisputable proof of their durability.

“**Inside Information**” gives reasons why such testimony may be truthfully uttered.

Both sent free to any intending purchaser of a fine piano.

THE A. B. CHASE COMPANY

Dept. E

Norwalk, Ohio



The “LIKLY” Wardrobe Trunk

is equipped both for men and women and is the lightest and strongest and the most complete and perfect Wardrobe Trunk ever manufactured. Every “LIKLY” trunk, bag and case is designed for a specific purpose and leads the world in its class.



This trade mark guarantees quality.

Catalogue free on request



Ordinary Fleece Mats.

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

Fleece Does Not Mat.



The spring principle in the loop-fleece of Wright's Health Underwear makes it keep its original fluffiness and retain its valuable properties until worn out.

This Fleece of Comfort and Health absorbs perspiration and prevents chill, at the same time allowing the skin to breathe easily and naturally. Wearing Wright's Health Underwear means freedom from colds and better health generally. Wright's costs no more than ordinary underwear.

Our valuable book, “Dressing for Health,” sent free.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.

75 Franklin St.,
New York.

IMPERIAL Smyrna Rugs

A PRACTICAL XMAS GIFT.

To one who appreciates choice furnishings in the home, you can present nothing more acceptable on Christmas than an "IMPERIAL" Smyrna Rug.

Here's a gift that will give pleasure for years,—hand-some enough for any home,—within the means of all.

A gift of an "IMPERIAL" is practically a gift of two rugs. It will twice outwear a carpet of equal cost because it is a thick, heavy, pure wool rug, with both sides exactly alike and seamless.

You can choose from fifty patterns in Oriental, Two-tone and Delft effects and can get any size from 18 in. x 36 in. to 12 ft. x 18 ft.

If your dealer hasn't them, write for booklet, "Art and Utility", showing "IMPERIALS" in exact colors. CAUTION. Every genuine "IMPERIAL" has I. S. R. woven in the selvege.

W. & J. SLOANE, Sole Selling Agents,
24 E. 19th St. Est. 1843. New York.



BANKING BY MAIL

**PEOPLES
SAVINGS BANK**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

**A BANK
BOOK FOR
CHRISTMAS**

The plan adopted by many people of giving Savings Bank Pass-books as Christmas Gifts to relatives and friends, has become

A DELIGHTFUL CUSTOM.

Such a gift is always acceptable and will form the foundation of a bank account whereby provision for future needs is assured

ONE DOLLAR OR MORE

may be deposited by mail in favor of each recipient. We issue Pass-books according to directions, place them in specially designed envelopes and mail them with the card of the giver so that they will reach their destination on Christmas morning.

Send for booklet "R"—free on request.

4% THE BANK THAT PAYS 4%

CAPITAL & SURPLUS TWO MILLION DOLLARS



**To
Help You
Build Your Home**

Get "Sargent's Book of Designs" before you select the hardware trimmings for your home. With its assistance you will be able to select hardware that is in perfect harmony with any style of architecture or interior finish. If you wish different designs to match the decorative schemes of different apartments, this book will make their selection a pleasurable certainty.

**SARGENT'S
Artistic Hardware**

combines character with utility and durability. Its specification always insures lifelong satisfaction.

The Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks reduces friction, saves wear, and prolongs the life of the lock.

Our Book of Designs will be of real value to you. Fifty-eight beautiful half-tone reproductions of artistic designs, with valuable suggestions to home builders. Sent free on application.

SARGENT & CO.,
144 Leonard Street,
New York.



The Rockford Watch Test

EVERY Rockford Watch is tested to run without a hair spring. Because that proves perfect parts accurately put together. And when a watch that has passed this Rockford Test is properly "adjusted," it will remain an accurate timekeeper.

The proper purpose of "adjusting" is to overcome *outside* natural conditions that cause inaccuracies—such as the constantly changing position and the expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold. But quite *improperly* the hair spring and "balance" (where the adjusting is done) are frequently called upon to overcome defects in the watch itself—defects which the Rockford Test would detect



Rockford Time for a Lifetime

Such defects soon destroy the "adjustment" and the watch is inaccurate—requires constant readjusting until the defect is permanently removed.

See, now, why Rockford Watches keep "Time for a Lifetime."

But ask your watch dealer. He knows the long-time satisfaction you will get from a Rockford Watch, and will be glad to sell you one. If you are not willingly supplied, write us and we will see that you get what you want.

Rockford Watch Co., Rockford, Ill.

COAL IS GOLD



It's like finding money the way the **Hustler Ash Sifter** saves coal. Turning the crank for a minute sifts the day's ashes. No dust, nor dirt; easy to operate; a child can do it, and no maid objects to it. Fits wood or iron barrel; saves many times its cost in a year, and the cinders are excellent for banking fire at night. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

WRITE FOR CATALOG A

HILL DRYER CO.

251 PARK AVENUE WORCESTER, MASS.

FOR YOUR BOY

Let us suggest

FIRE! THE GAS CANNON



The GAS CANNON

as the acme of Christmas delight

A marvelous toy, absolutely practical and lasting, *positively free from danger*. Realistic in every respect, but

- (a) Can be fired in the house with absolute security.
- (b) Loads automatically with a harmless gas.
- (c) Fires 20 shots a minute.
- (d) Costs only 1 cent for 500 shots.
- (e) Shoots a wooden or cork projectile accurately but not hard enough to be dangerous. Just right for toy soldiers and forts.
- (f) Makes a report loud as a small dynamite firecracker.
- (g) Positively no powder, no smoke, no odor in the house.
- (h) Absolutely safe for old or young.
- (i) Discharges by pulling a lanyard exactly like a real cannon.
- (j) Ignited by electric spark. No fuse or fire of any kind.

These remarkable claims we positively guarantee. If after a week's trial you are not delighted return the cannon. We will at once refund your money, and you may be sure that our guarantee could not appear in this periodical unless we made good our every promise.

The GAS CANNON OUTFIT sells at \$5.00. For a brief time to introduce same if you mention **THIS MAGAZINE**, **\$3.50**

Order today. We ship immediately. Free descriptive Booklet on request.

WARNER MOTOR CO., Inc.
Dept. R. Flatiron Building, NEW YORK CITY

The Gift That

Suits All Hands

Not only in the glad hours of the holiday season, but on every one of the 365 days of the year, a gift that carries satisfaction through the Yuletide into the days either of business or study.

The JOHN HOLLAND Self-Inking Fountain Pen

All hands find it to be the pen which embodies every point of absolute, abiding merit. It is the master-piece of sixty years of pen invention. Fitted with the John Holland Gold Pen and Patent Elastic Fissured Feed it is easily operated. You pull the button. It'll fill itself.

The rubber reservoir lasts longer and holds more ink than others. The filling device really ornaments the barrel. Three sizes—No. 2, \$3.00; No. 4, \$4.00, and No. 6, \$5.00. Sold with a two-year guarantee.

Order from your nearby dealer or let us send direct to you. All kinds of pens for all kinds of people, at prices to suit all conditions of purses. Illustrated Catalog G—over 100 styles—FREE.

THE JOHN HOLLAND GOLD PEN CO. (Estab. 1841) CINCINNATI, O.



IT IS EASY WITH

ELECTRO SILICON

to Clean and Polish

SILVERWARE

Send address for a FREE SAMPLE, or 15c. in stamps for a full box. Electro-Silicon Soap has equal merits.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 80 Cliff St., New York.
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

Save 1/3

FOR
MAKING
COFFEE ON
THE RANGE

And Have Better Coffee

Distillation assures delicious coffee. All good, none of the bitter taste of boiled coffee, a wholesome, filtered infusion when made in a



FOR MAKING
COFFEE
ON THE
TABLE

METEOR - Circulating Coffee Percolator

An automatic circulation of boiling water is created and filtered through the coffee, the grounds never entering the reservoir containing the filtered coffee. The result is a clear, healthful, delicious beverage—no waste of coffee—**A Saving of One-Third.**

Over 100 styles and sizes, at all dealers. Our handsome book No. M-2 "The Chipping Dish" containing many valuable recipes sent free on request.

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO., MERIDEN, CONN.



How To Chop Meat Without Crushing

To avoid buying a meat grinder that crushes instead of cutting, be careful to get the **Enterprise Meat Chopper**.

The only real meat chopper with a four-bladed steel knife and perforated steel plate that really cuts—that makes tough meat tender—that cuts the tenderest meat without crushing. These parts are only found in the.

ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER

For the lack of these parts, other so-called choppers can only bruise and crush the meat, leaving it tough and stringy.

The knife and plate are practically the only wearing parts of the **ENTERPRISE**, and may be sharpened or replaced at small cost if ever worn out.

Enterprise Meat and Food Choppers made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electricity. No. 5, Small Family size, \$2.00; No. 10, Large Family size, \$3.00. Sent direct to you if not at your dealer's.

FREE—The "Enterprising Housekeeper" containing over 200 valuable recipes and kitchen helps, sent free.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.,

2204 No. American St., Philadelphia



The Only Chopper with Revolving Knife and Perforated Plate

No. 5
Price \$2.00

An Ideal Gift For CHRISTMAS



The Marion Harland COFFEE POT

will delightfully serve the recipient each and every meal as a reminder of your gift.

4-cup size (1 quart), \$1.25 12-cup size (3 quarts), \$1.50
8-cup size (2 quarts), 1.55 16-cup size (4 quarts), 2.00

MARION HARLAND writes: "In my opinion it has no equal."

SILVER & CO., 300 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Write for fully descriptive circular.

Why Norwall Vacuum Valves on Your Steam Radiators Mean More Heat From Less Fuel



If your Steam Radiators are fitted with Norwall Vacuum Valves, they will let out the cold air, when you get up steam, close when the steam reaches them, and stay closed, so the cold air can't get back in to kill the steam.

Consequently, when the steam in your radiators begins to cool and condense, a vacuum is formed, which not only keeps atmospheric pressure off the water below so it can keep on boiling as the temperature lowers, but it actually draws the heat out of the water by suction and keeps it boiling and giving off heat long after it would stop boiling under ordinary conditions.

This saves you fuel, because the water in your steam boiler will boil with much less fire.

You don't have to touch the valves at any time, for they are automatic and work themselves.

You save a lot of time "bring up," get an even temperature in your house, and have warm rooms to dress in mornings.

You can prove this vacuum principle by consulting any scientific authority on simple physics, or, if you will write your name on a post card and mail it to us, we will send you by return mail a lot of information on steam heating apparatus which will prove to you that Norwall Vacuum Valves save their own cost the first season in reduced fuel bills.

Don't expose yourself and family to the discomforts and dangers of uneven temperature.

Get rid of chills, colds, rheumatism and all kindred ills. Be comfortable! Let us show you how.

If you wish, we will have your steamfitter show you our valves and explain just how they work.

Norwall Vacuum Valves are the only automatic vacuum valves made. We invented them and have patented them.

But, write today for the rest of this interesting story. It will teach you how to protect your health and your pocketbook.

THE NORWALL MFG. CO.

156 Lake St., Chicago 108 W. 42d St., New York



Tools of
Quality

A Handsome and Useful

Christmas Gift

The only thoroughly practical

Combination Bench and Tool Cabinet

Solid oak, brass-trimmed, highly finished cabinet, with work-bench and vise, and 95 of finest quality standard carpenters' tools, Complete, as illustrated, \$85.00

make also the following outfits in polished oak, brass-trimmed Wall Cabinets, shaped like a suit case, but larger, with grade of tools as above:

No. 47, 21 Tools	-	-	\$ 7.50
" 52, 24 "	-	-	10.00
" 53, 36 "	-	-	15.00
" 54, 40 "	-	-	20.00

* prices are f.o.b. New York, giving the best tools made and of cheap tools and paying the freight.)

Special Tool Outfit Catalogue No. 2034
Illustrates and describes all five outfits. Send for copy.



THE "TOURIST AUTOKIT"

Made up of the very best selected tools obtainable and the very highest type of repairing outfit ready for road use. The "Tourist" is especially arranged with reference to quality and utility, and embodies every possible, convenient and emergency value that can be included in it of this size.

Tourist Autokit Circular No. 2032 sent on request.

Issue many special catalogues, among which are the following:

- No. 2104, Wood Carvers' Tools
- No. 2105, Venetian Iron and Tools

AMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO.

HARDWARE, TOOLS, SUPPLIES
AND PIANO MATERIALS

4th AVENUE AND 13th ST.
NEW YORK, SINCE 1848.



Brighten Up

Get a little extra cheer into the house
before the Holidays.

Lindsay Lights

Burn little gas—but distribute a great,
soft, penetrating light.

They cannot burn more than the necessary amount of gas. The patented Lindsay needle point adjustment takes care of that automatically. There is no waste. That is why Lindsay Lights save money and reduce gas bills. All first-class dealers carry Lindsay Lights and Lindsay Gas Mantles. Insist on getting the genuine. Every Lindsay Mantle, Burner and Globe bears the trade-mark "LINDSAY."

Write for booklet—"Economic
Illumination." It is free.

Lindsay Light Company

Chicago New York Kansas City San Francisco

We will mail you FREE a LINDSAY GIRL
SOUVENIR POST CARD, if you will write for one



**WINTRY BLASTS
CANNOT ENTER A HOUSE
—HEATED BY THE—
KINNEAR—METAL
PRESSED—RADIATOR**

They are not only the most economical and efficient distributors of heat known, but they possess other advantages which easily give them first place among heating devices.

KINNEAR PRESSED RADIATORS occupy but *one-half the space* required by cast iron radiators.

Think what this means in the home, where the saving of space is of the utmost importance.

KINNEAR PRESSED RADIATORS, too, are so light and easily handled that they may readily be removed for the summer months, after the need of artificial heat has passed.

Yet with all their numerous good features, **KINNEAR RADIATORS** cost no more than the bulky cast iron affairs.

Don't fail to investigate. Call and see them at one of our branches if convenient. Write now for our new Catalog "*H.*"

The Pressed Radiator Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA., U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

New York, Flatiron Bldg. Chicago, First Nat. Bank Bldg.
St. Louis, Chemical Bldg. Kansas City, Heist Bldg.
Toronto, Ont., 302 Queen St. Seattle, 408 Occidental Ave.
Indianapolis, State Life Bldg. Oakland, 922 Franklin St.
Detroit, Buhl Bldg. San Antonio, Moore Bldg.
London, Eng., 19-21 Tower St., Upper St. Martin's Lane.



**What is the ?
American
Standard Bible**

A better, plainer, clearer translation of the Scriptures than it was ever before possible to make. The American Committee, a company of devout scholars, worked 30 years on the great task, accepting no pay, that the world might have the **Perfect Bible**—the Bible everyone can understand.

Why was a new translation of the Bible needed?

Because many parts of the older translations, made hundreds of years ago, contain words and phrases which are not even in the dictionaries of to-day.

Why is the American Standard Bible the best?

Because it was made 300 years later than any other version, and therefore, the accumulated knowledge and discoveries of three centuries were utilized in the work of re-translation. The most valuable of all Biblical manuscripts were discovered within this 300 years, and were used in the preparation of the American Standard Bible, throwing a flood of new light upon the Scriptures.

The American Bible Society amended its charter in order to supply this great Bible

**American
Standard Bible**

(Edited by the American Revision Committee)

is used by the leading ministers of all denominations; it is the text book in all prominent Colleges, Theological Seminaries and Bible Training Schools. It is used in the home, because the true meaning of every sentence is made so plain that even a child may read with perfect understanding.

The Bible is the **IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT**. The American Standard Bible is the Ideal Bible.

Write for Our Free Book, "How We Got Our American Standard Bible"

Gives the history of the various versions of the Bible and tells why the American Standard Bible was made, and who made it. It gives the names of prominent ministers who use and recommend this Bible. It contains the names of Colleges, Universities, Theological Seminaries, Bible Training Schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, editors of great religious papers and Sabbath School editors who use and endorse the American Standard Bible. Your name on a postal card, with the name of your bookseller, will get you this book.

All booksellers have in stock, or can quickly get from us, any style of the American Standard Bible you order. Prices, \$6. to \$18.00, according to size and binding. See that you get the **American Standard Edition**. Look for the name "Thomas Nelson & Sons," and the endorsement of the American Revision Committee on the back of the title page. **"We will supply you direct if your bookseller will not."**

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 37K East 18th St., New York

Bible Publishers for 60 Years

Also Publishers of Nelson's Encyclopædia

What's the USE of a Hot-Air Pump?

In a **Country Residence**, its use means all the advantages of water supply, which are such an agreeable accompaniment of city life, *i. e.*, running water in every room, the daily bath, the resulting health and cleanliness, which always follow the free use of pure water—and water is only freely used when easily and cheaply brought to hand.

In a **City Residence**, many dwellers upon high ground, as well as those occupying the upper floors of apartment houses, suffer frequently (especially in dry seasons) from an inadequate flow of city water. This comes from lack of pressure in the city mains, and is entirely remedied by the use of a Hot-Air Pump, which supplies the force temporarily or permanently lacking.

In **Case of Fire**, its abundant water supply becomes at once invaluable; especially is this true of country or suburban residences, which are in most cases isolated or entirely without the protection of an organized fire department. In such instances the possession of a Hot-Air Pump gives to the owner a constant assurance of security from fire.

In the **Stable**, an abundance of water means healthy animals. Every watchful farmer or superintendent knows that, when water must be carried to a horse or cow by hand, the tendency always is to scant the supply. In the matter of watering stock alone, the time of one man in carrying water about the barn or stable soon pays the entire cost of a Hot-Air Pump, and this pump will put running water in any volume, in front of every animal in your stable every day in the year.

For **Irrigation**, the same pump which supplies water for your house and stable will also furnish it in any quantity desired for your lawn and garden, and no argument is required to show what an adequate water supply means in the way of early vegetables or attractive flower beds.

A Hot-Air Pump can now be bought as low as \$108. Descriptive catalogue O sent free on application.

Rider-Ericsson Engine Co.

35 Warren Street, New York.
239 Franklin Street, Boston.
40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
40 North 7th Street, Philadelphia.
234 Craig Street West, Montreal, P.Q.
22 Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



The Hot-Air Pump.

FLEXIBLE FLYER

The Sled that Steers



The Swiftest, Safest, Strongest Sled Ever Invented.

SWIFTEST—That suits the boys. The feet are not dragged in steering. It does not "plow" in turning. Draws easiest when not coasting.

SAFEST—It steers like a bicycle, the steering bar curving the spring-steel runners. The only sled a girl can properly control.

STRONGEST—Made of second-growth white ash and steel. Practically indestructible. Prevents wet feet and doctor's bills.

\$500 Prize Contest for Boys and Girls Now On.

All who enter get a reward. Write for particulars.

MODEL SLED FREE

Our cardboard model sled will show you just how it works and give you lots of fun. Sent free by mail with illustrated booklet giving full information regarding sizes and prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1101R, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patentees and Manufacturers.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



Any Child

who has enjoyed the benefit of Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder daily since birth is free from the painful chapping and chafing which comes with winter weather.

Mennen's

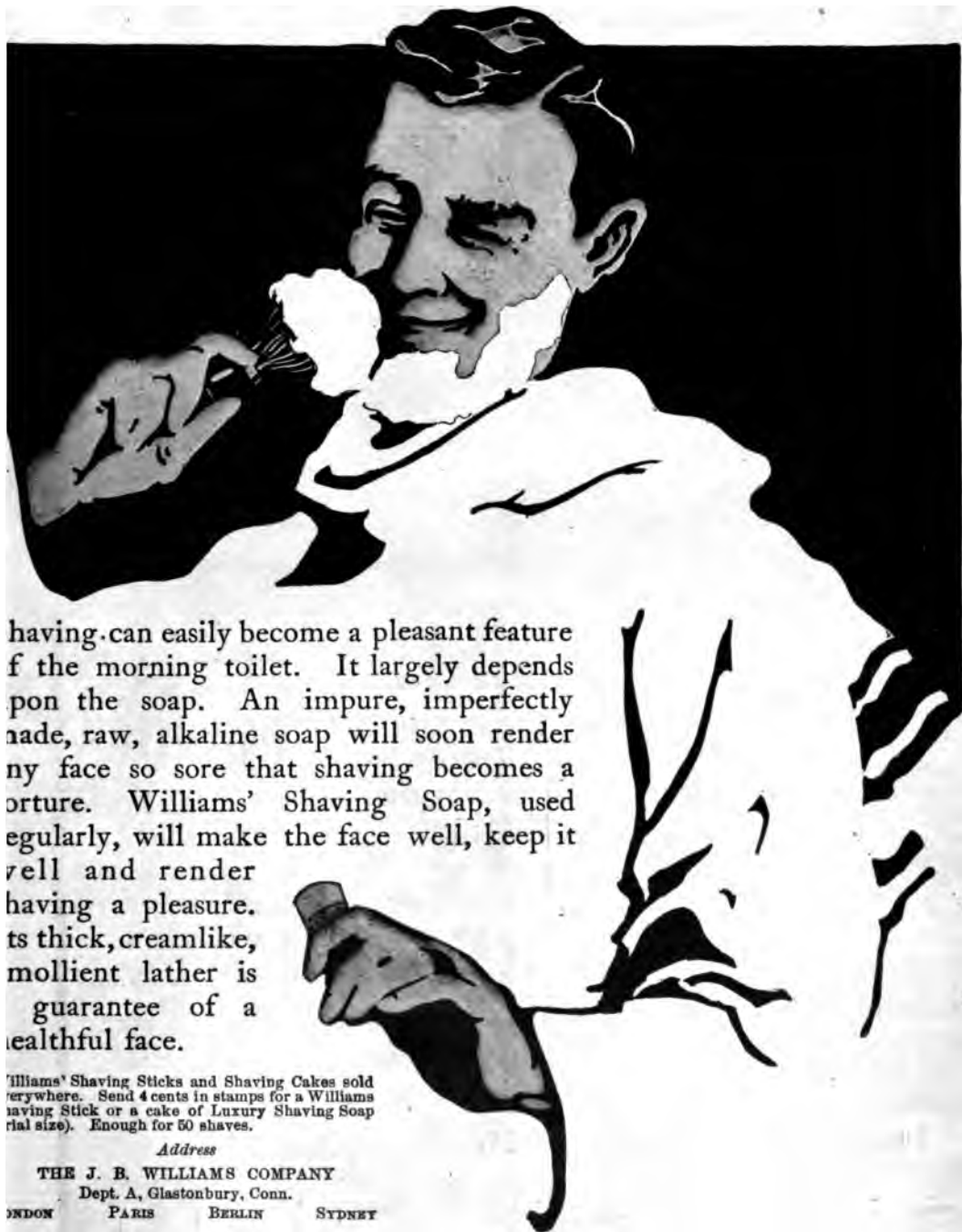
soothes and heals, and if used daily, enables the most tender skin to resist the ill effects of changing conditions of weather.

Put up in non-refillable boxes, for your protection. If Mennen's face is on the cover, it's genuine, that's a guarantee of purity. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample Free.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.
Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Powder. It has the scent of fresh cut Violets.



Williams' Shaving Stick

A black and white illustration of a man with a mustache, smiling as he shaves. He is holding a shaving brush in his right hand, which is covered in a thick, white lather of shaving foam. He is wearing a white shirt and a dark tie. The background is dark, making the man and the white foam stand out.

having can easily become a pleasant feature of the morning toilet. It largely depends upon the soap. An impure, imperfectly made, raw, alkaline soap will soon render any face so sore that shaving becomes a torture. Williams' Shaving Soap, used regularly, will make the face well, keep it well and render shaving a pleasure. Its thick, creamlike, mollient lather is a guarantee of a healthful face.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for a Williams Shaving Stick or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap (trial size). Enough for 50 shaves.

Address
THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN SYDNEY

'The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face.'

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers



First choice of the man
who knows. Their originality
introduces them; their unequalled quality
makes them an unhesitating choice.

MURAD CIGARETTES

have demonstrated that a Turkish Cigarette may be both
mild and rich, perfect in each point of quality, incomparable
in their harmonious combination.

“THE METROPOLITAN STANDARD”

10 for 15 cents

S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York

Rub Out To-night the Wrinkles of To-day

Each day's cares and anxieties leave their lines on the face. *Like lines on a slate*, they can be allowed to remain a permanent record, or they can be removed at once. Social, household or family duties can leave no telltale record upon the face of the woman who uses Pompeian Massage Cream. A few minutes each night massaging the face and neck with Pompeian Cream will prevent wrinkles and "crow's-feet" from getting a foothold, or remove them if already there.



Pompeian Massage Cream

substitutes curves for angles, firm flesh for flabbiness and double chins, and fullness for hollows. By keeping the skin in perfect health, it makes a natural, clear complexion, fine-grained, rosy-tinted and smooth as satin. It is a cleanser—not a cosmetic. It opens the pores of the skin—does not clog them. It even makes the use of face powders unnecessary, as it removes all shine.

Book and Free Sample to Test

Simply fill in and mail us the coupon, and we will send you a large sample, together with our illustrated book on Facial Massage, an invaluable guide for the proper care of the skin.



Suggest to your brother or husband that he try Pompeian Massage Cream after shaving; by cleansing the pores of soap it allays irritation and does away with soreness. All leading barbers will massage with Pompeian Massage Cream—accept no substitutes.

We prefer you to buy of your dealer whenever possible, but do not accept a substitute for Pompeian under any circumstances. If your dealer does not keep it, we will send a 50c. or \$1.00 jar of the cream, postpaid, on receipt of price.

POMPEIAN MFG. COMPANY

59 Prospect Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the quality of the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—box of 3 cakes, 50 cents.



Movement No. 2
To remove horizontal wrinkles on the forehead.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT TO US

Pompeian
Mfg. Co.
59 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—
Please send, without cost to me, one copy of your book on facial massage and a liberal sample of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name

Address

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Beforehand

That's when you want to know what you are paying for.

And that's where most shoes are different from any other article of wearing apparel. You can be pretty sure of the fabric of a *coat*, the quality of the lining and the workmanship of the make-up; for there's little that can be hidden—you can pull the sleeve inside out and examine it; you can *see*, get at, and feel it, and judge it with your eyes open.

You have to buy most shoes in the dark.

But you buy your Regals in the daylight. We tell you how *your* pair is made and *prove* it. The Regal selling system now includes a factory Specifications tag sent out with every pair, which does for the *rest* of the shoe what the "Window of the Sole" does for the *sole*. It guarantees the quality of every vital part.

It's an extremely important thing right now, too, since shoe materials have advanced 52 per cent. Tell *your* shoe man you'll have to be *shown*!

1/4 Sizes

Latest issue of the Regal Style-Book Free on Request

REGAL SHOE CO., Inc.

Mail Order Department:

717 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Mail Order Sub-Stations:

Factory, East Whitman, Mass. Box 717,
San Francisco, Cal., 1400 Van Ness Ave.,
Cor. Bush St. — *New Store.*

If you do not live near one of the 123 Regal Stores, order through the Regal Mail - Order Department.



LANGDON
\$4.00

Style 13RD3. — As Illustrated. High Shoe, Blucher Style, Military Heel. Made of Black King Calf.

Style 13RD4. — Same, except plain lace style. Made of Patent Calf.

REGAL SHOES

For Men and Women

\$3.50 and \$4.00

Please mention the Review of Reviews when writing to advertisers

Globe-Wernicke "ELASTIC" BOOKCASES



The presentation of a set of Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-cases performs a double service by extending a recognition to the intelligence of the recipient, while reflecting the good judgment on the part of the giver.

Both must naturally realize that no other article of furniture combines the elements of utility and beauty to so great an extent as these particular cases, which allow such free exercise of individual taste in their arrangement and appeal to the best sentiments of home life by encouraging the care and cultivation of good books.

Discriminating buyers realize that the term "Globe-Wernicke" instantly identifies the best sectional book-case obtainable.

They are made in both dead and polish finish, Oak and Mahogany, and in three-quarter and full lengths. Prices uniform everywhere. Carried in stock by Agents in over 1100 cities. Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid. Write for catalogue 106 D. containing color supplement showing seven different finishes appropriate for libraries.



The Globe-Wernicke Co. CINCINNATI

BRANCH STORES: NEW YORK, 380-382 Broadway.

CHICAGO, 224-228 Wabash Ave.

BOSTON, 91-93 Federal St.



Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

For His Christmas Stocking

A bottle of "Londonderry" — your best wishes for health and happiness and a reference to the case which it represents. "Londonderry" will give keener enjoyment to the Christmas dinner, as well as many more to follow.

His favorite wine or liquor, when diluted with this purest and most absorbent of waters will be made more delicious and rendered less harmful.

Then here's to health and happiness in sparkling "Londonderry."

Londonderry Lithia Water is served at all first-class hotels and clubs, and is sold by druggists, grocers and wine merchants. The Sparkling comes in quarts, pints and splits; the Still in half-gallon bottles.

A pad of "Londonderry" bridge whist score sheets will be mailed free to any address on request

LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER CO., 40 Elm Street, Nashua, N. H.

Of all her gifts most welcome



Libbey
THE WORLD'S BEST
CUT GLASS

Should the gift be cut glass her first thought will be "Is it Libbey's?"
If it isn't—disappointment. If it is—unrestrained delight.

Send for illustrated booklet,
The Gentle Art of Giving.

THE LIBBEY GLASS CO., - Toledo, Ohio

The Youth's Companion

The Best Christmas Present for \$1.75



Entertainment and Information
for Every Member of the Family
Every Week

CHRISTMAS PRESENT OFFER.

CH 106
Every new subscriber who cuts out and sends at once this slip (or mentions this publication) with \$1.75 for *The Youth's Companion* for the fifty-two weeks of 1907 will receive

GIFT 1. All the issues of *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1906, including the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers.

GIFT 2. The *Companion's* Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1907, in 12 Colors and Gold, for *Companion* Subscribers only.

The *Companion* gives as much reading in the year as would fill twenty 400-page novels or books of history or biography ordinarily costing \$1.50 each.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES AND ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1907, FREE.
\$16,290.00 in cash and many other special awards to subscribers who get new subscriptions. Send for information.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Skin Built Personality



"WHAT decided you to engage Mr. Brown?" asked the President. "Because he looked clean," returned the Manager.

"I believe a clean looking man" continued he—"is a *healthy* man *physically* and *morally*." "I believe he can do *more* and *better* work, and can represent our house more fittingly than a man who washes only once a day and wears dark edged linen."

Most people do not fully appreciate that their skin builds personality—that it is worth while considering.

They're so familiar with their skin that they simply regard it as an envelope for the body, while, in reality, it is one of the most important organs of the body.

Let us consider what the skin is and what it does.

There are 28 miles of glands in the skin for carrying off waste matter.

If those glands are left clean they will discharge two pounds of moisture and waste matter every day of your life, and you'll feel fine.

If they're not kept clean, a whole lot of waste material will be kept in the body, to cause lots of trouble.

And the man whose body isn't cleaned regularly will be depressed, and handicapped. He will lack that greatest of modern requirements—*Personality*.

Now, what's the best way to obtain Personality? Well, the best way is simply by the use of soap and water, only—

You must be extra careful about the soap—or you'll be worse off than ever.

For there's lots of stuff put together and labelled "soap" that should more properly be called "refuse fat."

And there's lots of other stuff such as harsh biting and shriveling alkalis,—poisonous coloring matters and skin injuring perfumes, that never ought to touch the skin at all—they're so injurious.

What you really need is a perfectly pure soap—and more—

You want a *pure* soap made of the *highest grade* and *most expensive* materials—that is the *only* kind of soap that will not injure the skin in the least—and which will clear it thoroughly of all dirt and impurities.

There are several such soaps, containing expensive perfumes, which cost from 25 to 50 cents per cake.

There is only one such soap that retails for 5 cents per cake, and that is Fairy Soap.

That's the kind of soap that builds Personality.

For it is made of the purest and sweetest beef

fat and vegetable oils—all the highest grade of the purest materials.



"Have You a Little Fairy in Your Home?"

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.

G R A N D R A P I D S M I C H I G A N

"Furniture of Character"



IN order to give some idea of the beauty, dignity, substantiality and worth of our furniture we now have ready for distribution what we consider the most exquisite furniture booklet ever issued, produced at large expense for limited edition. Its daintiness, handsome illustrations, and artistic treatment are in accord with its title, "Furniture of Character," which it most charmingly describes.

It tells about our reproductions of furniture of our Forefathers, and Period Furniture of the time of the Early Gothic; through the English and French epochs, to American Colonial.

Send for Our New Edition de Luxe Booklet

This booklet was not designed to be sold nor aimlessly circulated, but intended for persons interested in substantial artistic furniture, to whom it will prove a delight. All such sending 15 cents in stamps or coin to Dept. D for mailing will receive a copy. Should it not please, we will return remittance.

Our shopmark inlaid in the wood in every piece enables you to distinguish Berkey & Gay furniture.

Leading furniture dealers carry it on their floors.

"Our Shopmark Guarantees"



"for Furniture of Character"



A Snowy **"Standard"** Lavatory of Porcelain Enamel completes the comfort of your bedroom, and by eliminating the unsightly washstand adds a finished note of charm to its intimate beauty. It is pure white and sanitary—an aid to cleanliness—a preserver of health, and a source of unlimited satisfaction to the possessor.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," shows many beautiful Lavatory designs suitable for bedrooms with prices in detail. It also tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE "Copley" Lavatory, Plate P503-B can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating \$34.00—not counting freight, labor or piping.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickle-plated brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. D, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.**

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.

London, England, 72 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Joseph Strs.

Pittsburgh Showroom: 949 Penn Avenue.

Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street.

Cleveland: 208-210 Huron Street.



The Real Goodness of HEINZ Mince Meat



Doesn't it make your mouth water to think of the exquisite flavor of luscious mince pie?

Well, that's the kind of pie Heinz Mince Meat makes, only there's more than mere flavor to the Heinz story.

Prepared in model kitchens by neat uniformed workers, Heinz Mince Meat is the exemplification of purity, the standard for all that is good. It is composed of the choicest meat; the richest white suet; large juicy, flawless apples; Four Crown Valencia confection raisins, carefully seeded; plump Grecian currants, *each one* thoroughly cleansed; Leghorn candied citron, orange and lemon peel and the purest spices.

Imagine all these, prepared with the most exacting care, blended so skillfully that the flavor leaves nothing to be desired, and you have an excellent idea of

HEINZ Mince Meat

Can any thoughtful housewife give a good reason for making her own mince meat when such an economical luxury as Heinz Mince Meat is at hand?

Sold everywhere in glass jars, stone crocks, and tins of convenient size. Some other special Heinz dainties for the Christmas season are Preserved Fruits, Fruit Jellies, Apple Butter, Cranberry Sauce, Elixired Figs, Sweet Midget Pickles, etc.

Let us send you a copy of "The Spice of Life."

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY

New York Pittsburgh Chicago London





*Is there
any more?*



Quaker Oats

When it's Quaker Oats, one helping is seldom enough. You may like rolled oats, but you will never realize *how much*, until you eat Quaker Oats.

There is no comparison between the goodness of Quaker Oats and other kinds of rolled oats.

Quaker Oats

has a more delicate flavor, a finer quality and is more appetizing and satisfying than any other kind.

You will recognize and appreciate this difference once you eat Quaker Oats. Order a package of your grocer, serve it for breakfast and your family will remark upon its extra goodness.

At grocers everywhere.

Large package 10c.

(Except in the extreme South and far West.)

Made by
The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, U. S. A.



